

THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For JULY, 1811.

The Thirty-first Number.

The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNIUS.

(Continued from vol. V. p. 325.)

MISS K. You spoke slightly of copiers. Copiers I understand to mean such persons as only copy an original, by ringing the changes on a few rules, like Hogarth's weaver, mentioned in the preface to his *Analysis of Beauty*; yet, strictly speaking, almost the whole that is performed by any artist is copying. You would have an artist, if drawing after an academy figure, by his knowledge of ideal nature, anatomy, proportion, and the rules of drawing, be able to correct the faults and deficiencies of his original: if painting, know by what rules to impart grandeur, grace, simplicity, appropriate expression, the character of the passions, truth of outline, &c. and to tell the story with selection and

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judgment. All these have their rules, consequently it is copying; but they are of a superior kind, and every person cannot understand them in a great measure, because their notions and studies are confined. Stupid persons are often what is called selfish; but the more enlightened know, that the more we flee from self, the more self pursues us, the more truly selfish we are, because this produces greater enjoyment.

Hogarth and other celebrated artists know, when designing, that great vices, as Fielding observes, are the proper objects of our detestation, small faults of our pity, and that affectation is the true source of the ridiculous. From such tales as these men of genius

B

both poets and painters, copy; and they know, with as much certainty, how to teach ~~and~~ affect the mind, as a skillful druggist does, by his various mixtures, to affect the body. All this is copying, but of a superior kind.

Thus Homer wrote, thus Raphael did design,
Thus Shakspeare's soul ran warm through

Miss *Eve*: This was the reason that Shakspeare could, as it has been observed, write a play through without stopping his pen, and without blotting a line. He had perhaps a clearer conception of these rules than any other man; so that one of his admirers might well exclaim, that

While Southern, Otways, Rowes, and Lees
will rise,
A Shakspeare comes but once from the indulgent skies!

Then all the passions have their rules—both the eye-balls on the same side make us leer; both towards the nose make us squint; scorn makes us turn up the nose, and a thousand such like.—Pray Miss *K.* what do you think of snuff?

Miss *K.* As women in general say of strong liquors—"In a moderate degree———" Dr. Hill, or rather Sir John Hill, who died in 1775, observed, in a pamphlet which he published, under the title of *Cautions against the immoderate Use of Snuff*, that it corrodes the nerves of the nostrils; impairs and often destroys the sense of smelling; that, falling into the mouth, the saliva becomes tinctured by it; and that the acrimony of the tobacco so much injures the nerves of the tongue, that the flavour of fruit, and of the more delicate foods, cannot be perceived. He adds, that in some persons it evidently

dulls the apprehension, and, by a long course, brings on stupidity, lethargy, &c.

Miss *Eve*. I have heard that it is a strong narcotic, or stupifier: but Sir John may, perhaps, have exaggerated. Many doctors have unreasonable objections to particular things. I have heard of one who often railed at muffins, which he called spongy substances, and would kick about the floor; and of another equally inveterate against tea, which he denominated a slow poison. "Very slow, indeed," said an old woman, his patient; "I have drunk it above eighty years, and am not poisoned yet."

What think you of freckles? Are they not an enemy to beauty?

Miss *K.* Certainly they are. Smoothness and clearness belong to beauty.

Dr. Homberg says, that bullock's gall mixed with alum, and after the alum is precipitated, exposed three or four months to the sun in a close phial, is the best remedy for freckles ever discovered.

I forgot to observe, when speaking of the face, that when we close the teeth, as when we are lifting a weight, a small elevation is produced by the temple. The sculptors have adopted a method of giving an appearance of more life and expression to the eyes of their busts and figures than formerly, by making and digging holes in them. This produces a shade, and adds greatly to the appearance of life; but sometimes the marble is so pellucid as to let the light through, and in a degree to frustrate this advantage.

Miss *Eve*. There are several defects attendant on white marble.

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VOL. VI.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.

Inquisitor's query shall appear in our next.

An engraving and description of that remarkable natural phenomenon, the Geyser, or boiling-spring, in Iceland, will be given in our ensuing number.

In order to gratify our country readers in particular, we shall endeavour, if possible, to present them next month with a View of the Conservatory at Carlton-House, as it appeared at the magnificent fête given there, on the 19th of June, by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Our readers will perceive that the Retrospect of Politics, this month, is from a different pen from what we have been accustomed to receive it. If in this department of the Repository they should, in future, perceive any apparent change of sentiments, we must beg them to attribute it to this circumstance.

The Meteorological Table for Manchester being unfortunately mislaid, we are under the necessity of requesting our correspondent to furnish us with another copy for our next number, as we should be sorry to break the series.

Reynolds justly observes, that almost every thing ornamental must be excluded from sculpture, on account of the simplicity of the material, which admits of grandeur, grace, and correctness, but little more; that there should be no discrimination of drapery, no modern dress, no attempts at the effects of perspective, no drapery flying in the air, after the manner of Bernini and some other masters, and a very sparing use of contrast.

The ancients have often represented their great men naked, but there is reason in every thing. It is related, that a French statuary had to execute a whole-length of Voltaire, to be placed on a pedestal in a public place. In imitation of the ancients, he made this decrepid, thin old man stark naked, and excited universal ridicule. I think this is also mentioned by Reynolds.

I was the other day in St. Paul's cathedral, viewing the sculptures. Near me happened to be a lady and a little girl, about eight years old, her daughter. As they approached the pedestal on which stands Dr. Johnson, "Mamma," said she, "can't that man afford shoes and stockings?" The lady asked her what she thought that figure looked like; on which the child replied, "An old beggar wrapped in a blanket." This was intended by the artist to confer dignity; but, as Reynolds observes concerning attitudes, children often tell home truths, beyond the criticisms of the scientific. Yet there is a great deal of truth in what Reynolds observes in his *Lecture*, 1780, that sculpture is formal, regular, and austere; disdains all familiar objects, as incompatible with its dig-

nity, and is an enemy to every species of affectation, or appearance of academic art.

But we were speaking of anatomy and doctors. I admire Dr. Herman Boerhaave's prescription: I am always in health: I say as Macbeth says, "Throw physic to the dogs."

Miss K. What is Boerhaave's prescription?

Miss Eve. That innocent mirth he considered as the salt of life, and one of the very best recipes of health. This merry old man met with great success. He died in 1788, aged 70, after having acquired unexampled riches by his profession.

Miss K. To his great merit he joined the art of pleasing. He probably often contrived to make his patients merry, and we love those who leave agreeable impressions on our minds. No wonder then that he met with success.

Miss Eve. You say Leonardo da Vinci has written on anatomy, and that his majesty has this book. He was an excellent painter. I think his *Last Supper*, by Raphael Morghen, is one of the best prints ever engraved.

Miss K. I have an excellent character of Leonardo da Vinci, written about a hundred years ago, and some poetry composed by himself.

Miss Eve. Permit me to see it.

Miss K. The following character was, I believe, written by Sir Richard Steele.

Nature, perhaps, never was more lavish of her gifts than in the composition of this great man; gave him even all that she had. He was extremely handsome and well-shaped; his strength was mar-

prising, and he acquitted himself with uncommon applause in all exercises of the body. But the talents of his mind were still more extraordinary than those of his person. He joined to a polite behaviour the greatest strength and elevation of mind; surprising vivacity to an unwearied application to study; a good stock of learning to a pleasing conversation. He was very skilful in the management of a horse, and took delight in appearing well mounted. He handled his arms with great dexterity, and for mien and grace might contend with any cavalier of his time. His behaviour was perfectly polite, his conversation charming, and his speech agreeable. He was also a very extraordinary painter. So many rare qualities uniting together rendered him the most accomplished person of the

age he lived in: his company was courted by all that knew him; and no man ever enjoyed it without pleasure, or left it without regret.

The original of the following moral sonnet was written by Leonardo da Vinci:—

|| The man who cannot what he would attain,
Within his pow'r his wishes should restrain;
The wish of folly o'er that bound aspires,
But wisdom by it limits her desires.

Since all our joys so close on sorrows run,
We know not what to chuse, or what to shun:
Let all our wishes still our duty meet,
|| Nor banish reason from her awful seat.

Nor is it always best for man to will
E'en what his pow'rs can reach: some latent
ill,
|| Beneath a fair appearance, may delude,
And make him rue what earnest he pursued.

Then, reader, as you scan this simple page,
Let this one care your ev'ry thought engage,
With self-esteem and general love 'tis fraught,
Wish only pow'r to do just what you ought.

ON THE BENEFITS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ORDINARY AFFAIRS OF LIFE.

By F. MUCCA.

FROM the rapid strides which chemistry has made during our own time, and the beneficial application of its principles to the purposes of life, it now becomes absolutely necessary, that every person who receives a liberal education, should possess some knowledge of this delightful branch of physical enquiry. It must be obvious, that to him who is desirous of information, two questions naturally arise on hearing the name of any science, profession, or department of learning which has not been the subject of his studies. He first enquires what is the chief object of the branch of knowledge, and what kind of informa-

tion does it afford. He then as eagerly desires to be informed of its UTILITY.

Suppose geography to be the science: What is geography? he asks; what does it teach? or what does a knowledge of it imply? Geography, he is told, is the science that teaches us the division of the globe into land and water; the former into continents, kingdoms, and smaller portions; the latter into seas, lakes, and rivers; and the relative situation of these various parts.

What is the advantage of this knowledge? is the next question; and he is told in answer, how much the traveller is benefited by it in

traversing distant regions; how useful it is to the invasion of an enemy's country; how necessary to the cultivation of natural history; and how requisite to the philosopher, who studies the manners, the moral and political proceedings of different nations.

Similar questions must naturally arise respecting other sciences; and the anticipation of them, with regard to chemistry, will furnish us with matter for the present essay, apparently of trifling utility, which, should it meet the approbation of the conductors of a publication which professes to be open to whatever is useful to the arts, will, from time to time, be extended, with a view to exemplify the beneficial application and important advantages that may be derived from the study of chemistry. On the present occasion we shall, by way of example, simply consider

SOME RATIONAL METHODS OF DISCHARGING SPOTS OUT OF LINEN, COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER STUFFS.

Clothes and linen, for instance, are frequently, in the course of housekeeping, liable to be soiled by grease, wine, rusty iron, ink, &c.; and the removal of these spots depends upon chemical principles.

Spots of grease are best removed from linen, cotton, and woollen cloth, by moistening them with a few drops of a concentrated solution of sub-carbonate of potash, rubbing the impregnated cloth between the fingers, and then washing it out with water. Here the sub-carbonate of potash unites with the grease, and forms a soap, which is soluble in water.

Spots of wax, which substance sometimes falls upon cloth from wax candles, are best removed from linen, cotton, and woollen by the repeated application of alcohol, which in a short time renders the wax brittle, and completely pulverulent, so that it may readily be detached by the action of the brush. But if the wax has taken too fast hold of the cloth by length of time, it is best to apply to it, rectified, not common oil of turpentine. This, on being rubbed on the part with a piece of sponge or rag, speedily dissolves the wax, and renders it miscible with soap and water, to be removed completely by washing. The marks of oil paint may also be discharged best by oil of turpentine.

To discharge *spots of grease of any kind out of silk*, nothing is better adapted than the repeated and alternate application of fullers' earth and sulphuric ether. The practical mode of proceeding is as follows: Moisten some pulverised fullers' earth with water, so as to form a thick paste; apply this to the part soiled; let it dry; and, lastly, remove it by the brush. If this has been done several times, the greatest part of the grease will be found to have united to the alumine in the fullers' earth, and is thus got rid of; but there is, nevertheless, always left behind on the stuff, a coloured margin, representing the figure of the spot. To remove this blemish, moisten the soiled part with sulphuric ether, and wash it out with alcohol.

Iron moulds are removable out of linen and cotton cloth, by the action of crystallised citric acid. A few crystals being reduced to a fine powder, are to be applied to the spot,

which has been previously moistened with hot water; the part is then rubbed with the powder, dropping, from time to time, upon it a few drops of hot water. If the action of the citric acid to dissolve the oxide of iron be assisted by the application of a gentle heat, as for instance, by wrapping the soiled part round a silver spoon, &c.; then immersing it with the spoon repeatedly into hot water; or by placing it on a pewter plate previously heated, the process is much facilitated. By these means, the oxide of iron becomes dissolved in the citric acid, with which it forms a soluble salt, and is easily removable by water*.

In a similar manner *ink spots* may be discharged from books, from wood, or from prints, by the mere application of a solution of pure oxalic acid. Muriatic acid, diluted with twice or thrice its bulk of water, likewise dissolves the oxide of iron, and therefore removes the spot. But vegetable acids, particularly the citric and oxalic acid, are equally effectual, and their energy is attended with no risk to the most delicate fabric of the cloth.

Sometimes iron moulds are extremely difficult to be discharged; because the oxide of iron, by repeated washing, or long exposure to air, is become highly oxygenized, and rendered difficultly soluble in any acid. In such cases it is necessary to deoxidize the iron before the agent intended for its solution is applied; and this may be effected in the following manner: First ap-

ply to the spot a solution of sulphuret of potash; let it remain on the stuff for five minutes, and then remove it by washing; this being done, apply the citric acid; and repeat these processes several times successively. In this case, the sulphuret deoxidates the iron, and renders it soluble in the acid. Fresh prepared muriate of tin acts in a similar manner with sulphuret of potash; this agent having been applied, deoxidates the iron, and renders it soluble in the citric acid; that is to say, the muriate of tin takes away oxygen from the iron, and renders it soluble.

Stains occasioned by vinegar, lemons, or orange juice, to be taken out of dyed cloths and stuffs, require far more attention than uncoloured linen or cotton; because in the former the object is not only to take out the spot, but also to preserve the colour. In such colours as consist chiefly of materials that are changed by acids or alkalies, the production of the spot (it must be obvious), as well as the removal of it, depends on this action.

If the stain was occasioned by any vegetable acid, the specific action of the latter has produced the spot; now, if the acid be carefully taken away again by alkaline salts, with which acids are most disposed to unite, and which destroy their specific action, the spot must disappear likewise. But here it is necessary previously to inquire, whether the alkali to be employed will not destroy the unchanged colour, and produce a new spot. Therefore, to take out spots of this kind, mix about equal parts of liquid ammonia and alcohol, and with this mixture rub the cloth

* The well known article for removing iron moulds, called *Ackermann's nettum*, acts in this manner.

carefully. If the spot be occasioned by an alkaline substance, it will disappear by the application of dilute acetic acid.

The solutions of oxymuriate of lime*, and particularly the oxymuriatic acid, are extremely serviceable for the removal of fruit or wine stains; the soiled article being immersed in either of these liquids till the spot is discharged. And as the oxymuriatic acid is not always readily procured, the following method, which answers exceedingly well, may be had recourse to: Put into a tea-cup a table-spoonful of muriatic acid (spirit of salt), and add to it a tea-spoonful of finely pulverised oxide of manganese; or, instead of it, 30 grains of oxymuriate of potash; and place the cup with its contents in a basin of warm water. This being done, wet the spot with water, and expose it to the gas or fumes that are disengaged from the materials of the cup. The action of the gas will thus readily remove the spot.

* This article is sold under the name of *bleaching liquid*.

Stains on silken stuffs may be removed by sulphureous acid, or by exposing them to the fumes of burning sulphur. The best way for cotton thread is to dip it in melted sulphur.

The cleaning of saddles, boot-tops, leather harpsichord covers, and other articles of leather, is best effected by a solution of oxalic acid. One part of crystallized oxalic acid, dissolved in ten or twelve of water, renders such articles extremely beautiful. This solution constitutes the article sold in the shops for cleaning boot-tops, under various names, and disguised by various colouring matters.

To render linen, muslin, and cambric articles, which have acquired a yellow colour, beautifully white, nothing else is necessary than to steep them for twenty-four hours in a solution of oxymuriate of lime, prepared by dissolving one part of oxymuriate of lime in ten of soft water. This solution constitutes the so called bleaching liquid to be met with in several shops.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XV.—(EXTRACT.)

... THE Russian staff-surgeon's name, who accompanied me on this second and most astonishing visit to Pompeji, was Perninoff; and the French artist who joined at Torre del Greco, with the communicative readiness of his nation, informed us, that he was the son of a (*ci-devant*) Marquis de Vallignac, had lost his father by the guillotine, made the campaigns of Flanders

and Holland under Pichegru, after which he had embraced the profession of a painter, in which, owing to the original bent of his genius, he had made so rapid a progress, that, four months ago, a *tableau* of his, representing Bonaparte's landing near Frejus, had gained him not only a prize from the National Institute, but the especial patronage of the first consul, who

had selected him, among others, to travel and reside in Italy for two years, at the expence of the French government.

On our arrival at the Pompejan gate of wooden bars, a lad informed us, that the keeper had gone in, five minutes ago, with two gentlemen, but that he was ready to conduct us to them if we chose. We overtook them accordingly on the proscenium of the little theatre; the one a Turkish merchant, from Modon in the Morea, whose name we soon discovered to be Mehemed-Aga; and the other, his friend and correspondent, a Mr. Denzner, a German merchant established at Naples. The ex-marquis was the first to remark on the "*hazard comique*" to find six persons, every one of a different European nation, united in this spot, and on the good fortune of their being all master enough of the Italian language to make use of it as the vehicle of their ideas. From the little theatre we set out on the usual routine tour, taking in our way the barracks, forum, temple of Isis, the great amphitheatre, then proceeding along the high-street to the cemetery and town-gate. From thence we shaped our course to the villa and its appurtenances described in one of my former letters. The wine-cellar and its jars, you may suppose, were not forgotten. Its cooling atmosphere invited a longer stay than any of the past objects of our inspection; the time was beguiled by interesting and animated conversation; and while the Turk, to his great joy, ascertained the fact of his having, in the battle of Tschesme, been opposed to Perninoff, ship to ship, the French artist busied him-

self in detaching a fragment of the dried wine-cake, in order to deposit it in the Musée Napoleon at Paris. On a sudden, however, a violent crash, from the further end of the vault, accompanied with repeated shrieks of "Mine Got, mine Got!" put a stop to his labour. Mr. Denzner's curiosity, it appeared, had induced him to venture beyond the realms of prudent caution in this *terra incognita*, the flooring gave way, and precipitated him up to his middle in a hollow. To extricate him from so perilous a situation without danger to ourselves, our guide's torch was instantly lighted, the rubbish which had rushed in after and upon him cleared away, and the sufferer drawn from his critical situation, not materially injured, but covered with bruises, and his clothes torn in several places. "Here are steps," exclaimed Perninoff, on looking down the hole, "let us see what they lead to." In vain did our guide object to the proposal of the Russian, urging the strict injunctions of government, not to suffer any researches but under public authority. The Turk, drawing his dirk from his girdle, threatened to make him a head shorter if he dared to utter a word, or to stir an inch. "Not unlikely," continued he, "but the exploring of this doubly subterraneous passage may amply repay us for our trouble; it is in places like these people are apt to hide their treasures, and I for one shall be of the party." The German protested, that he had quite enough with the first essay, without exposing himself to greater risks; and Monsieur le ci-devant Marquis de Vallignac declared upon

his honour, that were it to explore an enemy's mine crammed with a thousand barrels of gunpowder, he should enter it *mèche en main*, with as great a pleasure as he would go to a Parisian ball at Frascati; but that he had heard the premier consul himself declare, on a quintidi's parade, that to expose oneself to useless perils was foolhardy temerity, not true courage: he, nevertheless, was persuaded, from the *honnêteté* of those gentlemen, who were determined to venture down, that if they found any thing valuable they would let him as well as his companion come in for a share; the more so, as the latter's misfortune had been the cause of the discovery. "Yok, yok," replied the Mussulman, scraping with the inverted hand his under chin. "The Moscovite, the Englishman, and myself, shall bear away and keep the prize." The Turk's confidence in English prowess, which induced him to include me in the triumvirate without ever asking me a question, was not a little flattering, and I readily offered to form the rear guard, without ever bestowing a thought on hepatitis, biliary ducts, and Dr. N.'s peremptory injunctions.

On a closer examination of the entrance to, as it well appeared, the inferior regions, we found that Mr. Denzner's fall had been occasioned by the breaking in of a trap-door of 2-inch oak, which, hid as it was by rubbish and fragments of stone, untrud probably during more than 1700 years, had hitherto escaped discovery, and probably would have continued in its pristine state had not the pressure of German corpulency destroyed the little of

adhesion of parts which dry rot had left it. This, as well as the remainder of the rubbish being removed, we descended with a good heart: Perninoff, with lighted torch and drawn sword, first; Mehemed, a cocked pistol in each hand; and your humble servant holding the keeper's lanthorn. At the depth of about forty steps we found ourselves on even ground; a pungent musty smell of the confined air greatly impeded our respiration, and the chillness of the temperature set all but the Russian a-shivering. Here a door shut from within seemed to interrupt our progress, but an *argumentum a posteriori*, applied by the head of our column, forced it out of its mouldered iron lock, and enabled us to proceed along a narrow vaulted passage, which gradually became so low, that we could only pass on by stooping. Yet this posture, painful as it felt, was not long sufficient to get forward, Perninoff reporting, that by the glimmer of his torch he perceived, that the passage terminated in an aperture, which would not admit us except by crawling through on all-fours. A few seconds' consultation determined us to persist in our undertaking, even on that condition. The greatest difficulty was to preserve our lights in this position, but great care and the shortness of the tunnel overcame it. Once more on our legs, we found ourselves in a chamber, about ten feet square, of vaulted brick-work, dry and clean, but excessively cold. To the left of the aperture by which we had entered, and exactly in the middle of the adjoining side of the quadrangle, we discovered a diminutive portal, not man's height, a pilastre

on each side, an iron door in the middle, and above it an inscription, which, to the best of my recollection, ran as follows:—

D. M.

Q. LOLLIVS. EUPATOR.

M. E. CALLIDIAE. F.

QVI. VIXIT. ANN.

V. S. L. M.

But such was the eager curiosity of my companions, and the intensity of the cold, of which even our Moscovite friend now complained, that they would not lose a moment in listening to an exposition of this evident and singular epitaph, nor give any reply to my observation on the oddity of the man's age being left in blank. You may form an idea of our freezing shivers, when I inform you, that no sooner had Perninoff touched the door, than his fingers, wet from the perspiration of exertion, slightly froze to the iron. This door being neither locked nor bolted, opened with ease, and discovered a second apartment, about half-a-yard lower in level than the former, entirely filled with ice or frozen snow, except a marble sarcophagus in its very center, and a narrow path, of marble likewise, leading across the ice to the sepulchral shrine. Now fancy the sensations of awful astonishment, of horror I may say, when, on looking into the sarcophagus, we beheld a human being in the attitude of sleep, not only in complete preservation, but as fresh, uncorrupted, unfaded, and the dress as perfect as we observe in a man recently drowned. Our Turk shrunk back in the utmost terror, and crossing his hands, exclaimed "Alla, illallah alla Mohammed resul alla;" but Perninoff, with the utmost

sang-froid (less surprising in such a temperature), observed, that similar instances of the preservation of dead bodies had come under his notice, while quartered near the mouth of the river Jenisei, in the northern part of Siberia; with the exception, that those specimens he had seen had exchanged their vermilion for a blackish tint, which was not the case with this corpse, since it looked as if deposited but yesterday. As the cold rendered a longer continuance utterly impossible, and as the sight of bare walls indicated of itself the termination of our journey, we resolved to return, and if possible to let Mr. Eupator be of the party. "By heavens," exclaimed Perninoff, on turning round, "we have made a fine day's work of it! there will be one piece for us to lug out of this infernal place." In truth, poor Mehemed, overcome by drowsiness, had, during our conversation, fallen into a profound sleep on the steps of the sarcophagus; and his limbs had, in those few minutes, already become nearly as stiff as the Roman's; another five minutes, and he would have been among the houris in Mahomed's paradise. As it was, it required our combined strength, aided by the application of the lighted torch to his bare soles, to shake him into life again; an act of kindness, for which we had the pains for our thanks, for he actually reproached us for our cruelty in waking him from the sweetest slumber he had ever enjoyed.

A momentous question now arose what place to assign to our new acquaintance in passing the narrow tunnel. If we attempted to push him out first, it was possible he

might stick fast, and by thus blocking up the passage, bury us alive; to take him last, and pull him after us, would require contrivances not in our possession, and exertions beyond our power in so narrow a space. "Can't you let him rest where he is till doomsday?" asked Mehemed, in a surly tone: "what's the use of puzzling your brains, and risking our lives, for a dead man, a dead heathen too, or a Jew, perhaps? I, for one, beg to be excused defiling my hands by touching any thing but his ring; which, if I may be permitted to have, I would value merely as a remembrance of the present event, and as a mark of the friendship of gentlemen of such undaunted courage, and of nations which I had always the greatest regard for. The ring was promised on condition of his lending a large coarse shawl the Turk wore loosely twisted round his neck and shoulders. In this we carefully wrapt the defunct successor of the Horatii and Gracchi, to preserve him from outward injury. Mehemed, with the torch, led the van, then followed the Russian surgeon, creeping out backwards, and dragging with one hand a bandage made of our cravats, passed under the arm-pits of the frozen mummy, in which operation he was mainly assisted by me, who, in closing this unique procession, made every effort to propel the body onwards before me. After passing the tunnel, the remainder of our way appeared comparatively easy, even the flight of steps Perninoff's strength enabled him to ascend with firmness, altho' carrying the result of our investigation on his shoulders. No sooner had he reached the upper entrance

of the wine-cellar, whence we had set out, than, espied by the ex-marquis, who probably supposed one of us had fallen a victim to our zeal, the latter exclaimed, with a doleful accent, "Ah, mon Dieu! voici un de nos confrères de moins: c'est l'Anglois sans doute qui a été la victime de cette folie."—"Un de plus, s'il vous plait, car nous voilà quatre au moins," was my answer, accompanied with my best thanks for his good wishes.—"Au contraire, monsieur, j'aimerois plutôt à voir toute la flotte de Portesmousse au fond de la mer que de souhaiter le moindre mal à un ami si digne et si respectable. Mais voyons donc qu'y a-t-il de nouveau? une mommie à ce qu'il paroît. Messieurs, je vous en offre cinq cens francs en bons billets sur Paris, si vous me la cédez, ce sera de quoi faire ma fortune avec le premier consul, qui aime les mommies à la folie; il en a deux ou trois dans sa chambre à coucher."—"Ce seroit porter de l'eau dans la Seine que de faire un cadeau pareil, à un héros, qui s'est montré si habile en cette espèce de métier; et qui d'ailleurs aura eu soin d'en emporter autant qu'il aura pu ramasser lors de sa fuite de l'Egypte."

To this, Monsieur de Vallignac had no present reply; nor was I willing, by a continuation of the dialogue, to lose another moment, eager as I felt, to examine now at my leisure the features and dress of a departed Roman. The latter was excessively plain and simple. Over a short linen shirt without sleeves, he wore a tunic of white woollen cloth, resembling our kerseymere, with short sleeves, not reaching to the elbow; two purple stripes, about half an inch broad, went all round the

lower edge of this garment, which was very little different from a modern shift; no stockings or breeches, but a clumsy sort of half-boots made of black leather, and terminating about two inches above the ankles. His features were regular; those of a man nearer fifty than forty, who in his youth had been handsome; the nose nearly in a line with the forehead, and the chin almost projecting to the perpendicular from the nose; black bristly hair, with a sprinkling of grey ones; altogether unlike any one I know you are acquainted with; except, perhaps, were I compelled to make a comparison, the Italian who once taught you the guitar, and whose name has slipped my memory, only that he was considerably shorter than the latter, not exceeding, I dare say, five feet four in height.

The ring on his finger was formed by two golden serpents winding round each other, elegantly worked, and between their mouths was a beautiful onyx, representing, in deep intaglio, the infant Hercules strangling the serpents. It was a pity

such a precious relic should be thrown away upon a barbarian infidel; but the Mussulman insisting on our performing the given promise, without much ceremony began to extricate the ring from the finger of its owner; observing, during the operation, that the flesh had become considerably softer, and the temperature of his skin less cold.

The Turk had scarcely accomplished his sacrilege, when, to our inexpressible astonishment, Eupator's right arm began gradually to exhibit convulsive starts, similar to the appearance of galvanized animals. This strange and unaccountable phenomenon was soon followed by an incessant tremour of the lips, like the quiverings of quick blood. In a little time after, his mouth opened involuntarily, upon which, the air, as in a new born infant, rushed with a hideous rattling down his lungs, from whence it immediately returned in articulated groans! —Eupator breathes!! Eupator lives!!!

(To be continued.)

ON FIORIN GRASS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I wish to draw the attention of the public, through the medium of your *Repository*, which has justly a most extensive circulation, to a species of grass which is said to possess the most valuable properties. The name of it is fiorin; or, in botanical language, *agrostis stolonifera*; and the gentleman who has discovered the advantages of cultivating it, is the Rev. Dr. Richardson, of Moy, in Ireland. A few tracts on the subject have been

published by him; and since the appearance of those tracts, he has addressed letters to public bodies and private individuals, concerning his further experiments on fiorin, many of which unprinted letters have, fortunately for me, fallen into my hands.

Fiorin is to be found in almost every situation and soil. Dr. Richardson, speaking of Ireland, says that it is luxuriant in every bog, mire, and morass; and that he has seen it on the summits of high moun-

tains, and in the most poor, shallow, and dry grounds, and even in barren sands. He also asserts, that it is as abundant in England and Scotland, as in Ireland. Its existence, however, is not confined to these islands, for it is found in various other parts of Europe, and also in Asia and America. But I should infer, from Dr. Richardson's representation of its being so luxuriant in every morass in Ireland, and also from its thriving so much in the swampy grounds in America, that it peculiarly delights in moisture.

Many and great are the advantages which, according to Dr. Richardson, attend the cultivation of fiorin. It grows most rapidly, and propagates with wonderful facility; but its most striking property is the abundance of the crop. The usual produce has been six, seven, or eight tons per English acre; but Dr. Richardson had about a month ago a meadow uncut, which he estimated would give him ten tons of dry hay per English acre. But it will probably be said by the farmer: All this may be true, but of what signification is it, unless the cattle be as fond of it as of common hay, and will thrive as well upon it? The answer to him is, that, according to the result of repeated experiments made by Dr. Richardson, cattle greatly prefer it to common grass, both in a green and dry state; and in consequence of its saccharine quality, thrive upon it in an equal, if not greater degree. With respect to the time of laying it down, it should be done about the middle of March; and it may be mown in August, September, October, or during any part of the winter, even in January or February. It should

be remembered, however, that the later it is mown, the more plentiful the crop. Such is the hardy nature of fiorin, that it may be made into hay during the winter, as culmiferous crops are in the midst of summer; but what is a still greater advantage, it will lie for two or three winter months in small cocks uninjured by the wet, the cocks requiring to be shaken only once or twice; and in that state it will serve as green food for cattle during the winter, and greatly promote in cows an abundant flow of well-flavoured milk. What an admirable property in fiorin is this freedom from fermentation, to which common grass is subject! a principle which Dr. Richardson attributes to its retaining the principle of life, even after it is severed from its root.

In the first volume of the *Bath and West of England Society's Transactions*, published in 1780, (a large and most respectable society, instituted for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce,) there is an account of a species of grass found at Orcheston, a village on Salisbury Plain. It grew in a meadow frequently overflowed, and the crop of it was much more plentiful in a wet, than in a dry season. It generally rose to the height of about eighteen inches, then it fell, and ran along the ground in knots to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, and sometimes even of twenty-five feet. The meadow, about two acres and a half, was mown twice in one year; the first crop was about twelve, and the second about six tons. So great was its produce, that the tythe was compounded for at £9 per annum. It was of a sweet nature, and greatly

liked by cattle of every kind. This grass was thought by many persons at that time, viz. in 1780, to be a species of the *agrostis polymorpha*, of which there are several varieties. For farther particulars concerning it I refer your readers to vol. I. of the *Bath and West of England Society's Papers*, p. 94, &c. which society pronounced it to be their opinion, that, if this species of grass could be generally propagated, it would turn out the most profitable grass of any which had been discovered, and be of great benefit to the community. Whether it be still cultivated or not at Orcheston, I much wish to know; for it is certainly a matter highly interesting. Does not the account of it bear a great resemblance, in every particular, to the fiorin, or *agrostis stolonifera*? Would it be more advantageous to pursue the practice of the Orcheston farmer, and cut fiorin twice, instead of once a year? &c. &c.

If this letter, sir, should induce any person or persons to enter upon a trial of fiorin, I shall not repent of having offered it to your notice. Dr. Richardson, who is, I am informed, a very sensible and public-spirited man, is highly gratified by giving plants to any gentleman desirous of making experiments, in

order that the benefits which he possesses may be enjoyed by the rest of the world. The Bath and West of England Society has, I learn, offered a considerable premium for making experiments in the western counties with plants of Dr. Richardson's fiorin. How much should I be delighted to hear, that many eminent agriculturists in every part of the united kingdom had begun to cultivate a spot with fiorin, that it might be fully ascertained whether, notwithstanding the statements of a gentleman so truly respectable as Dr. Richardson, it is to be represented, as it is by some, as couch, and a pernicious weed; or is to be considered as a vegetable of the most valuable kind! Dr. Richardson contends, that, altho' there may be some resemblance between fiorin, or *agrostis stolonifera*, and couch, or *triticum repens*, there are many distinctions between them, easily observable by an attentive eye. But this, sir, is too extensive a field; I shall, therefore, not enter into it, but recommend the impatient reader (and many such I hope there will be) to satisfy his desire for information by perusing the several tracts of Dr. Richardson.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

COLUMELLA.

London, March 25, 1811.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

At a time when war is desolating some of the fairest portions of Europe, our readers will not, perhaps, be displeased to take a view of this remote corner of our division of the globe, whose poverty and political insignificance secure it from the attempts of wide-wasting ambition.

The following observations, tending to illustrate the present state of the island, and of society and manners there, were made during the visit of an English traveller in the summer of 1809.

Iceland, one of the most considerable of the European islands,

situate in the northern part of the Atlantic ocean, between the 63d and 68th degrees of north latitude, and the 10th and 12th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich; and is estimated to extend 260 British miles in length from west to east, and 200 in breadth from north to south.

Its earliest discoverer upon record was a famous pirate named Naddock, who, in 861, was driven hither by a tempest, while on a voyage from Norway to the Ferroe Islands. From the vast quantity of snow which covered the mountains he gave it the name of Snoeland. Induced by the accounts which this man related of the country on his return home, Gardar Suaversen, a Swede, sailed in 864 in quest of it, and passing the winter in the island, altered its name to Gardarsholm. The next adventurer was Floco, who took with him some ravens, one of which he let loose when he supposed himself drawing toward the termination of his voyage, hoping, by its course, to be directed to the country of which he was in search. The bird, however, after soaring to a considerable height in the air turned his flight towards the port from which he had sailed; and hence Floco concluded, that he was yet at a less distance from Norway than from Gardarsholm. Pursuing his voyage, he, after some time, liberated another raven, who again sought refuge in the vessel. In a few days, a third raven was set at liberty, and immediately flew towards the wished-for shore. Floco, pursuing the same direction, soon reached the island, where he passed two winters; and from the vast quantities of ice

accumulated in spring upon the coast, he gave it the name which it has ever since retained. Encouraged by Floco's accounts of this newly discovered country, Ingulf, a Norwegian, of high birth and opulence, conceived the idea of removing to Iceland, to escape the tyranny of Harald Hafalgar, who then reigned in Norway. Accordingly, in 874, he set sail with a friend and their respective families. In compliance with a religious custom then prevalent among the Norwegians, Ingulf, on his approach to the coast, threw the door-posts of his house into the sea, that wheresoever they were thrown on shore, he might establish his infant colony. Being himself, however, driven in a different direction from them, he landed on a promontory in the south-east part of the island, which to this day bears the name of Ingulfs-höfde, and it was not till three years afterwards that the door-posts were found on the shore of the bay where Reikevig now stands, to which spot Ingulf and his family immediately removed their habitation. So great was the number of Norwegians who now followed Ingulf to Iceland to escape the yoke of the tyrant, that, in the course of sixty years after his arrival, the whole of the coasts and most of the habitable parts are said to have been occupied. The island was found by these first settlers to be uninhabited: its whole surface was overgrown with forests, through which, in their journeys, they were obliged to open themselves a passage with the axe. The principal persons of each new colony that arrived, parcelled out a considerable tract of land among themselves and their fol-

lowers, whose chiefs they continued to be. The enmities arising from the collision of so many independent interests led to frequent and bloody battles, till, in 1260, the Icelanders voluntarily acknowledged themselves subjects of Norway, with which their country became, in 1387, an appendage to the crown of Denmark.

The laws in use in Iceland are the Danish, with some few trifling exceptions. In regard to capital punishments, it is a remarkable fact, that of late years no Icelander has been found who would undertake the office of executioner, so that it has been necessary to convey the very few sentenced to suffer death to Norway, to receive the punishment due to their crimes.

The only religion in Iceland is the Lutheran, introduced in 1540. At the head of it were till lately two bishops; but in 1801, the two dioceses were incorporated, the estates belonging to them were sold, and the bishop's annual salary fixed at 1818 rix-dollars*. The diocese is divided into nineteen provosties, and about 184 church livings. The income arising from the latter varies; in a few it exceeds 100 rix-dollars per annum, but the greater number produce no more than thirty or forty, and some so little as twelve, ten, and even five. Most of the clergy, however, occupy small farms, and this alone renders the condition of the greater part of them tolerable.

Of the revenues accruing from

* A rix-dollar should be equal to 4s. English; but at present, on account of the low course of exchange, it does not exceed one third of that value.

this island to the parent state it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. Besides those arising from the taxes, the king receives the rental of such farms as are his private property; but the produce of these is not adequate to the expenditure. The regular expenditure is nearly 20,000 rix-dollars, or £4000 sterling; other occasional expences, however, make it amount to near 30,000 rix-dollars, that is £6000. Among the items of this expenditure, are some which are unknown in other countries. All the medical men in the island, for instance, are paid a certain salary by the government. Though to us it might appear, that if the profession were thrown open to the competition and industry of individuals, the public would receive great benefit by the change; yet it is a question whether the extreme poverty of the Icelanders would not effectually extinguish the motive for exertion, and thus deprive the people of the service, comparatively small indeed, which is at present rendered: for there are but six medical men in the whole island, and these are necessarily resident at a great distance from the majority of the inhabitants. An apothecary is commissioned to distribute gratis a certain quantity of medicine annually, for which, independent of his pay, he is allowed 350 rix-dollars. There are no hospitals of any kind in Iceland; that which formerly existed at Guvernæs having been dissolved, as it was considered too burdensome an institution, and the poor wretches sent to their respective homes, where those deemed incurable are allowed a small pittance for their support,

To judge from all this, it might be concluded, that the climate is singularly salubrious; on the contrary, in no country is medical attendance more necessary than here, where the greater part of the inhabitants are afflicted with the most inveterate cutaneous complaints, for which their extreme ignorance renders them incapable of applying either remedy or palliative. The sick and the lame are seen crawling about in every part of the island, presenting the most pitiable objects of distress and misery. Scurvy, leprosy, and elephantiasis are no where perhaps more prevalent; and they are likewise peculiarly afflicted with St. Anthony's fire, the jaundice, pleurisy, and lowness of spirits. Independently of the dreadful cutaneous diseases to which they are subject, the nutriment of the poor and their manner of living are unfavourable to longevity; though among the higher class of people many attain to the age of seventy, and enjoy a good state of health. No more care is taken to provide for the safety of the coming generation than for that of the present. Twenty midwives, indeed, are provided by government, but they are grossly ignorant; and the pains taken to remove their ignorance are so applied as to be almost nugatory. One is sent from Copenhagen for the purpose of giving the necessary instruction to the rest; but her salary of 100 dollars per annum is too small to enable her to take long journies, or to do any effectual good. The other nineteen receive but 100 rix-dollars annually among them.

In the small list of useful officers
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in the pay of government, I must not omit to mention two Danish lieutenants, who are engaged with respectable salaries in the survey of the whole island; and to judge from some specimens of their plans that have come under my observation, they are well qualified for this important task.

The amusements of the Icelanders are not of a kind calculated to dispel the gloom which habitually hangs about them. In former times wrestling and various feats of strength used to occupy their attention; chess was much practised; and cards, music, and dancing diversified their leisure hours: but all these are now scarcely heard of. Their present amusements are almost entirely confined to the reading or repeating to one another of their ancient popular stories, called *sagas*; but while the more authentic manuscript histories of former times are the means of enabling them to retain and speak their language in its almost original purity, the mere traditionary ones are replete with absurd stories, that keep alive a love of the wonderful, and impress with superstitious notions the minds of almost all the lower class of people. Their attachment to their native land is very strong, and might be accounted truly wonderful, since the country seems entirely destitute of every thing which can add to the comforts of life, and nearly so of the means of procuring a necessary subsistence. Nevertheless, the patient and contented Icelandic is scarcely ever known to leave his cold and barren mountains for all that plenty and comfort can offer him in milder regions.

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The employments of each individual are necessarily various, since artists, mechanics, and people of different professions are almost unknown among them. In the winter, the care of the cattle is of the highest importance: the stoutest and most healthy of the men are then occupied in the preservation of those to which shelter and dry food cannot be afforded at this inclement season; and it is necessary to remove the snow as much as possible from the grass, that the beasts may be able to procure a subsistence, however scanty. Other men are employed in picking the coarse wool from the fine, and manufacturing it into ropes, bridles, stirrup-straps, and cushions, which are often used instead of saddles. They also prepare skins for their fishing-dresses, and tan others to make into saddles, as well as thongs to fasten burdens upon their horses; and they forge iron into scythes, horse-shoes, and different kinds of tools. The women find abundant occupation in washing the wool, and in picking, carding, and spinning it; as well as in knitting gloves and stockings, and in weaving or dyeing flannel and stuffs for their various dresses, all which they make themselves, as they do their shoes, of untanned skin. The fulling of the cloth falls to the lot of the men. In February or March, the fishing season calls the men, or at least the greater number of them, to the coast: others only resort thither in summer, when the fishing is nearly over, and take with them butter and other articles to exchange for the fish, with which they return loaded. At this time of the year also the Danes are accustomed to arrive in the different

ports, and an opportunity is thus afforded to the natives of carrying on a little trade with them. To the fishery succeeds the season for drying and securing the hay, and another migration of the poorer inhabitants takes place from various parts to assist the farmers. The salmon fishery, and the cutting and preserving of turf for winter fuel, are at the same time attended to. In the autumnal months, the necessary repairs are done to the dwellings, the grass-land is manured, and the sheep are killed and cured either for winter store or for exportation. The more industrious exercise their ingenuity, during their leisure hours, in the manufacture of various articles in brass, silver, and wood, such as girdles, buttons, clasps, ornaments for their saddles and dresses, snuff-boxes, &c. In all these they display extraordinary neatness and elegance of workmanship. Some of them too are excellent boat-builders. The women embroider their garments with figures of flowers and animals, of various forms and colours.

The population of Iceland amounts at present to about 48,000 souls, an insignificant number compared with the extent of the country. Famine, disease, and other scourges of the human race have frequently made great havoc in this island. In the 14th century a dreadful malady, called *the black death*, is reported to have swept away almost all the inhabitants; so that, comprehensive as are the annals of Iceland, this circumstance is omitted in them; and it is thence inferred, that no person capable of recording it survived. The years 1697, 8, and 9 were remarkable for

the mortality caused by famine, and of proper nourishment, is prodigious. What makes this period so peculiarly fatal, is the custom that prevails among the women of not suckling their infants at all, or at most only for a few days; after which they feed them with cow's milk, which is taken through a quill, with a piece of rag fastened to one end for the sake of softness to the mouth.

(To be continued.)

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. IV.

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven.

THOMSON.

I HAVE been absolutely inundated with letters from the country, in consequence of my last paper; in some of which I have not been treated with the urbanity which I am disposed to hope that I deserve.

It was not my design to represent a country life as a necessary scene of inferior vice and folly, of which I have been accused, but merely to state the disappointment that too often follows from forming erroneous notions of it: I have seldom if ever known a person, who, after a life of active business in London, retired to rural life, with a view of being happy in rural enjoyments, who experienced the satisfaction which was expected from them. It must be obvious to rational reflection, that long habits of anxious employment, the getting up early, the late taking rest, and eating the bread of carefulness, will disqualify a man from enjoying a situation where listless hours pass in succession, with little to awaken

thought or excite activity in minds unprepared by science or education for intellectual occupation. I have an example from my own neighbourhood in the country, and I doubt not that many others might be found in other neighbourhoods, to support the rectitude of my opinion.

The worthy man to whom I allude, after passing thirty years in the bustle of a retail trade in one of the principal streets of the metropolis, found himself in possession of a handsome fortune, and actuated by a wish to retire to the tranquillity of a country life. His wife, who had contrived to acquire rather a predominant influence over his actions, happened, on this occasion, to entertain a similar sentiment. Where money is plenty, wishes of this kind are readily gratified; and a handsome house, with all the requisite rural appurtenances, was purchased at the distance of thirty miles from town. It was in a retired village, where a man of his opu-

lence would be sure to be regarded with no common consideration. He accordingly thought it one of the happiest days of his life, when, in his coach and four, he received the homage of the villagers who were assembled to greet his arrival, and he never had heard more cheering sounds than those of the peal of bells which announced it to the neighbourhood.

For the first week every thing was delightful; the novelty of the scene, and his conscious importance, pleased his curiosity and gratified his vanity. Nay, on the first Sunday, he was so delighted with sitting in a high place in the church, and the service waiting for his presence, that, for the first time during many years, he remained awake from the beginning to the end of it.

A month, however, had not passed away before he became so tired of having nothing to do, and no new object to see, that he disposed of his place at a considerable loss, and purchased another, which was on the side of a high-road, and promised him a continual scene of amusing objects, of which he lived in the perpetual enjoyment. At a small distance from his mansion there most fortunately happened to be a turnpike; and, in an arm-chair, at the entrance of the collector's house, he passed the whole of every day, except the short time allowed for his meals. While his good lady shewed her handsome equipage to the country, and entertained her neighbours, he shewed his figure to every traveller on the road, and entertained himself with keeping a regular account of the daily passage of horsemen, one-

horse chaises, and every other kind of carriage that passed through the turnpike. There was his chief, indeed his only pleasure, and there he shared the repeated bowl and social pipe with the succession of men who took the toll; till, in consequence of the exposure of himself at all times and in all seasons, he brought on a disorder which terminated his life.

Virtue is not local; and there may be as much virtue exercised in Portman-square, as in the remotest part of Yorkshire: but from the different modes of living in town and country, they cannot be so fully displayed in the one as in the other. A town house is a very confined scene of action. Neighbours in the metropolis have no necessary connection; and the lower classes have no other association, and that a very distant one, but as they may be incidentally employed by them. Pleasure, ceremony, and public business compose the whole of an independent town life: while in the country, a gentleman has his personal occupations; he receives his visitors as a part of his family; he lives among his tenants; his actions are all known; he is at once an example and an authority, and may be, as many are, a blessing to all around him.

At present I shall prove my perfect impartiality by adding a letter, which gives a different picture of a country life from that which appeared in my last paper. It is equally founded in nature and in truth, and will, I hope, restore me to the good opinion of those of my readers whom I appear, though I must think very undeservedly, to have offended.

TO THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

Sir,—Without meaning to question the probability of the account which you gave of the Overhill family in your last number, I beg leave to offer you the representation of a country family, which, I hope, will redeem provincial life from those unfavourable impressions which Mr. Truman's letter is calculated to produce. I have also paid a long-promised visit to a relation, a reverend divine, in a distant part of England; but I found him in a mansion "where sweet content doth dwell and learned ease," and which the virtues and the graces inhabit in an inseparable union.

As the time of my arrival was known, I was met by Doctor Goodall about five miles from his house, when, dismounting from his horse, he got into my chaise, embraced me with a glow of honest affection, and prepared me, by his conversation, for the reception I was to find, and the comfort I was to enjoy beneath his roof. He had ordered the postillion to take a private road, which led to the gate of his garden, where I found Mrs. Goodall and her two eldest daughters ready to receive me in a manner at once polite and affectionate. We walked through a delightful garden to the house, where the youngest daughter, a counterpart in form and manners of those I had already seen, was prepared to welcome me with a smile of modesty and regard to the happy threshold. She apologized with a most graceful simplicity for not having been at the garden-gate to receive me; but her sisters and herself, she said, took it by turns to be housekeepers for the

week; and that being the term of her office, it became her to remain within the circle of her duty. "However," added she, "I have also my advantage, as, from this circumstance, I shall have the more immediate pleasure of attending upon you."

Now entered a large, old-fashioned, convenient house, where cleanliness and comfort seemed to occupy every corner; and while I sat at the tea-table, surrounded with these amiable people, I enjoyed a state of tranquil luxury, which the hurries of a hurrying life had prevented me from having hitherto experienced. The rest of the evening passed, as it had begun, in conversation which wanted neither interest nor vivacity; when supper was served at an early hour, on account of my journey; and prayers having been read by the doctor to the whole family, I was conducted to my chamber. With a mind soothed by the pleasing attentions of this excellent family, and my body rather fatigued by a cross-country journey of fifty miles, I need not add, that my repose was calm and sound; and that I awoke in the morning to health, spirits, and satisfaction.

The prospect from my chamber was over a beautiful lawn, varied by plantations and enamelled with flowers; and, on opening the window, a voice, sweet as music, bade me good morrow. It was to the eldest of the young ladies, who was gathering a nosegay to present to me at breakfast, to whom I was indebted for the charming salutation; and I was immediately summoned by a gentle rap at the door, and another votive good-morrow, from

the second of the sisterhood, who conducted me into a long gallery, with a large bow-window at the end of it, round whose Gothic frame the jessamine and the honeysuckle mingled their flowers and their fragrance. Here the breakfast was arranged, whose luxuries were supplied by the housewifery of the girls; and here were continued the delightful enjoyments of the preceding evening, heightened by a new day, a smiling sky, invigorated spirits, and unconstrained regard.

This gallery seemed to contain every thing that could improve the mind, and fill up the day with elegant useful amusement. At the opposite end of it, there was a small organ and other instruments of music, with a large glass case, which contained a well arranged philosophical apparatus; and, in other parts of this capacious room, there were implements, not only of design and embroidery, but of the less elegant, though, perhaps, more necessary branches of female qualification.

When I had examined this well-ordered arrangement of domestic pleasure, the doctor proposed a walking excursion, in order to shew me, what he very justly styled, the comforts of his little domain. We, therefore, sallied forth, and, passing through the garden, entered a well-planted serpentine walk, which commanded various views of a very pleasing country; and, continuing to skirt a very rich, but narrow valley for about a mile, terminated in a small grove of stately oaks and beeches. Beneath this spot a rivulet meandered, whose surface was agitated by a waterfall, which, though at some distance, formed a

beautiful object for the eye, while it enlivened the ear by its irregular murmurs. Here we all sat down, under a kind of over-hanging cliff, covered with ivy and skirted with laurel. At this moment, my senses, which were wrapped up in the charming circumstances about me, received a sudden, but delightful animation, by the bursting forth of the village peal, which, in unequal and swelling sounds, congratulated my arrival. The doctor enlarged upon the rude state in which he found the place at his first coming to it, with the plan of its subsequent improvements. In one spot he acknowledged the suggestions of his wife, in others the fancy of his girls; and thus we continued our return to the house, which received a very pleasing variety from our passing through the village, where I perceived, with much sensibility, the affectionate respect which the humble parishioners were proud of shewing to their pastor. When we reached the rectory, the doctor retired, without apology, to his study; and his good lady, after telling me that a bell would ring to give me half an hour's notice of dinner, retired with my fair cousins to the little offices of the toilette.

I then went for a short time to my chamber, and afterwards strolled into the garden, where, beneath the shade of a sycamore, I amused myself in comparing the vain, noisy, intruding hospitality of public life, with the calm, cheerful, and unaffected welcome of Goodington Parsonage. Nay, so deeply were my thoughts engaged in reflecting on the superiority of virtue, and the contentment which arises from innocent pleasures, over the inter-

rupted, feverish delights, if they may deserve that name, of ostentation, folly, and fashion, that the dinner bell had rung twice without my hearing its summons; so that when dinner was served, the London cousin was lost, till those voices, which were sufficient to animate the trees around me, called me to myself, and the hospitable board that waited my appearance.

There I found the doctor's curate, a young divine of very amiable aspect; and a modest, well-behaved, neighbouring who had just completed an university education, and was about taking possession of a very handsome estate adjoining to the doctor's parish. The table was covered with plenty, and possessed all the luxuries of nature unsophisticated by those of art. Good humour came with the dessert, and an enlivened conversation filled up the interval, till we were summoned to tea at a little cottage, whose front commands a cheerful prospect of rural variety; while the back part communicates with the dairy and a small farm, whose occupations amuse the leisure, and whose productions supply the table, of its reverend owner.

Here I drank milk warm from the cow, saw the arrangements of tillage and pasture with a more minute and intelligent eye than I

had hitherto seen them; was instructed in the nature and amused with the process of rearing the various species of fowl for use or amusement, and found my cup of tea brimful of fragrance.

An approaching storm forced our return sooner than was intended; but it could not be too soon for the entertainment that followed. A concert in the gallery concluded the evening. The young ladies took their separate instruments, while the curate and the Oxonian aided the charming band. My fair cousins sometimes sung alone, and sometimes in parts, and their mother joined the chorus; while I, delighted with the harmonious scene, could only ask myself, whether I was on earth or in heaven.

I have thus given you, sir, a complete description of one day, that you may form a judgment of all the rest; which, though varied by excursions, the visits of neighbours, and country amusements, were all equally pleasant, rational, and improving.

To enjoy mirth without noise, conversation without calumny, luxury without extravagance, elegance without vanity, and pleasure without repentance, was my happy lot during the month which I passed at Goodington Parsonage.

SAMUEL LOVEL.

ANSWER TO THE MATHEMATICAL QUESTION RELATING TO THE NATIONAL DEBT.

(See No. XXIX. p. 281.)

MR. EDITOR,

To satisfy the enquiry of your Colchester correspondent, R. F. as well as my own curiosity, I have, according to his challenge inserted in your number for May, computed the number of acres

which might be paved with as many guineas as the present amount of our National Debt would yield; taking, as he does, the latter at £811,898,081, and the diameter of a guinea = one inch.

Instead of finding 348 acres, the result of my calculation has been $106\frac{7528}{10000}$ acres; widely different certainly from the former amount. Leaving, however, to better mathematicians the appreciation of my correctness, I will, if it does not too much encroach on your room, state the principle of my operation as concisely as I can without the aid of a diagram, which it probably would not be deemed worth while to devote to this matter.

1. The two most obvious ways of placing the guineas are: either ranging them above one another perfectly vertical, or putting them so that each guinea seems to rest between two guineas below it, the centers of the three forming the three extremities of an equilateral triangle. The first I will call the perpendicular, the other the oblique mode, and both may be represented as follows (taking each point to be the centre of a guinea), and tried with wafers or halfpence, as guineas may not be ready at hand:—



2. It is evident, that by the oblique mode the greatest number of guineas may be placed in any given space; or that, by that mode, the smallest space will be required to place any given number of guineas in.

3. To any one conversant in the first rudiments of geometry it will be easily proved, that the spaces which an equal number of guineas will fill by both modes, must always be in proportion of

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ for the two parallelograms}$$

before exhibited, having equal bases, are to each other as their altitudes: now, the side or altitude of the square being called = 1, the base and sides of the rhombus are also = 1; and as its acute angles are = 60° (the angle of an equilateral triangle), the square of its

$$\text{altitude must be} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}; \text{ and the altitude itself be} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.866 \dots \text{ Q. E. D.}$$

4. Having, therefore, ascertained by common arithmetic the number of acres required for placing the guineas in the perpendicular and more extended mode; the less number of acres necessary for the closer method, will be found by multiplying that number of acres with the surd fraction 0.866 . . .

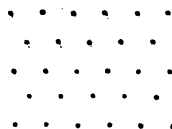
OPERATION.

$$5. \text{ £}311,898,081 = 773,236,267 \frac{13}{21} \text{ guineas.}$$

6. An acre contains 6,272,640 square inches, which, divided in the preceding number of guineas, produces a quotient of 123.2712 acres (the space required for the perpendicular and more extended method).

7. 123.2712 acres multiplied by 0.866 gives 106.7528 acres (the space required for the closer method).

N. B. The preceding result, abstractedly true as it is, will, however, only be found practically correct by supposing the half of one whole guinea placed at both extremities of every other row, as half one guinea's space will there constantly be found vacant; a circumstance easily conceived by the following specimen:



But if any of your correspondents should feel a scruple of conscience to cut the coin of the realm into two halves, a small allowance in the space must be added to the 106.7528 acres, to make up for the vacant places; which allowance I would compute for him, were I not fearful I had already transgressed too much on your limits. Suffice it, therefore, at present to profess my readiness to give satisfaction on this point also, whenever called upon so to do.

L. E.

London, May 13, 1811.

OLD-FASHIONED INSTRUCTIONS OF A LADY TO HER GRAND-DAUGHTER.

By AUGUSTUS VON KOTZBUE.

IN past ages it has sometimes happened that the great of the earth, princes and princesses, have themselves recorded their principles and observations for the benefit of their children and grand-children. At the present day, when observations are good for nothing, and all the principles in the world are rooted out like weeds by the sword or by selfishness, people are careful not to undertake any such superfluous task. The precepts alluded to in the present instance were given by a Duchess de Liancour to her grand-daughter, Mademoiselle de la Roche Guyon. The book was first printed in 1698, about eighty years after the death of the good old lady; and a second edition appeared about thirty years ago. Sorrows and tribulations had formed the writer in her youth into a model of virtue. As the wife of a debauched young man, she succeeded, after eighteen years spent in grief, in regaining his affections by patience and a gentle demeanour. He removed with her into the country, where their mansion, the abode of tranquillity and happiness, afforded an asylum to every enlightened mind from the persecutions of superstition. His rector, indeed, refused him absolution, under the pretext that he did not believe the five tenets of Jansenius; but it does not appear that the ecclesiastical thunders produced any diminution in the domestic felicity of the noble pair.

The duchess had but one son, who died young, leaving an only

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daughter, for whom the good old lady took up her pen. "I have been persuaded to believe," she begins, "that precepts from my lips, though expressed in simple language, would produce a more powerful effect on my beloved grand-daughter, than all that can be said and written by others. In compliance with this pleasing representation, I commit to paper, for your benefit, all that experience has taught me."

If every intelligent mother would follow this example, our daughters might dispense with the deluge of works on education. The instructions of the duchess are divided into nineteen chapters. In the first she treats of the *Use of Time*, which was then considered as of some value. The succeeding ones are on the subjects of *Pleasure and Tranquillity*; *Real Happiness*; the *Duties of a Wife*; and the *Intercourse with the World*. Here, indeed, we meet with principles which form a striking contrast with those now prevalent. "Suffer no visits," says she, "from men whose age, or whose way of life, might injure your reputation. Should such break in upon you when you are alone, order your carriage without the least ceremony, tell them you have an engagement to attend to, and leave them to themselves. It is of no consequence if they perceive the reason for your acting thus: it is sufficient if you say nothing to them about it."

Another of her golden rules is as follows: "Force yourself not, out

E

of vanity, into the company of great princesses: by this you would not only excite envy, but it would be difficult for you to contradict them in case they would do any thing wrong. It might happen that your husband belonged to one party at court, and yourself to the other. It would, moreover, be troublesome to you to attend them wherever they went: they, on the other hand, would consider what you had done a hundred times as your duty, and hate you if you should but once omit it."

She makes many excellent observations on the subject of education also; especially with a reference to her own rank. "Impress upon the teachers of your children, that they must not instil into their youthful minds the notion, that one is destined to be an *abbé*, another a *chevalier*, &c. Let them be educated rationally and virtuously, for that is befitting people of all ranks. Leave the rest to their own inclination and to fate."

Neither has the good old lady, notwithstanding her high rank, forgotten to give a lesson on domestic economy; and it were to be wished that every female of rank would, on that account, study this little work, now two centuries old.—To the last edition is subjoined another small tract worthy of notice, entitled *The Duties of the Great*, written by one of the princes of Conti. What

he says on the subject might indeed be considered as insignificant from the lips of a philosopher, but from those of a prince, a maxim such as the following, gains increased interest:—"It is not for their own sakes that power and importance are conferred on the great of the earth, but only for the benefit of the people." In our days his will must excite the smile of contempt. Here he bitterly reproaches himself for having in his youth carried on a war which had entailed misery on thousands. He relates that he had resolved to sell all his possessions, and with the produce to make compensation for the mischiefs he had occasioned; but that the prelates and literati had forbidden him to take this step, as it was necessary for him to live in a manner conformable to his rank: but yet he had contracted his expences as much as possible, and had annually laid up a considerable sum for this laudable purpose. He then enjoins his heirs to do the same; nay, he expressly commands his children, if they should ever acquire any other estates, to sell immediately those which they had inherited from him, and to divide the money arising from such sale agreeably to a list made out by himself.

It must be confessed that such faith is not now to be found either in or out of Israel.

PLATE 1.—BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF LORD VISCOUNT WELLINGTON.

It has formed part of the plan of the *Repository*, ever since its commencement, to hold forth occasionally to public view those indi-

viduals who may particularly distinguish themselves, by their success or spirit, in opposing the schemes of unbounded ambition,

projected by the man who now holds France enslaved, and through her means the greatest portion of continental Europe. On a reference to our former volumes, the reader will perceive, that we have not suffered the glorious, but ineffectual exertions of a Hofer, a Schill, a Brunswick, to pass unrecorded; nor omitted to pay a just tribute to the more fortunate efforts of the Austrian archduke, or Lusitania's military prelate. We now present them with a portrait and brief biographical memoir of a man, whose professional skill, and signal success against the best generals of Bonaparte, have heightened the reputation he had previously acquired, and will not fail to ensure him a place among the greatest commanders of any age or country.

Arthur Wellesley, Lord Viscount Wellington, the third son of the late Earl of Mornington, and brother to the Marquis Wellesley, was born May 1, 1769, and destined from his cradle for that profession of which he is so splendid an ornament. He was sent at an early age to Eton school, whence he was removed to the French military academy at Angers, where he went through a regular course of military studies. His talents were first called into action by the campaigns in Holland, immediately after the commencement of the war with France in 1793. He had then attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and a brigade was entrusted to his command; this he led on all occasions in such style as to gain great praise from military men. Soon after the return of the British army from Holland, the services of

Lord Mornington, now Marquis Wellesley, having obtained him the appointment of governor-general of Bengal, his younger brother, the subject of this memoir, in order that he might accompany him, purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of the thirty-third regiment, which he proceeded to join in India.

He had scarcely set his foot in that peninsula before he was called into active service: an expedition was then preparing against the Dutch settlements, and Col. Wellesley was appointed to command this force. This armament, however, never sailed; the intrigues of Tippoo Saib, and his secret union with France, were discovered, and it became necessary to employ the whole disposable force in India against him. General Harris, being commander of the Madras army, appointed Colonel Wellesley to lead the force which the Nizam furnished as his auxiliary portion. The two armies took the field, penetrated the Mysore, and sat down before Seringapatam. The fate of that city is well known. It is sufficient to say, that Colonel Wellesley commanded a part of the troops which stormed it, and in this arduous service he evinced his accustomed skill and intrepidity. Col. Wellesley was the person chosen to command this new acquisition: he was appointed governor of Seringapatam; and the arduous task of reconciling Tippoo's late subjects to their new masters, he most ably performed.—His next service was an expedition against one of those freebooters who periodically make an incursion into our Indian territories. The name of this chief was

Dhondia: his army was completely defeated, and he lost his life in the engagement.

Being now promoted to the rank of major-general, he was next employed as commander of the force destined to relieve Poonah, which city was besieged by a large army of Mahrattas, under the command of Holkar and Scindea. By a rapid march he arrived in the vicinity of the Mahratta army, compelled them to raise the siege of Poonah, and to take shelter in a strong position near the village of Assaye. In this situation he attacked them with such impetuosity and skill, that notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, they were defeated with the loss of all their artillery, and an immense number of men. Gen. Wellesley hastened after the defeated Mahrattas; after a long pursuit he again came up with them, and a victory on the plains of Argaum crowned the glory he had obtained in the field of Assaye. Discouraged by these defeats, the Mahrattas sent proposals of peace: these were accepted by General Wellesley, and the war was thus happily brought to a conclusion. These services procured for Gen. Wellesley the Order of the Bath, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Shortly after the conclusion of the

treaty with the Mahrattas, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England. He was not suffered to remain long unemployed: he was appointed commander of the reserve of the British army sent against Copenhagen, and in that capacity he was directed to cover the troops besieging that city, from a large body of Danes collected in the interior of the Island of Zealand. This service he most ably performed, completely destroying the Danish force opposed to him.

On the surrender of Copenhagen, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and was shortly afterwards intrusted with the command of the British army dispatched to drive the French out of Portugal: his success in that expedition, and his subsequent exploits in Spain and Portugal, are detailed in our preceding volumes.

But the talents of Lord Wellington are not merely of a professional kind: his abilities as a statesman have been eminently displayed, particularly in the conduct of the negotiations with the hostile princes of India; and, perhaps, to those, as well as to his conciliatory manners, our empire in that quarter of the globe is as much indebted for its security, as to the promptitude, energy, and skill which he evinces in the field.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

In a few days will appear, a translation from the French, entitled *Modern Biography; or, Lives of Remarkable Characters*, who have distinguished themselves from the commencement of the French revolution to the present time.

A new edition of Miss Mitford's *Miscellaneous Poems*, with considerable additions, is in forwardness.

The Third and Fourth Cantos of the Plants, a poem, by Wm. Tighe, Esq. will speedily be published, with notes and observations.

Mr. Thomas Bourke has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in a quarto volume, *A concise History of the Moors in Spain*, from their invasion of that kingdom to their final expulsion from it.

Mr. Millard, of the Surry Institution, will publish, in a few days, his *New Pocket Cyclopædia; or, Elements of Useful Knowledge*, methodically arranged: designed for the higher classes in schools, and for young persons in general. A distinguishing characteristic of this work is, the *recommendation of select books on every important subject of learning or science*.

A new edition of *Pennant's Zoology*, with additions both to the text and plates, is in the press, and will appear early next season.

Dr. Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, has nearly ready for publication *A Tour to Lapland*, translated from the original unpublished manuscript itinerary of the celebrated Linnæus. It will form two octavo volumes, and be adorned with above sixty wood-cuts from extemporaneous sketches of the illustrious author.

Mr. Ackermann has just published a *Portrait* of our venerable Sovereign, which is allowed by all who have lately seen him to be the most correct likeness that exists. It is engraved by Cardon from a miniature in the possession of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, after a bust by Gahagan; and forms an excellent companion to the *Portrait of the Princess Amelia*, by the same publisher.

The Royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50*l.* to the writer of the best essay on the following subject: "Whether, and how far, the cultivation of science and that of polite literature assist or obstruct each other?"

A proposal has lately been made for the employment of wrought iron as an advantageous substitute for the materials now in use for many purposes in shipping. A mast of this metal, the cylinder being

half an inch thick, and the same height and diameter as a wooden mast, will not be so heavy, will be considerably stronger, much more durable, less liable to be injured by shot, and can be easily repaired even at sea. It will weigh only 12 tons, and at 45*l.* per ton, will not cost more than 540*l.* while its strength will be nearly 50 per cent. above that of a wooden mast, weighing 23 tons, and costing near 1,200*l.* This mast is made to strike nearly as low as the deck, to ease the ship in a heavy sea: ships furnished with wooden masts are, in such circumstances, obliged to cut them away. Ships furnished with iron masts will not, like others, be exposed to the risk of receiving damage from lightning. The iron mast being itself an excellent conductor, by using an iron bolt from the bottom of the mast through the keelson and keel, the electric matter will be conducted through the bottom of the ship into the water, without injury to the ship. Yards and bowsprits may also be made of wrought iron at the same proportion of strength and expence as the mast; and chain shrouds and stays of iron, which may be used with those masts, will not cost half as much as rope, while they will prove ten times more durable. Even the whole hull may be made of wrought iron.

A whim is lately prevalent among the young fellows of the *better classes*, in Paris, which shews itself in ornamenting their bed-chambers, and particularly their bed's head, with arms and armour of all kinds: insomuch, that the famous armoury of Don Quixote is completely outdone. Some are so particular as to group with great diligence on every panel of the wainscot helmets and corselets. Arms offensive and defensive of every country display themselves with the most grotesque effect. The Moorish poignard, and the Turkish sabre; the *chanjars* [hangers] of the Arabs, with the carbine of the Cossacks: the *creeses* of the Malays, the *sagayes* of Madagascar; even the club and tomahawks

of the South Sea Islanders and North American Indians. This eccentricity has been of the greatest benefit to the dealers in battered antiquities; and they have been beyond themselves at their good fortune in obtaining five or six *louis d'or* for such articles of other days as not long ago they would have sold for as many *livres*.

The church of Notre Dame de Chartres has possessed, since the ninth century, a relic of the Virgin, which was brought over by Charles the Bald. This relic has been exposed with great solemnity during the course of prayers for the happy delivery of Maria Louisa. The chapter of the cathedral had been accustomed, from time immemorial, to send, by six deputies, to the Queens of France, on occasion of their first pregnancy, a counterpart or model of this valuable relic. The present curators and guardians, jealous of their accustomed privileges, and intent on perpetuating this *religious* custom, had the honour to be presented to the empress, March 14, by Mad. la Duchesse de Montebello, in order to offer her this *pious* homage. At the head of this deputation was Mgr. the Bishop of Versailles !!!—We believe this is a shift, said to be of the Virgin Mary, which the Queens of France used to wear at the time of delivery.

There is now for sale, in the sale-room of M. Sylvestre, at Paris, a Latin Bible, printed at Paris in 1497, in quarto. This curious copy belonged to *Mary, Queen of Scots*, whose name is written in the title-page, with her cypher M. S. and the two following verses:—

Meieux ne me peult advenir
Qu'a mon dieu tousiours me tenir.

On the same title-page is the date 1571, with the signature of the famous *Besme*, who, the year following, assassinated the Admiral Coligny. He has also written five lines with his own hand, in which he intreats God, to grant him grace to derive the profit resulting from perusal, &c. of this holy book.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

SAXON AIR, with Variations, an Introduction, and Finale for the Piano-Forte, composed, and dedicated to the Hon. Miss Mercer Elphinstone, by J. B. Cramer. Pr. 3s.

The exquisite delight which we have derived from the performance of this masterly composition, makes us fear, lest by giving full scope to our sentiments of approbation, indeed of admiration, we shall with some of our readers incur an unjust suspicion of partiality. The introductory adagio in B b is distinguished by a charming richness of harmony, solemn majesty of style, and delicacy of expression, which announce the author in every bar. A graceful cadence leads to the *Saxon Air* (in B b likewise), the elegance of which, heightened by the able arrangement in the harmony, calls for our unqualified praise. In appreciating the comparative merits of the eleven variations which the rich imagination of the author, guided by a classic taste, has deduced from his beautiful theme, we find it difficult, if not impossible, to select any one to which we could with justice assign an exclusive preference over the others. Like the various flowers reared by the care and skill of an experienced gardener, every one possesses distinct beauties, not susceptible of gradation in excellence. We admire the first variation for its delicacy, the second attracts us by the fulness of its harmony, arising from the three distinct parts executed by two hands only, and the third shines by the spirit and precision of its character, and the able combination of its parts. But our room forbids a regular order of detail. The fine passages of variations 5 and 7 are linked with masterly volubility. In the ninth variation the $\frac{3}{4}$ time changes to an *andante* $\frac{2}{4}$, the beginning of which reminds us strongly of Braham's "Beautiful Maid," not to forget the fine effect of the half-notes in the second part; and in var. 10 we observe the energetic evolu-

tions of the left hand. The eleventh var. sets out with a spirited march ($\frac{4}{4}$), until it suddenly and boldly drops (*l. 3*) into the seventh of E b; from whence an exquisite finale is deduced, in which, after manœuvring through some appropriate modulations; and two charming cadences, Mr. C. just gives us a bar or two's taste of his andante subject, but suddenly verges into an allegro, which concludes the whole in a manner as original as it is imposing. If sister arts were allowed to borrow terms, we would fain call this a highly poetical composition.

"*Oh! I am in Love,*" a *Ballad, composed, and sung with universal applause,* by Mrs. Dickons, of the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. Pr. 1s. 6d.

A certain colloquial style of ingenuous simplicity prevails in this air, which tallies admirably with the text: the two diminished sevenths at "For I know very well," are the more pleasing as they are a little out of the common track, and enhance our opinion of the fair authoress's theoretical accomplishments: the change of time at the words, "But I'll tell nobody, no not I," from $\frac{4}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ is happily imagined; and the lively strain, accompanied by a bass sustained on the note B b, has a peculiarly pleasing effect; it reminds us of some parts of the popular ballad, "Last night the Dogs did bark," particularly of the passage, "nobody coming to woo." We observe in the last line of the two succeeding verses an excess of metre in the two syllables, "my dear," which are not musically provided for, since they cannot be fitted to the melody of the corresponding bars in the first verse without some vocal licence.

LES PAPILLONS, Andante et Rondo, pour le Piano-Forte, composé, et dédié (avec permission) à son Altesse Royale Madame la Princesse de Galles, par T. Latour, Pianiste de S. A. R. Monseigneur le Prince de Galles. Pr. 4s.

Two movements in B b major, an allegretto and allegro. This fanciful, and we might also say whimsical, composition,

appears to us one of Mr. Latour's best performances. There is a great deal of originality of conception and arrangement, and much taste is every where conspicuous among the fantastic flights which the author has allowed to his genius; well corresponding with the singular, but beautifully engraved title-page, exhibiting five lovely butterflies fluttering towards "the rising sun," surrounding the ostrich emblem of the prince, whose "pianiste" Mr. L. styles himself. Whether the intent of this device was merely to inform ungallie performers of the import of the title "*Les Papillons*," or whether some political meaning is hidden under the mystic arrangement of the symbol, we must leave to the ingenuity of our readers to divine. But to return to our sphere, we shall add to the above general commendation of the merits of this work, that the themes of both movements are agreeable, and partake of the spirit of the title. In the allegro Mr. L. has displayed his abilities to advantage, although we meet with nothing which could be called depth of harmonical science; yet in pp. 5 and 10 very creditable modulations are introduced. In the latter page a good *dolce* likewise arrests our attention: the 11th page furnishes an able preparation for a return to the original key; and the application of crossed hands in several portions of the work is managed with judgment and good effect. This performance has another essential merit: altho', on first inspection, it appears extremely intricate and difficult, yet such is the judicious arrangement of the passages, that they fall kindly under the fingers, and therefore, with a little practice, may be mastered successfully.

The Maid of Mona, a Ballad, for the voice and Piano-Forte, sung by Mr. Philipps, of the Lyceum Theatre, written and composed by John Parry. Pr. 1s. 6d.

An agreeable melody, and tasteful accompaniment, give to this ballad a superiority, in our estimation, over many of

its author's productions which have come under our notice. The style of its music resembles the Italian: the expression at the words, "I ask no pompous name," is graceful; and the change of key from G to D at "Whose sweet endearing smile," quite *nel bon gusto moderno*. The little graces at the holds in the 3d page are managed with much taste.

HELICON, a Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Miss Eliza Milnes, by P. Anthony Corri. Pr. 3s. 6d.

Much of this divertimento appears so familiar to our memory, that we cannot pronounce with certainty that something greatly like it, probably by the same author, has not before come under our observation. But were it even so, we should not grieve at the recurrence, as we have derived from "Helicon" a due share of the gratification which we are wont to anticipate from Mr. Corri's works. It embraces three movements: a larghetto in G major, an andante in C major, with variations, and a rondo, again in G major. In the first we find a fine minor, and (*p. 3, l. 2*.) an elegant preparation for the re-introduction of the theme. The subject of the andante is a Scotch air, very familiar to us. Its first variation in triplets possesses much pleasing fluency; the second deserves praise on account of its style of finished elegance; the *minore* of the third is likewise conspicuous for its display of tasteful neatness, particularly the few terminating bars, descending through half notes to the chord of C; and the alternate couplets of demisemiquavers in the bass and treble of the 4th variation, afford beneficial exercise for the hand of the student. The artless theme of the rondo is very pretty; it is soon exhibited in the allied key of D, in which we find (*p. 8, l. 5*.) a few highly delicate bars. The crossed-hand passages in the ninth page claim unqualified praise, which is likewise due to the fine modulations imagined in that page, as well as to the gradual and skilful preparation for the tran-

sition into B major; from whence, by a second preparation equally perfect, the author, *p. 10*, returns to his original key. The whole is wound up, with much taste and knowledge of effect, in the last page. *The popular Dance of Morgiana in Ireland, arranged as a Rondo for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, by Ph. J. sen.* Pr. 2s.

It is with regret we see respectable talents like those of this worthy veteran composer, thrown away upon the theme he has been unfortunate enough to select in the present instance; the popularity of which we trust, for the honour of British musical taste, is confined to the sphere of sixpenny-hops. We have already on a former occasion made free with the reputation of Miss Morgiana, a composition in which consecutive fifths, sudden alternations of major and minor keys, and other harmonic vices, are huddled together, to induce a belief, that the fiddler from whose brain it originated, intended nothing less than a defiance to all the rules of composition and good taste. With such a subject, it is a matter of wonder how Mr. J. could at all engraft any thing pleasing upon it; and on that account, it may redound to his greater merit to say, that, wherever the primitive miserable harmony formed no bar to his better taste, his passages and evolutions are well contrived and varied, his own harmony correct, and the total arrangement, as far as was in Mr. J.'s power, constructed with considerable ability.

"As Ellen to her Lute one Day," the favourite Song sung by Miss Duncan at the Theatre Royal Lyceum, in the popular Comedy of Ourselves, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by S. J. Arnold, Esq. Pr. 1s. 6d.

A pleasing simplicity, chaste expression, and good accompaniment, constitute the leading merits of this publication. The transitions in the latter part of the symphony are neatly and naturally imagined. We are much pleased with the whole of the first line of page 2,

usual. But, with all the laudable exertions of the female part of the actors, the opera throughout, and above all in the latter half, laboured under a degree of languor, which rendered its termination a matter of congratulation to the audience. This we ascribe, next to the nature of the performance, and to the senseless omission of not only the most beautiful pieces, but even of whole scenes essentially necessary to the plot of the opera; likewise to the patch-work scenery, and the lamentable deficiency in the decorations and properties. The something which pursued Tamino was more like a broomstick than a serpent. The temple of Wisdom, owing to its fauns, satyrs, and bacchanalian basso-relievos, must have been taken for the temple of Folly, by every one that could not read the Italian inscription. In one scene we beheld Roman architecture, another was Egyptian, and a third Gothic. We say thus much (and more our limits forbid), not from any pruriency of ill-natured criticism, but to draw the manager's attention to defects which we trust will be remedied, should a second attempt be made of representing an opera, which, as Mr. Naldi's bill truly stated, was justly received with the greatest raptures in almost every capital on the Continent; a success which most assuredly would not have attended it abroad, had it had the misfortune to be in every respect so miserably represented as on the present occasion, where the "magic" effect of the advertisement so much exceeded that of the performance, that, at a moderate computation, it must have brought upwards of a thousand pounds into Mr. Naldi's pocket.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Mr. Astley, unappalled by the injudicious and servile imitation on the part of our great winter theatre, of a species of entertainments which his ingenuity and skill had first introduced at Westminster-Bridge, and which the public justly considered as a kind of property of his theatre,—has this season brought forward a new equestrian spectacle, the *Tyrant Saracen*, which, in point of scenery, dresses, and decorations, surpasses the *Blood-red Knight*, uninterruptedly performed, last season, from the opening of the amphitheatre to its close. The horse combats in the *Tyrant Saracen* are managed with uncommon dexterity, not to say absolute temerity. The last scene alone, perhaps, falls short of that of the *Blood-red Knight*. Mrs. Astley's performance infuses life and interest into every scene she appears in. Besides this, we have seen a ballet of action, *Tracey Castle*, in which the pantomimic excellence of Mr. Bologna appeared very conspicuous; and the scenery, especially that of the banquet, imposing and splendid. The pantomime, *Jupiter and Europa*, or *Harlequin's Amour*, derives its principal interest from the beauty, elegance, and chaste action of Miss Taylor. She rides the bull through the waves with as much grace as Mrs. H. Johnstone mounted the white charger in *Timor the Tartar*, at Covent-Garden Theatre; so that the transformation of the god of gods into the horned beast, to gain such a prize, remains no longer a matter of astonishment. Happy days of yore, when such a metamorphosis on the part of husbands was an act of voluntary choice! This harlequinade has some good scenery, and a great

number of diverting tricks, some of which are the offspring of an ingenious mechanical head, especially in the scene of the laundry.

SURRY THEATRE.

Here too the Houyhnhms have at last taken precedence of the biped actors. They are introduced by means of a ludicrous prefatory burletta, called "*What's a Stage without Horses?*" in which Mr. T. Dibdin has made several pertinent allusions to the prevailing rage for equine performances. The grand spectacle, in which the manager has made this sacrifice to the present hippomania of the public, follows the prelude, under the frightful title of "*Blood will have Blood; or, The Battle of the Bridges.*" Besides the attraction of Mr. Marriott's real armour, the beautiful scenery of the piece, portraying, among many others, a storm and shipwreck, a grand banquet, and the concluding catastrophe of the storming of Baron Polaski's castle, bids fair to reward the manager amply for his liberality. The scene in which the ghost appears, issuing forth a shower of

fire, is grand and awful. The horses perform astonishing feats and manœuvres, with such evident danger to themselves and their riders, that, a night or two after the first representation, one of the poor animals, with its rider, fell over the stage-lamps plump into the orchestra, playing a *furioso con brio* upon three or four instruments at the same time, with such energy and execution, that, besides the havoc among the fiddles, the grand piano-forte became an unmanageable wreck in an instant. The "musicioners," affrighted at the intrusion of the poor hoofed virtuoso, deemed proper to perform a sort of *fuga, prestissimo*, through their subterraneous entrance. Our humanity will suffer no impeachment in making light of this misfortune, when we inform our readers, that by a most expert leap the rider saved himself during the equestrian *cadenza*; that the beast was extricated with but a slight bruise, and that none of the orchestra were materially hurt. We often miss Mr. Elliston, and the loss of Miss Booth is no less felt. Hunter and Cooke perform with their wonted energy and diligence.

PLATE 3.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

UNDER this head, we this month present our readers with a representation and description of a truly novel and useful article, called the *Metamorphic Library Chair*. This chair, which forms, at the same time, a complete set of library steps, is considered the best and handsomest article ever yet invented, where two complete pieces of furniture are

combined in one—an elegant and truly comfortable arm-chair, and a set of library steps. The latter is as firm, safe, and solid as a rock, and may, with the greatest ease, by merely lifting up with the right hand the back of the chair, be metamorphosed into as complete an arm-chair as can be wished for. It may be made of mahogany, or any

other wood, and to any shape or size, either as represented in the plate, or with caned back and sides, and French stuffed cushions covered with Morocco leather, &c. This ingenious piece of furniture is manufactured at Messrs. Morgan and Saunders's, Catherine-st. Strand.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

IN resuming the thread of the able historical narrative of his predecessor, it is the good fortune of the writer of the present article to begin his new task at a period, when the transcendent valour of the British arms abroad, directed by the wisdom of an efficient government at home, exempts him from resorting to any rhetorical embellishments to heighten the interest of his record. An unadorned and faithful relation of the most important political occurrences of a recent date, will alone be sufficient to excite emotions of admiration and national pride in the breast of his readers, and to gain him their favour. Should, in the course of his performance, facts of lesser weight escape unnoticed, he trusts he will find excuse in the scanty room of a very few pages, allowed by the limits of the *Repository* to the recital of events, which, under the pen of the future historian of this momentous æra, will engross whole volumes.

BATTLES OF FUENTES D'HONOR, 3D AND 5TH MAY, 1811.

It is natural to direct our first attention to the scene of our greatest stake, the Spanish peninsula. The battles of Fuentes d'Honor, near Almeida (3d and 5th May), have already been noticed in last month's political retrospect, on the strength of unofficial advices; and the dispatches of Lord Wellington, since

published, confirm the fact as then stated in its leading features. It was a desperate effort of Massena to relieve the latter fortress. With his whole army, recruited from the fatigues of their late skilful retreat, and swelled by every description of force, especially cavalry, which could be collected in the neighbouring provinces, he crossed the Agueda on the 2d May to attack the British army in their position between the Coa and Agueda. A partial, but brisk action ensued on the day following, in which Lord Wellington, with a loss of 36 men killed and 214 wounded, completely repulsed the attacking enemy, who, undismayed by this first failure, ventured on a general battle two days after (5th May). The event of that day remained in doubt for some time. The village of Fuentes d'Honor, the key of our position, was several times taken and retaken with great slaughter, until the allied army finally drove the French from it, and by so doing gained the victory. In this severe contest Lord Wellington's loss consisted of 198 killed, 1090 wounded, and 316 missing. The enemy's loss, as might reasonably be supposed from the nature of the ground and contest, is stated to have been much greater; but, from an omission not unusual in the dispatches of our general, we are unable to venture at even a rough estimate of it.

EVACUATION OF ALMEIDA, 11TH MAY, 1811.

• Foiled at every point of their attack, the hostile army retired to their previous position, and after remaining about forty-eight hours within sight of the conquerors, began retracing their steps, on the 7th May. Continuing their retreat, they recrossed the Azava on the 9th, and finally the Agueda on the 10th, leaving Almeida and its garrison to their fate, and the whole of the British force at liberty to invest that fortress on every side. Its commandant, Gen. Brenier, (perhaps the same who, two years ago, was our prisoner at Cheltenham,) seeing all hopes of relief at an end, determined on one of those bold steps, which, successfully as he executed it, claims the admiration even of his enemies. Our own experience furnishes but one similar instance of a general's escaping with his garrison through the midst of the enemy who surrounded him, that of the Hanoverian General Hammerstein, who, determined to evacuate the fortress of Menin, in Flanders, fought his way through the French at night, and safely joined the army under the Duke of York. Brenier's case, however, is still more extraordinary and ingenious. For two or three days previous to the escape, every inhabitant of Almeida was forbidden to step over his threshold, under pain of death. In the night between the 10th and 11th of May, he harangued his little garrison, scarcely exceeding 1000 men, and stated to them his resolution, founded on the improbability of being relieved by Massena. Having thus instructed his feeble band, the principal works of the place

were at one signal blown up, by mines previously charged, and all set out on the venturesome journey. Some of our troops, whom they passed in their route, followed them firing, to give alarm; others, who had been ordered to Barba del Puerco, to intercept the fugitives, missed their way, and arrived too late. Fortunately for Brenier, one of Massena's corps, still loitering on the Agueda (preconcertedly probably), formed on that river as soon as they heard the firing; and thus not only protected the crossing of the garrison, but repulsed, with some loss, Colonel Cochrane, who, with detachments of the 4th and 56th regiments, had ventured to follow them beyond the river. Lord Wellington's dispatches, on this event, state General Brenier's loss to have been considerable; but that loss, by a defect in his official communications, already noticed, is not particularized, nor even estimated.

BATTLE OF ALBUERA, 16TH MAY, 1811.

Great and important as the result of the battle of Fuentes d'Honor may, with justice, be deemed, another almost cotemporary achievement of the British arms in the south of the peninsula, equally glorious and decisive, but infinitely more sanguinary and desperate, attracts our attention in a much higher degree. The retrograde movement of General Soult from the vicinity of the Guadiana, too sanguinely interpreted as an absolute abandonment of Estremadura, in our preceding number, appears to have solely had for its object, the collection and formation of an army capable of striking a great and decisive blow; and by routing the Anglo-Portuguese

army before Badajos and its vicinity, to relieve that fortress, and perhaps even penetrate into the south of Portugal itself. The French general having increased his army by drafts from the corps of Victor and Sebastiani to about 20,000 men, set out from Seville on the 10th, after addressing to his soldiers one of those vaunting proclamations, which, owing to British interpretership, are now received as synonymous with the term of *gasconade*. On his march he received a further accession of force in the junction of Gen. Latour-Maubourg; which proved of the greater importance as it consisted principally of cavalry, an "arm" well calculated for the extensive plains of Estremadura. The vast mind of the great captain, whose extraordinary genius at the same time enters into the details of the manufacture of his soldiers' shoes, while his expansive mind surveys the combination of the operations of distant armies, Lord Wellington, the pride of Britons, had foreseen the approaching event. In his first journey to Elvas, he had not only preconcerted every arrangement necessary for the successful issue of the impending catastrophe, but even fixed on the very spot, Albuera, where he chose that Gen. Beresford should give battle. His whole plan was fully approved by Castanos and Blake (whose feeble forces were to co-operate on the momentous day), save as to the question of command. Lord Wellington's proposal to give it to the highest rank, would have placed the three combined nations under the authority of Castanos; but the conqueror of Baylen, with a magnanimity worthy of a Spaniard and a patriot hero, suggested suc-

cessfully, that the general who commanded the greatest force of any nation, should command all the others. This understanding, in the present instance, placed General Beresford at the head of not only the Anglo-Portuguese army, but also of the small Spanish force under Castanos and Blake, the latter of whom, by forced marches, had joined but on the eve of the battle. In order to meet the enemy with undivided strength, the British commander wisely raised the siege of Badajos, and sent his battering train to Elvas. In proportion as Soult approached, the allied cavalry, which had pushed as far as Zafra, retired; till, on the 15th, they joined the bulk of the army at the same time that Soult appeared in sight of it. On the 16th, the allied army was formed in two lines parallel to each other, and parallel with the rivulet of Albuera;—Blake's corps forming the right wing, Major-General Stewart's division the center, and Major-General Hamilton's the left. Major-General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line. At eight o'clock the French began their operations by filing across the Albuera, considerably above our right, a very great force of cavalry, evidently with an intent to take the allies in flank. This attempt, however, was completely frustrated by a change of front on the part of Cole's division, and partially of Blake's corps. The enemy next pointed two heavy columns of infantry and cavalry against our center and left, making a false, yet brisk attack in that quarter; while the principal part of his forces fell on the Spaniards, composing the right

wing, who, after a strong and gallant resistance, were compelled to abandon to their assailants this essential part of our line. The possession of these heights by the enemy, from which he commanded and effectually raked our whole position, and the necessity of regaining them, occasioned a total change in our line of battle. Stewart's division was first called to the right, to reconquer the lost ground. Its fire, however, making no impression on the French, the men boldly charged with the bayonet. But while in the act of charging, the ardour of these heroes was miserably checked. A body of Polish cavalry, armed with lances, hitherto unperceived, turned them, fell on their rear, broke them, routed them, slaughtered them with immense carnage. Of some of these regiments, especially the Buffs, scarcely a vestige remains; the 31st alone escaped this murderous charge, and under the command of Major l'Estrange undauntedly kept its ground. It is not presumption to say, that an event so unfortunate would have been the signal of a general defeat with any other troops: it is thus the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians have been conquered. But to souls animated with British intrepidity and heroism, that momentary check was but an incentive to greater deeds of valour. Gigantic efforts became now necessary. They were not wanting: General Houghton, cheering the 3d brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. The 2d brigade, under Colonel Abercromby, was equally ardent in its irresistible attack on the enemy. General Cole opportunely shifting his line, seconded these manœuvres, and the com-

bined struggle of all at last was crowned with the well and dearly earned success;—the heights were once more ours—ours the victory! It was at the expence of thousands of lives that the enemy had gained and maintained for a while this footing in our line; thousands more did he lose in being chased from it. Thus reduced to less than two thirds of his force, he gave up all hopes of better success from any further attempt. Disappointed in his vain expectation, he retraced his steps, and, pursued by the allies, recrossed the Albuera, leaving, like Massena, the fortress to its fate, 1000 prisoners in our hands, 2000 dead to be buried by the conquerors, and probably carrying away 6000 wounded: for an intercepted dispatch of General Gazan's states the number of wounded under his care alone to exceed 4000, among whom were three French generals; two had been killed. Our own loss, we lament to say, has been very severe likewise. In round numbers it amounts to—

| Anglo-Portuguese | |
|--|-------|
| Killed | 1000 |
| Wounded | 3000 |
| Missing | 600 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 4600 |
| Spaniards killed, wounded, and missing, estimated at | 1600 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6200 |

We have likewise lost one howitzer, and (as it appears from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement alone) some colours; these probably in the adverse part of the battle. The force of the contending parties was nearly equal, about 25,000 men each, but the French ca-

valty greatly outnumbered ours ; a circumstance which, by effectually covering their retreat, prevented our deriving all the possible advantage from this decisive victory.

A few instances of individual heroism we must be indulged to hand down to posterity :

Marshal Beresford, grasping a Polish pikeman who had just levelled his weapon against him, with the strength of a Briton, threw him from his horse. The wretch, at the moment he was receiving quarter, aimed a second blow, and was shot by a dragoon.

A captain of the 57th severely wounded, ordered his men to lay him on the ground. In this situation he continued giving the word of command, urging his men to imitate his valour.

An ensign was found among the killed, with the colours secreted in his bosom, which he had torn in the moment of despair from the staff.

Ensign Cookson, surrounded by the enemy, was summoned to surrender his colours. "Only with my life," was his reply. Has the gratitude of his country no marble for so glorious a death ?

In vain will the admirer of antiquity seek in the annals of Greece or Rome, acts of valour to surpass the deeds of Britons just recited !—What becomes of the silly threats of invasion puffed against us by the impotent ruffian, the scourge of the crowned myrmidons of the Continent ? With a smile of sovereign contempt, surely, may his empty menaces be treated by a country, the mother of such heroes !! His infamous and fruitless invasion of Spain, foolishly persevered in for three years, has already rendered

the fellow the laughing-stock of all Europe. What would be the event did he dare to attack British arms and *British souls* on their own soil ? There his fate would await him, even without the aid of our wooden out-works. "Will you fight me single-handed ?" was the insolent question he addressed to Lord Whitworth. *Answer* : Barrosa, Almeida, Albuera ! By three British armies and three British generals has he been conquered in less than three months, at three places widely distant from each other. The charm of French invincibility is dissolved before the eyes of Europe !

ACTION OF USAGRE, MAY 25, 1811.

To return from this effusion of indignant patriotism to our dry matter-of-fact sphere, we have already stated, that the superiority of the French cavalry at Albuera, as well as at Almeida, prevented an immediate pursuit of the beaten enemy. Under cover of that powerful arm, Soult leisurely retraced his steps as far as Llerena at least, our less numerous force following at his heels, under the command of Major-Gen. Lumley. At Usagre the French cavalry, 15 regiments strong, piqued at being pursued by an inferior force, turned their face. Our general having judiciously evacuated the town, as judiciously divided his force on the right and left of the great road at a considerable distance from each other, and placed his artillery, of four 6-pounders, in a commanding position. Three of the French regiments, with a rashness so peculiar to that nation, and but too often so successful, rushed through the town and formed in line, unsuspecting of our two divisions actually forming their wings. So favourable

an opportunity, arising from a gross oversight of the enemy, was not to be lost. In an instant, our cavalry rushed upon them on both sides: no resistance was thought of; the French were broken in a moment, and saved themselves by flight. The result of this brilliant encounter was 79 prisoners, 29 dead on the field of battle, besides many lying dead on the road and in the streets of the town, and, of course, a great number of wounded, which the superiority of their main force, to which the broken regiments fled, enabled them to bring off. What heightens the value of this success is, the circumstance of its being "almost bloodless" on our part, and the sincere and valiant co-operation of Count de Penne Villamur's Spanish corps on the occasion.

In closing our accounts from the south of Spain, we will not omit a strong report of the return to England of the conqueror of Albuera, Sir Wm. Beresford, to make room for Lieut.-Gen. Hill, who is to take the command of our Estremaduran army. As we cannot persuade ourselves of its truth, a comment on it would be premature. What is more certain, and confirmed by French intelligence, is the recal of many of the first French generals to France. Massena, Ney, Junot, Loison, and Mortier, have all left the peninsula, not, as is supposed, to render an account of their defeats, but probably to be ready for employment on a theatre of greater importance.

BATTLE OF MANRESA IN CATALONIA, MARCH 31, 1811.

In Catalonia the cause of freedom has gained new vigour, since the fortunate capture of the important

fortress of Figueras. Circuitous and inflated as we receive the Spanish accounts from that distant quarter, and contradictory as they are to the French narratives, it is hazardous to state particulars upon such authorities. So much, however, appears certain, upon a fair comparison of discordant data, that the affairs of the French in that province are in the most languishing state. Official accounts from Cadiz give the detail of a sanguinary action, fought by the French (10,000 men strong) under Macdonald, against the patriotic Catalanian army, under the Brigadiers D. Pedro Sarsfield and Baron d'Erolis. On the approach of the French army, the loyal inhabitants of Manresa abandoned their homes, seeking protection among their valiant countrymen, who were approaching for their relief. The Russian hordes of their imperial master no sooner had reached that unfortunate town, than they set it on fire. Such a spectacle was not to be endured by the noble Spaniards; the generals themselves no longer could restrain their rage. Furious did they rush, by the light of the flaming city, upon the outcast incendiaries, and routed them with great slaughter. One thousand Frenchmen expiated their atrocities with their lives; the rest fled back towards Barcelona, with what wounded they could carry off. What they left, as well as those who were taken prisoners, were butchered by the outraged patriots, a just doom to barbarians like those.

SPANISH PROVINCES AND COLONIES IN GENERAL.

The activity of the guerillas and their enterprising chieftains, con-

tinues unabated in every province of Spain; nay, even to the gates of the capital. The Micquelets in the north have ventured successful incursions into France. Murcia is stated to be evacuated by the French, and, probably, by this time Granada will be so likewise. It is not unlikely that by thus abandoning the ground upon which, in their former security, they had widely spread themselves, the invaders will concentrate a force sufficiently strong to make another serious stand before they determine to raise the blockade of Cadiz; but we have no doubt that as soon as Badajos has surrendered, the siege of which was recommenced on the 28th of May, the further advance of our army, reinforced as it has been by two divisions from the army on the Coa, will overcome even the aggregate force which the enemy can assemble to oppose them. The brave Galicians, whose valour has hitherto lain paralyzed under the influence of weak, if not treacherous advisers, are said at last to have awakened from their lethargy, and to be busily employed in re-organizing an army capable of coming in at the death of the game.

As to the Spanish colonies beyond seas, their alienation from the mother country, or their ruin by civil wars, will be one of the consequences of the infamy of Bonaparte's conduct towards Spain. The Caraccas have already proclaimed their independence; Buenos-Ayres has followed the example; while the country on the left bank of La Plata, with its capital, Monte Video, maintaining, under the direction of Governor Elio, its primitive allegiance, has renounced all inter-

course with their rebellious neighbours, blockaded their harbour, and, by the last advices, has actually begun shedding citizens' blood in an action between two ships of the hostile parties. The same ferment prevails in Peru, where the recent dreadful massacre at Lima has still more exasperated the minds of its inhabitants against each other. In Mexico, likewise, the title of blood only varies in some accessory circumstances. There the insurgents, organized into regular armies, have dared to bid defiance to the ancient and lawful government. Several sanguinary battles have been fought; in which, however, the advantage has been so decidedly in favour of the latter, that hopes are entertained of preserving that rich province in its adherence to the cause of old Spain. The insular colonies of that ill-fated country have hitherto exhibited no symptoms of mutinous contagion.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

The relations between Russia and France have for these six months occupied the speculations of politicians. Evident signs of coolness and dissatisfaction, on the part of the former, are manifest. The seizure, by Bonaparte, of the duchy of Oldenburg, whose sovereign is nearly related to the present Moscovite dynasty, added to the annihilation of the Russian trade, in consequence of its blind adherence to the Corsican's hobby; "the Continental system," would ere now have been weighty reasons to abandon a line of conduct, which in the end will prove as destructive as it is disgraceful to the empire of the czars, were it not for the unprofitable war which the weakness of Alexander

suffered Bonaparte's machiavelism to involve him in with the Turks. Several successive armistices were expected to lead to an end of that contest, but the extravagant and hitherto obstinate demands of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, to retain the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, have hitherto frustrated every hope of accommodation. How far our ministry have done every thing in their power, by their influence with the Divan, to bring about an amicable adjustment between the two powers, we are incompetent to say. In a country like Turkey, presents and bribes would greatly pave the way to an undertaking so essential to our interest and the general cause. Not that our hopes of the success of Russia in an eventual contest against the warlike and disciplined troops of Bonaparte, are very sanguine; but from the diversion of the bulk of the power of France to so distant a scene of action, a momentary respite would arise for Spain, during which, with the assistance of our well-organized, powerful, victorious, and ably led armies, in that country, the affairs of the French in the peninsula might be brought to a condition of languor and exhaustion, from which, if at all extricable, they probably would not recover, without efforts scarcely to be expected from the dwindling means of Bonaparte. Besides this advantage for the Spanish cause, a war between France and Russia would in all likelihood be the signal of a general rising of the countries which now groan under the iron hand of oppression. Holland, and still more the warlike population of Germany and Prussia (of whose ill-directed valour we beheld the most promising specimens two years ago, and against whom the cup of tyrannical sway and usurpation has since been filled up to the brim), only wait for an opportunity. The brave Tyrolese, the martial Hessians, the loyal Hanoverians, and many other nations, equally goaded and ripe for resistance, would not remain idle spectators of the issue of the contest between the two emperors. Of this the crafty Corsican is fully aware: hence his preparation for the last alternative; hence his apparent apathy in repairing his losses in Spain; hence his recal of his best generals from Spain; hence his recal of the insolent executioner, Caulincourt, from St. Petersburg, to substitute in his stead the gentlemanly Lauriston, a diplomatist much better calculated to sooth the irritated feelings of the Russian cabinet and monarch; so much so, indeed, that if very recent advices are to be credited, his arrival has already produced the wished-for reconciliation between the two courts; a circumstance, which, at best, is very doubtful as yet.

As to SWEDEN, our relations with that country, dubious and precarious ever since the appointment of Bernadotte to the succession of the throne of Gustavus, will, ere long probably, be decided one way or another, by the presence of the formidable squadron under Sir Jas. Saumarez, which government has so opportunely sent into the Baltic. One good effect of this wise measure has already transpired. The confiscation of the British cargoes in the port of Carlsham has been suspended, owing to the spirited

admiral's threat to destroy the Swedish fleets lying at Carlscrona.

FRANCE.

The interior of this unhappy country offers little worthy of the pen of the historian, at a time when all the exertions of its ambitious ruler are directed, not to the happiness of his "good" (?) people, but to useless conquests or usurpations, or to expensive mockery and pomp, to divert the giddy heads of the Parisians. Of the latter description is the baptismal parade with which his son was, on the 9th of June, most solemnly made a member of that religion, which the hypocrite father, in his declaration to the Musselmén in Egypt, boasted to have destroyed. Bonaparte was vain enough to flatter himself with, and to announce to the credulous French, the presence of the Archduke Charles, nay, even of his humiliated father-in-law, the Emperor Francis. In this expectation, for the honour of the Austrian house, he was certainly disappointed; for, on perusing the catalogue of worthies who were compelled to attend this "august ceremony," we can find but the names of the upstart crew which now constitute "the imperial house." To this mortification the annals of the last month have added the result of another. Bonaparte, all-powerful as he is, can make soldiers, generals, dukes, princes, and kings; but, strange to tell, he cannot contrive to make so humble a thing as bishops for the pious flocks, his subjects. The appointment of these requires the sanction of the holy father, the venerable, but unfortunate Pius VII. whose mind, under all the pressure of ignominious cap-

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tivity, is great enough to refuse that sanction; and rejoiced are we to report it, so much principle is still to be found in the clergy of France, that, without the confirmation of the holy see, the generality of them have refused a dignity, which, under such circumstances, they cannot hold conscientiously. To find a remedy in such a dilemma, a convocation of the clergy of the French empire has been summoned, and ere now held at Paris. With the result of their deliberations we are as yet unacquainted; but we know the violence of Bonaparte too well, not to expect that, on the failure of expedients, he will cut the Gordian knot.

AMERICA.

The dispute between this country and the United States, arising from our steady adherence to the British orders in council as long as the Berlin and Milan decrees are not effectually abolished, remains much in the same state as it has been for some time past. Both governments are loth to come to a rupture, in which neither party has any prospect of gain; and the otherwise irritable spirit of the transatlantic republicans bows to the humiliating encroachments and confiscations which their commerce and flag daily experience from the haughty despot, whose Vandal disposition cherishes the silly persuasion, that commerce is far from being essential to render the condition of his usurped empire prosperous and flourishing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The state of his Majesty's health, we are grieved to say, so far from

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holding out prospects of a speedy recovery, has, during the last four or five weeks, been more affected than for some months past. The paroxysms of his complaint had of late much increased, and his legs began to swell. To judge, however, from late bulletins, cautious and mysterious as they are in expression, it would appear as if there were some slight degree of amendment.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has resumed the office of commander in chief, to the high satisfaction of the army in general, and we think of a great majority of the nation, who have been taught, by the circumstances that have transpired since his resignation, to appreciate the motives, means, and character of the parties whose machinations were the cause of it. A great promotion in the army, embracing names of distinguished merit and achievements, has been one of the first acts after the duke's entering upon office.

Lord Melville died on the 24th May, at Edinburgh, of that uncommon disease, an ossification of the heart. His lordship's name as a statesman of transcendent abilities, and as the bosom friend of the late William Pitt, is too well known to need any eulogy on our part. His trial before the House of Peers, while it deprived the nation of his valuable services in a public capacity, had a visible effect upon his health and spirits, both of which have been declining ever since. Yet, even in his retirement, his lordship unremittingly strove to be useful to his country, by dedicating his time to various researches into different branches of public affairs, especially the naval

system of Great Britain. Some of his observations are before the public in print, and others, it is said and hoped, will appear in a posthumous collection.

The Prince Regent has been actively employed in reviewing great bodies of the military in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The review of the 10th June, on Wimbledon Common, of the bulk of the volunteer force of the capital, together with some regiments of militia and the line (among the latter of which were several beautiful regiments of horse), was one of the finest spectacles in our remembrance, and attracted upwards of 200,000 Londoners to the scene of action. On the 19th of the same month the Prince Regent's grand fête, at Carlton-House, took place; the preparations for which had been as extensive as costly. It has the stronger claim on our notice, as the state of retirement and private seclusion of the British court for some years back had not afforded any of those brilliant public festivities, which are frequently witnessed on the Continent, and which, while they add lustre to the throne, serve as a focus of sociability to the higher ranks, and infuse activity and emulation into the ingenuity and exertions of the manufacturers.

On the 10th of June the first meeting of an organized society of parliamentary reform took place at the Free-Masons' Tavern. To judge from the outset of their operations, no favourable result is to be augured for their future proceedings. It happened unfortunately, or perhaps purposely, that the grand review above quoted fell on

the same day; and to judge from the thinness of the meeting, the curiosity of many of its members to see a "great sight," may be suspected to have been superior to their patriotism. But even the few that

attended gave any thing but proofs of their unanimity with respect to the means of obtaining the object in view. Disputes and recriminations engrossed the best part of their first session.

MEDICAL REPORT.

AN account of the practice of a physician from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Catarrhal fever, 6.... Continued fever, 4.... Intermittent fever, 2.... Acute rheumatism, 3.... Erysipelas, 1.... Urticaria, 1.... Hooping cough, 4.... Small-pox, 5.... Hepatitis, 1.... Acute diseases of infants, 8.

Chronic diseases.—Cephalalgia, 10.... Palsy, 4.... Epilepsy, 1.... Asthenia, 1.... Consumption, 6.... Cough and dyspnoea, 16.... Pleurodyny, 3.... Hæmoptoe, 2.... Asthma, 1.... Dyspepsia, 6.... Dropsy, 7.... Marasmus, 2.... Chronic rheumatism, 8.... Gastrodynia, 7.... Enterodynia, 4.... St. Vitus's dance, 2.... Gravel and dysure, 2.... Cutaneous diseases, 3.... Female complaints, 16.

In a former report, the practice of smoking *stramonium* (thorn-apple) was adverted to, and the consequence of it was stated to have been, in some instances, alarming. Larger experience in the effects of this remedy have confirmed that opinion. The benefit derived from smoking this herb, is, that the cough is quieted, and the shortness of breath relieved. This doubtless is sometimes the case: the patient is agreeably surprised to find his troublesome symptoms removed by the amusement of smoking a pipe of *stramonium*, which soothes him into a comfortable sleep. Grateful for the benefit he has received, he publishes his case: the drug is eagerly sought for, by coughers, wheezers, asthmatics, and phthisics of every description; whom, to

accommodate, some charitable medicaster prepares a nostrum, and kindly vends it to the public, as being much superior to the common herb.

In the daily papers, cures are performed by this wonder-working, all-composing smoke. Thousands of people now inhale the celestial vapours, some of them to their eternal comfort; others exchange a cough for epileptic fits, and others are indebted to their physician or a good constitution for an escape from apoplexy. The fact is, that the remedy is powerfully narcotic, being one of the strongest poisons of that class. Now many cases of asthma arise from a spasmodic action of the muscles subservient to respiration, induced to get rid of some offending cause, which, if removed, the complaint will cease: consequently, if this action is quieted by an opiate or a narcotic, the cause remaining, according to the laws of nature and the animal economy, the symptoms must recur; or what is worse, the irritability of the muscles being no longer excited, death must follow. It is true, that the patient, continually kept under the influence of a composing medicine, is supposed, by superficial observers, to be cured of his complaint, because the troublesome symptoms have not recurred; till a sudden dissolution fearfully proves, that, though a symptom may be quieted, a paroxysm removed, or a pain alleviated, the original cause of disease is operating with secret, but increasing power.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE violent rains and tremendous storms that have fallen in the early part of last month, have not only inundated various districts, but many lives have been lost, by persons being swept away in their habitations, from places where water had never before run, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The continued rains have greatly injured the corn crops, upon all those soils where the surface water is not discharged by proper drainage; but upon all open and free soils, the crops of every description, both of grass and corn, are more luxuriant than for many years.

The wheat crop has blossomed finely, and promises to be a full crop.

Barley, upon strong weeping soils, in the midland counties, is very indifferent; but upon all others the most luxuriant and promising.

Oats, of the different kinds, have the

same varied appearance, in proportion as the land is wet or dry.

Beans, peas, and all the leguminous tribe, are a full crop upon all soils, and promise to earn well, without injury from the fly.

The turnip fallows, owing to the wet weather, are not in a good state, except upon very free soils.

The hay crop is most abundant; but in low situations, by the sides of rivers, it is much soiled by the floods.

The apples, in the cider counties, are nearly all destroyed; but the hops are very strong on the bind, and promise to blow well.

The young clover, tares, lucern, and all the soiling tribe, have been very productive.

The pastures have also produced a large herbage; but, from its luxuriant state and the rainy weather, the animals have not done so well as when it is dry.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 4.—OPERA DRESS.

A round robe of imperial violet net-crape, or leno, with a long sleeve of the same, worn over a white satin under-dress. A cottage vest, or boddice, of Chinese crape, tabinet, or satin, laced and tagged with correspondent cord and tassels. Under-dress shading closely the bosom and shoulders. A large unellà veil, confined in front with a gold tiara, and a simple rose on one side, flowing in negligent folds over the rear of the figure. Neck-chain and bracelets of finely carved amber, or oriental elastic gold. French repeating watch, with elastic gold chain and seals. *Bouquet* on the left side of the bosom. White satin slippers; and gloves of white kid.

YOUTH'S DRESS.

A jacket and trowsers, *à la militaire*, of Windsor grey cloth. White Marseilles dimity waistcoat, ornamented to correspond: collar and frill in the antique style: hair a waved crop. The *pomposo*, or Moorish half-boot, of yellow or black Morocco. This latter dress was furnished by Mr. S. Clark, tailor and ladies' habit-maker, No. 37, Golden-square.

PLATE 5.—PROMENADE COSTUME.

A white jaconot muslin high dress, a walking length, ornamented round the bottom: cuffs and collar, with a Tuscan border, in tambour. A sea-green sarsnet spencer, ornamented with silver Maltese buttons, And barrel frogs to corre-

spend, worn occasionally open in front; and confined at the throat with cord and tassels. French watch and chain worn outside, suspended in front from the bottom of the waist. Hair in dishevelled curls, confined with a gold or shell comb at the back of the head. A large transparent white veil thrown over the whole. Chinese parasol; gold mounted ridicule; and half-boots similar in shade to the spencer. Gloves of pale primrose or buff kid.

TWENTY-FIRST LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY IN LONDON TO HER SISTER IN THE COUNTRY.

ALLOW me, my dear sister, to bespeak your forgiveness for not replying sooner to your last "feast of reason." The fact is, that I have been so constantly engaged in the pleasures of this charming spot, which is flowing with milk and honey, that I have not been able, as yet, to digest the *moral fare* your last epistle offered.

What am I then to say to you at this time? With a brain agreeably bewildered by the intoxicating splendour and dazzling brightness of the Prince Regent's *fête*, how shall I rationally collect my thoughts so as to give a detail fit to meet your sober judgment? A detail, indeed, would be an undertaking of herculean labour, so vast and so various were the attractions which this unrivalled entertainment displayed. On this subject I shall give you the result of my observations, and endeavour to offer a few general remarks, which may afford instruction as well as amusement.

The dresses, on this splendid occasion, consisted chiefly of round robes, ornamented up the front, in the convent form of Roman tunics; and Turkish robes, with under dresses of white satin, trimmed with silver, gold, flowers, or gems. There never was an occasion when

white satin, with crape or lace, ornamented with silver, pearl, or diamonds, was so general. Most of the young fashionables were thus chastely attired. The plumes of feathers were of unprecedented magnificence; they were from seven to fourteen in each plume. This may perhaps strike you as too heavy to produce a pleasing or becoming effect; and, indeed, individually considered, this was actually the case; though certainly the effect of the *coup d'œil* was improved by the vast assemblage. The long waist, which was trespassing so much upon elegance and grace, will now be reduced, as the short Grecian waist was universally adopted on this occasion; a standard which I have ever considered can never be diminished or exceeded with advantage. The hair was still twisted in the Grecian style, but with curls brought in front, and full towards one side, divided in the center of the forehead. The Madona head-dress was quite exploded. Amidst the coloured robes which adorned the princely drawing-rooms, those of pink were by far the most prevailing. Green and yellow, so generally seen on ordinary occasions, were scarcely visible amidst this exalted assembly. A few light blue

and lilac robes and tunics, of gold and silver tissue, were blended; but pink and white, variously, most tastefully, and splendidly ornamented, were universally attractive. My own dress was a Grecian frock of silver net, sloped in a sort of arch at the feet in front, and finished with a delicate fringe of silver snow-drops. The under-dress was of gossamer satin, edged at the feet with a narrow lace. I wore a brilliant regency start, at the base of the plume of feathers which decorated my hair, and a correspondent cross, pendant from the row of brilliants which ornamented my neck. The sleeves of the dresses were worn short, without exception, by all young women. The matured fashionables wore the long sleeve, of net, lace, or crape, rather large. The Spanish, Circassian, and short bishop's sleeve, were acknowledged as most universal and elegant.

Thus, dear Constance, have I given you a concise account of those particulars which will direct your general choice, as the fashion and style displayed on this grand occasion may certainly be looked up to as the standard of taste for the season. I must not omit to inform you, that the coloured boddice is an article in much request at dinner and evening parties. It is both a convenient and striking appendage to the round robe, to which it may be at all times attached, as taste and

fancy direct. I have one of white satin, and another of pink and silver tissue, laced up the front in the cottage style. Spencers are more worn than I ever recollect to have witnessed. At the theatres and Vauxhall, they are generally of white satin or sarsnet, trimmed with lace or Venetian binding; and some few adopt the light swansdown, even at this season. Short pelisses and mantles are equally common, and Grecian scarfs are amidst the general exhibition. Provincial poke bonnets of white or coloured satin, or figured sarsnets with fluted edges and a single ostrich feather across the front, blend with the slouch chip, helmet bonnet, and cottage poke. The gipsy hat, so becoming and seasonable at this period, is confined to a few fashionables, who judiciously prefer what is becoming and select, to what is more general and decided.

Adieu, dear sister! Pardon this abrupt conclusion. The dial points *half-past five*. I hasten to my toilet. A dinner party of twenty fashionables await us at seven, amidst which are two peers, free members of the Whip Club, two *hangers-on*, in the shape of *honorary members*, a *bishop*, a *boxer*, and a *pedestrian racer*. What an ordeal for us females to pass! Pity me, and pray for me, dear good sister! for I am ever your faithful and affectionate

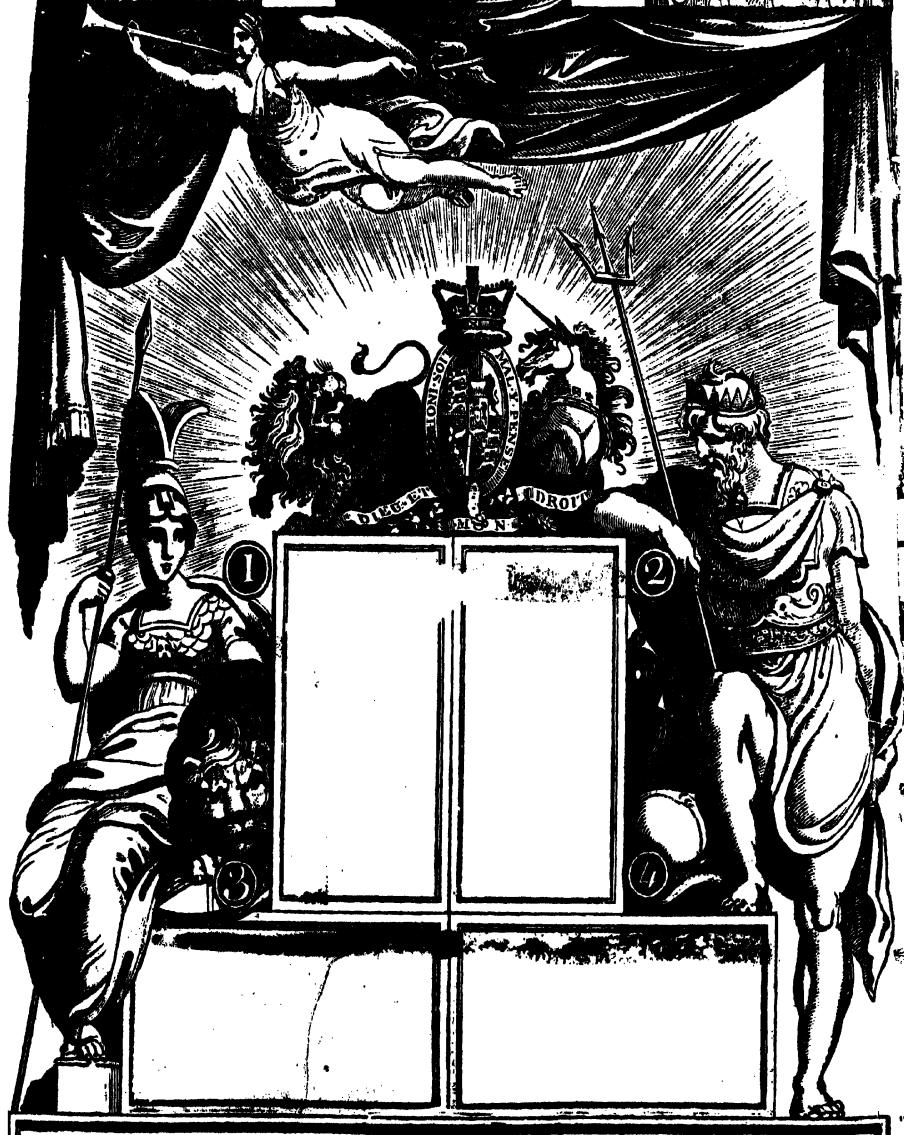
BELINDA.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. and 2. An elegant and fashionable print for furniture, on a bright Sardinian blue ground, which throws off the lively colours blended in the chintz pat-

tern to the most striking advantage, and bespeaks at once that tasteful invention for which the house of Mr. Allen, Pall-Mall, is so celebrated. At his extensive

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Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

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warehouse, No. 61, not only this happily blended print may be purchased, but every other article appropriated for elegant, cheap, and fashionable furniture.

No. 3. An unique and delicate article for evening robes, to be purchased at Millard's warehouse in Cheapside; the proprietor of which evidently possesses a happy and cultivated taste, united with indefatigable industry and exertion, which enables him thus constantly to produce such new articles as

insure him the attention and approbation of the numerous families of distinction, who daily honour the ware-rooms of this famed establishment.

No. 4. A silver regency tissue, worn with so much effect at the grand *fête* at Carlton-House. For less splendid public parties this delicate article is particularly appropriate and becoming, in the forms of the peasant's or village vest, laced up the front with silver cord, and finished with correspondent tags. It is from the house of Messrs. Cooper, Pall-Mall.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

BANKRUPTS

From May 15th to June 15th.

ACKLAND H. Leadenhall market and Birchin lane, provision merchant [Annesly and Bennet Tokenhouse yard, Bristol

Andrews T. jun. Hotwells, Bristol, coach-maker [Ford, Serle street, Lincoln's Inn

Amsinck T. Turnham green, merchant [Walton, Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall street

Asling C. Hill court, Fleet street, jeweller [Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

Atkinson W. Three Kings court, Lombard street, hat manufacturer [Alcock, Corner, and Lipday, Borough

Attwell R. Toddington, Bedford, baker [Falcon, Temple

Bagley D. Sedgley, Stafford, ironmaster [Strong, Still, and Strong, Lincoln's Inn

Bailey T. Hackney, factor [Nind, Throgmorton street

Baker W. York, confectioner [Hearon, York

Bayes T. St. Martin's lane, gold and silver laceman [Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark lane

Beckwith C. Huddersfield, innkeeper [Blackburn, jun. Huddersfield

Bell J. Fleur de Lis court, Spitalfields, tal-low chandler [Evelt and Rixon, Haydon square

Bennet A. M. Devonshire street, Queen square, insurance broker [Wadeson, Barlow, and Grovesnor, Austin Friars

Boss T. J. Richards, and R. Jones, Liverpool, tailors [Murray, Paradise street, Liverpool

Bouch J. and S. Tolson, Maryport, Cumberland, check manufacturers [Sim, Maryport

Bovingdon S. Vine street, St Martin's lane, victualler [Turner, Kirby street, Hatton garden

Bowker R. Bedford, near Leigh, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer [Cross and Ruston, Bolton le Moors

Brest H. Sloane square, carpenter [Druce, Billiter square

Brookes J. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant [Birket, Swan court, Walbrook

Brown J. and J. Hull, merchants [Edwards, Symond's Inn

Brown T. Southampton, fellmonger [Cannon, Petersfield

Brown J. Prince's street, Cavendish square, haberdasher [Briggs, Essex street, Strand

Benson J. Chard, Somerset, jobber [Fisher, Lyme Regis

Carsen A. jun. Malta, merchant [Lace, Liverpool

Carter J. jun. Rusby, Skinner street, mangle-makers [Sweet and Stokes, King's Bench walks

Casey S. Plaistow, Essex, gardener [Clare and Virgo, St. Catherine's Cloister, near the Tower

Cass G. jun. Ware, Herts, oat dealer [Bond, Ware

Charlton A. Oxford, corn dealer [Attwood, Ensham, Oxfordshire

Clay T. G. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer [Miuster, Coventry

Cleeve T. Lincoln, mercer [Terwest and Hayward, Lincoln

Coates H. New Sarum, Wilts, apothecary [Warry, New Inn

Collins J. M. Newton Abbot, Devon [Abraham, Ashburton

Colls R. Burr st. Lower East Smithfield, hemp merchant [Reeks, Wellclose square

Cowper W. Minorities, silk mercer [Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street

Cooper J. North Shields, Northumberland, ship chandler [Forster, Newcastle upon Tyne

Corb B. Liverpool, butcher [Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool

Cotching T. Southcott, Bucks, cow dealer [Howell, London

Creaser E. Great Driffield, York, chemist [Sherwin, Great James's street, Bedford row

Croker W. Ratcliffe Highway, ironmonger [Bartlett, Lawrence Pountney lane

Coates J. Park lane, Piccadilly, tailor (Richardson, Fisher, and Lake, Bury street, St. James's)

Cross J. Plymouth, butcher [Peers, Plymouth Dock]

Crumock A. Castleton Moor, Rochdale [Alexander, Halifax]

Curtis T. Beverley, York, tanner [Hall and Campbell, Beverley]

Dalgairns P. Liverpool, merchant [Hackett, Old Bethlem]

Deykin and A. J. High Holborn, accountment-makers [Richardsons, New Inn]

Dietrichsen F. Bennet street, Blackfriars, mercer [Lowless and Cross, St. Mildred's court, Poultry]

Docwra T. Hackney, dealer [Sydall, Aldersgate street]

Dodd G. Vauxhall place, Lambeth, surveyor [Gregory, Newington, Surrey]

Dolan B. Strand, cheesemonger [Windus and Holtaway, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane]

Duckworth H. Liverpool, merchant [Bardwell and Stephenson, Liverpool]

Duckworth J. Manchester, victualler [Edge, Manchester]

Dunstan T. Falmouth, linen-draper [Nind, Throgmorton street]

Eames W. Little Moorfields, stable-keeper [Luckett, Wilson street, Finsbury square]

Edwards H. H. Woolwich, carpenter [Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark]

Ellis J. Swinton street, Gray's Inn square, scavenger [Coleman, Furnival's Inn]

English T. Hull, ship-builder [Edmonds, Lincoln's Inn]

Eure H. and R. Richards, Queen street, Finsbury, wheelwrights [Lowless and Cross, St. Mildred's court, Poultry]

Evans R. Berch street, Barbican, cheesemonger [Windle, John street, Bedford row]

Everett J. W. J. and S. Guilford, horse-dealers [Lucas, Wehber street, Blackfriars road]

Farrer E. Halifax, grocer [Hodgson, Surry street, Strand]

Fell J. and W. Bean, Nottingham, hosiers [Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn square]

Fenton R. jun. Hanley, Stafford, draper [Birch, Foster, and Bishop, Hanley]

Ferrier S. M. Fore street, merchant [Pasmore, Wornford court, Throgmorton street]

Forbes J. Liverpool, merchant [Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's Inn]

Ford R. Bristol, rope manufacturer [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings]

Ford R. Worcester, milliner [Welch, Nicholas lane, Lombard street]

Fotheringham J. Liverpool, merchant [Pritts, Liverpool]

Fox J. Runcorn, Cheshire, grocer [Dawson, Liverpool]

Garret J. Lenham, Kent, haberdasher [King, Castle street, Holborn]

Gerrard J. G. Basinghall street, merchant [Pitches and Sampson, St. Swithin's lane, Cannon street]

Gilchrist G. Liverpool, merchant [Murray, Liverpool]

Gill R. Birmingham, draper [Foulkes and Cresswell, Manchester]

Glover J. Liverpool, boot and shoe-maker [Blackstock, Temple]

Goldstone M. J. Great Prescott street, merchant [Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate]

Goodbody S. Horseferry road, Westminster, coach-smith [Fream, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields]

Goodwin W. H. Liverpool, timber-merchant [Lace, Liverpool]

Gould W. Chippenham, Wilts, innholder [Heath, Chippenham]

Graham J. Carlisle, joiner [Briggs, Essex street, Strand]

Guest J. W. D. Kingston, grocer [Chippendale, Great Queen st. Lincoln's Inn fields]

Hahu J. C. Vine street, America square, merchant [Bousfield, Bouverie street]

Haley A. Horton, York, cotton manufacturer [Lewis, Halifax]

Hall G. Holywell street, Shoreditch [Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch]

Hardenberg F. Mount street, Grosvenor square, statuary [Burridge, Hatton garden]

Hardman J. Blackheath hill, victualler [Hill, Rood lane, Fenchurch street]

Harre W. Bow common lane, merchant [Vincent, Bedford square]

Hartley R. Langroyd, Lancaster, calico-manufacturer [Edge, Manchester]

Hobman W. and Co. Deptford, cowkeepers [Minshul and Veal, Abingdon street]

Hockin J. Biddesford, Devon, spirit-merchant [Windus, Bartlett's Buildings]

Hockley R. jun. South Cheriton, Somerset, cheesemonger [Ring, Wincanton]

Hodgson J. Liverpool, merchant [Lace, Liverpool]

Hogg J. Freeman's lane, Southwark, carpenter [Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard]

Holland S. Manchester, wine-merchant [Willis, Faithorne, and Clarke, Wornford ct.]

Hoppe E. Church street, Little Minories, mathematical instrument-maker [Searle, Fetter lane]

Howell J. Liverpool, merchant [Murray, Liverpool]

Hughes R. Pontpool, Monmouth, tallow-chandler [Jones, Abergavenny]

Hussey E. Bristol, dealer in earthenware [Stephens, Bristol]

Ingraham N. G. jun. Threadneedle street, merchant [Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court]

Jack P. Covent garden, victualler [Duncan, Gray's Inn]

Jarman W. Walworth, Surry, upholsterer, [Brown, Pudding lane, Thames street]

Jernegan W. Swansea, architect [Jenkins, Swansea]

Johnstone J. Liverpool, merchant [Windle, John street, Bedford row]

Jones E. Birmingham, liquor-merchant [Maudsley, Birmingham]

Jones J. Worcester, glover [Platt, Worcester]

Jones H. S. Buenos Ayres, merchant [Lang, America square]

Joseph S. N. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant [Teasdale, Merchant Taylors' Hall]

Keeping J. Barnham, Sussex, brewer [Few and Ashnugre, Covent garden]

King S. Union street, Whitechapel (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Lapraik G. Bishopsgate street within, cheesemonger (Niud, Throgmorton street

Larandon G. Margate, wine-mercht. (Chapman, Margate

Long P. Mere, Cheshire, tanner (Follins, Knutsford

Lowe A. Croydon, cutler (Grey, Croydon

Ludlow W. A. Andover, Hants, wine-merchant (Hayward, Great Ormond street

Luxton J. and J. Hillier, Poole, Dorset, linen-draper (Oakley, St. Martin's lane, Cannon street

Lyon J. Leadenhall street, insurance-broker (Burt and Swinford, John street, Crutched Friars

Mason W. Rainow, Chester, cotton-spinner (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester

Meacher E. L. Berkhamstead, Herts, brandy-merchant (Rardon and Co. Corbett court, Gracechurch street

Meacher T. Newport Pagnell, Bucks, brewer (Gerrard, Olney

Mercer T. Billingham, brewer (Sweet and Stokes, Temple

Millard E. Dursley, Gloucestershire, innholder (Hill, Dursley

Morris W. Gracechurch street, victualler (Cocker, Nassau street, Soho

Morris J. Gracechurch street, cheesemonger (Bicknell, Southampton buildings, Holborn

Murray W. Pall Mall court, Pall Mall, tailor (Richardsons, New Inn

Newport W. jun. King's road, Gray's Inn lane, coach-maker (Wright, Hyde street, Bloomsbury

Nuttall J. Manchester, dealer in twist and worst (Ellis, Chancery lane

Odham T. Rupert street, Haymarket, painter (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Oram J. Cricklade, Wilts, cheesemonger (Thompson, Cirencester

Overton P. Windmill st. victualler (Jones, Millman place, Bedford row

Page J. W. Laurency, Pembroke, soap-boiler (Hurd, Temple

Park G. North Shields, Northumberland, anchormsmith (Bell and Brodrick, Cheapside

Parke T. Pickering, York, innkeeper (Morton, Gray's Inn square

Parry J. Quality court, Chancery lane, scrivener (Duff, Thavies Inn

Pasley H. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, jeweller (Turner and Pike, Gray's Inn

Phillips M. Brighton, vintner (Attree, Brighton

Pitman J. North Barrow, Somerset, cheesemonger (Bawden, Chard

Pitt H. Dudley, Worcester, innkeeper (Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple

Porter N. Birmingham, factor (Bolton and Jennings, Temple

Prettyman W. Whitechapel, cooper (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Pull J. Norwich, victualler (March, Norwich

Puskiston S. Swinton street, Gray's Inn lane, chemist (Stevenson, New square, Lincoln's Inn

Quinlet C. Liverpool, broker (Verhon, Stone

Ray T. Upper Thames street, stationer (Hall and Drake, Salters' Hall, Cannon street

Ridgway S. Eccles, Lancashire, painter (Foulkes and Cresswell, Manchester

Routhan W. Moulton, Lincoln, grocer (Foster and Bonner, Spalding

Rowlandson T. and J. Bates, Cheapside, merchants (Niud, Throgmorton street

Rugeley H. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper (Lyon, Gray's Inn square

Sartain J. Horseferry road, builder (Mishall and Veale, Abingdon street

Scholfield J. Rochdale, shopkeeper (Ferand, Rochdale

Secar S. St. James's street, confectioner (Dalston, Took's court, Cursitor street

Sharood C. Brighton, victualler (Wilke and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square

Shewen E. Threadneedle st. coffee-house-keeper (Allen, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

Smith T. Oxford, linen-draper (Walsh, Oxford

Smith J. Bridgwater square, lapidary (Pitman, Newman street, Oxford street

Smith R. Hedon, York, grocer (Codd, Hull Sparks J. Buckingham street, Strand, scrivener (Howard, St. Martin's lane

Stephens J. Joiners' Hall buildings (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Stone R. Clifton, Gloucester, dealer (Jacoba, Bristol

Storie W. Warwick street, Charing Cross, tailor (Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate

Summers W. Frome Selwood, Somerset, carrier (Jacobs, Bristol

Swabey S. Patriot square, Bethnal Green, draper (Coren, Lyon's Inn

Swan W. jun. Liverpool, merchant (Leigh, Liverpool

Tait W. W. Liverpool, merchant (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool

Taylor J. B. Doncaster, joiner (Spilsbury and Hill, Bawtry, York

Thomas T. Cwmdy, Carmarthen, shopkeeper (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn

Tracey P. J. Pollard's row, Bethnal Green, narrow weaver (Swann, New Basinghall street

Urquhart W. Lloyd's coffee-house, mercht, (Dann and Crossland, Old Broad street

Walker H. Ludlow, Salop, miller (Russell and Jones, Ludlow

Wall S. Salisbury, Wilts, linen-draper (Donnollon, Coleman street buildings

Waller J. Lower Tooting, butcher (Orchard, Hatton garden

Ward W. C. Gloucester, money-scrivener (Davis, Gloucester

Watson H. D. Lawrence Pountney hill (Crawford, Broad street

West W. M. Hammersmith, apothecary (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's Inn

Wightman W. Petticoat lane, Whitechapel, victualler (Glynes, Burr street, East Smithfield

Wigmore W. Narrow street, Lambhouse, biscuit-baker (Tarn, Warrford court

Wilkinson J. Appledore, Kent, miller (Arrowsmith, Devonshire street, Queen square

Williams D. Cardigan, shopkeeper (Baynton, Bristol

Wilson J. Leeds, merchant [Sykes and Knowles, New Inn

Wilson J. Sunderland, ship-owner [Hines, Bishopwearmouth

Withers H. Bath, haberdasher [Wingate, Bath

Woodhead J. Linthwaite, York, woollen-manufacturer [Crossland, Muddersfield

Wright J. Drury lane, coach-spring-maker [Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate

Yelloley R. Newcastle upon Tyne, mercht. [Atkinson, Wilde, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Young F. Foulow, Derby, shopkeeper [Hurd, Temple

Young J. Strand, apothecary [Briggs, Essex street, Strand

Young J. White Coppice, Chorley, Lancaster, bleacher [Dewhurst, Preston

DIVIDENDS.

Abbot E. D. Powis place, Great Ormond street, shopkeeper, June 8—Anderson G. and G. H. Eades, Tooley street, merchants, June 22—Andrew S. and J. Smith, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinners, July 3—Arnold W. S. Prince's square, Middlesex, carpenter, July 9—Badcock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, June 19—Ball R. Bridge road, Lambeth, linen-draper, July 13—Ball J. Hethersett, Norfolk, engineer, July 16—Barnes H. Wolverhampton, Stafford, milliner, June 25—Barnes R. Durham, mercer, June 12—Barnes J. Truro, Cornwall, draper, June 29—Bartlett W. Plymouth Dock, mason, June 27—Barton J. Stockport, cotton-spinner, June 15—Bates T. and J. Halifax, woolstaplers, June 18—Bear J. Sudbury, Suffolk, butcher, June 15—Bedford T. Barnet, Herts, blacksmith, June 11—Belcher J. Oxford, shoemaker, June 28—Benson J. W. Holbeach, Lincoln, surgeon, July 3—Biggers J. Gracechurch street, jeweller, June 22—Blackmore E. Henrietta street, Covent Garden, tailor, July 2—Blurton W. Caverswall, Stafford, June 29—Bolton R. Horton, York, calico-manufacturer, June 28—Booth J. Northen, Chester, and J. Smith, Liverpool, corn-merchants, June 17—Bowcher J. and W. Wood, Exeter, June 15—Bowlers N. and W. Cannon street, comb-makers, July 6—Bracken R. T. Williams, & L. Bracken, Rochdale, Lancashire, merchants, July 6—Briggs J. G. Gravesend, slopseller, June 25—Brix R. Knightsbridge, cabinet-maker, July 2—Brown W. Sackville street, Piccadilly, laceman, July 6—Browne T. Jewry street, Aldgate, woollen-draper, July 9—Bryan S. Grosvenor Mews, chandler, July 2—Budden W. and H. Pyefinch, Friday street, grocers, June 25—Bull T. Wadhurst, Sussex, shopkeeper, June 22—Bull J. W. Banks, and G. Bryson, King street, Cheapside, wholesale linen-draper, July 13—Bunn S. Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, merchant, June 18—Burbridge W. Cannon-street, umbrella-manufacturer, July 20—Canning H. Broad street, merchant, July 13—Capes W. Gainsburgh, Lincoln, mercer, July 7—Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, July 3—Carter J. Bishopsgate street without, merchant, June 15—Chambers E. Wateringbury, Kent, shopkeeper, July 6—Chambers R. Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmon-

ger, July 22—Chamley T. Liverpool, earthenware dealer, July 8—Child R. Darlington, fellmonger, July 8—Chinnery F. Cranbourn passage, Leicester square, linen-draper, June 22—Clemmons J. and C. Price, Pickett street, cheesemongers, June 8—Clowes J. Birmingham, jeweller, June 26—Coffen A. Kingston, ironmonger, July 9—Collins A. Mile end road, ship-owner, July 20—Colwill C. Leicester sq. cabinet maker, July 6—Cousens J. Bread st. merchant, June 25—Cox W. Birmingham, grocer, June 22—Crampton W. Beckingham, Notts, horse-dealer, July 6—Crawford T. and W. Poplar, stone-masons, May 25—Crosbie W. jun. and J. Greenwood, Liverpool, merchants, July 19—Crosley J. Halifax, and King street, London, merchant, June 25—Cummins J. Liverpool, shoemaker, July 5—Dawes J. W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Burwick, Pall Mall, bankers, June 8—Deal J. T. Shaftesbury, Dorset, brewer, July 9—De Sousa Pinto T. Moorfields, merchant, June 8—Dingwall P. Ludgate hill, grocer, June 20—Dongworth J. and T. Amer, Grove st. Commercial road, builders, June 15—Dongan T. Bread street, warehouseman, June 8—Duncan W. Thatched House court, St James's street, working jeweller, July 13—Lunn J. and C. Robertson, Wood street, factors, June 25—Ermshaw R. Manchester, cotton-merchant, July 5—Ellis W. Dove row, Hackney fields, carpenter, June 22—Emblin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, June 8—Evans S. Wolverhampton, Stafford, carpenter, June 24—Fenton J. & G. Moore, Rotherhithe, smiths, July 16—Franklyn J. Uppingham, Rutland, mercer, June 18—Fremantle J. J. Brandon, and J. Desormeaux, Goswell street, iron-founders, June 19—Gamon J. Wateringbury, Kent, iron-keeper, June 18—Garnson J. Kingsland road, flax-dresser, July 13—Gardner T. Shore-ditch, haberdasher, June 15—Gedge W. Leicester square, linen-draper, June 15—Gibson R. Leicester street, June 29—Goff M. Wanda-worth, millwright, July 9—Gummer W. P. Bridport, Dorset, twine-spinner, June 17—Haigh W. Halifax, grocer, June 19—Ham W. and W. Aust, Cow Cross, brass-founders, June 15—Hambly W. Falmouth, merchant, July 6—Hancock W. Sheffield, grocer, June 17—Harding T. Lock's fields, Surry, dealer in wine, June 22—Harriott T. Bishopsgate street, chinaman, July 9—Harritz J. Lime-house, timber-merchant, June 18—Henley T. Abbey place, carpenter, June 18—Herbert T. Bernard street, Russel square, merchant, June 29—Herbert T. Dowgate hill, cotton-mercht. July 16—Herbert T. Arundel street, mercht. July 6—Hiams H. Lambeth road, merchant, June 5—Hitchon W. St. Peter's bill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone-merchant, May 28—Hodges T. Warehorn, Kent, dealer, July 24—Hogg J. St. Leonard, Devon, merchant, July 4—Holland J. Cheapside, haberdasher, July 13—Hollingdale W. Riverhead, Kent, linen-draper, June 22—Hook J. Bermondsey New Road, victualler, July 2—Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Essex, brewer, June 16—Hollyman S. Calne, Wilts, victualler, July 4—Hoskin R. Craydon, linen-draper, June 8—Hoyland C. Warrington, druggist, July 9—Hughes J. F. Wignore street, bookseller, Nov 2—Hume

J. Bath, bookseller, June 10—Hunt B. Brighton, builder, July 2—Hutchins G. Andover, Hants, victualler, June 24—Hutchinson J. Lamb's Conduit street, tea dealer, July 4—Juglis J. Billiter square, merchant, June 15—Jackson G. Tottenham Court road, oil and colourman, July 13—Jackson W. R. Tailor, and J. Pease, Newcastle upon Tyne, oilmen, June 16—Johnston J. Maidstone, woollen-draper, June 11—Jones C. and B. Loadsmen, Sheffield, druggists, June 18—Jordan T. Bath, linen-draper, July 21—Keeling E. Hanley, Stafford, potter, June 28—Kopp F. C. Garden row, cutler, June 19—Lansdown T. Wiveliscombe, clothier, June 17—Lawten J. senr. and jun. and J. Ashton under Lyne, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, June 10—Lax T. Halifax, merchant, July 16—Lee S. Birchall lane, merchant, July 6—Lee G. Sunning hill, Berks, June 8—Leeds S. Great Massingham, Norfolk, miller, June 26—Lewis E. Cardiff, Glamorgan, grocer, July 6—Like T. Old Brompton, builder, July 2—Lloyd J. Liverpool, brewer, June 13—Lonsdale J. Newton, Northumberland, corn-factor, June 15—Lorcock T. Sittingbourn, Kent, woollen-draper, July 6—Luckhurst T. Canterbury, draper, June 15—Lumley T. Ramsgate, jeweller, June 25—Mackenzie A. Mincing lane, wine-merchant, June 22—Mackenzie J. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant, July 9—Macleod T. H. Tokenhouse yard, merchant, June 15—Makeham J. Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, June 25—Mankin T. Peckham, coal-factor, July 6—Marsden J. Rochester, linen-draper, June 25—Marsh C. Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer, June 24—Marshall C. Little Hermitage street, sail-maker, July 16—Matthews W. Stone, Stafford, boot-maker, June 14—Meek B. Cross Keys yard, Bermondsey, paper and rag-merchant, June 11—Miller W. jun. Liverpool, tailor, June 10—Morhall T. Chester and Shrewsbury, banker, June 29—Morris R. Lyng, Somerset, cattle-dealer, June 14—Murphy G. Bread-street, calico printer, June 29—Nelson W. C. Fetter lane, wine-merchant, June 11—Newman A. Frith street, printer, June 29—Nicholls W. Piccadilly, linen-draper, June 15—Nicholson J. High street, St. Giles's, bookseller, June 8—Ogden C. Haworth, York, worsted-manufacturer, July 12—O'Neill T. Albion street, Surry, July 6—Oram J. High street, Southwark, cheesemonger, July 2—Palmer T. Bristol, jeweller, July 1—Pearson G. Friday-st. warehouseman, July 2—Pepper J. W. Deal, butcher, June 25—Phillips R. Hay, Brecon, shopkeeper, July 4—Phillips J. C. Bank house, Keighley, York, cotton-spinner, July 9—Piggott T. Rotherhithe, common brewer, June 11—Polley J. New Bond street, furniture-printer, July 13—Porter S. Chesham, mealman, July 30—Potter J. Kensington, surgeon, June 11—Poulton C. Reading, cabinet-maker, July 2—Price G. Swansea, linen-draper, June 29—Price C. Strand, umbrella maker, June 18—Prosser J. Sleane street, grocer, June 22—Prynn A. A. St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer, July 6—Rayner A. Union place, City road,

dealer, June 22—Reed W. Drury lane, apothecary, July 30—Rideout T. Manchester, merchant, July 12—Robinson W. Manchester, cotton-spinner, June 19—Rolle W. Lower Edmonton, victualler, June 29—Rowton W. and T. Morhall, Chester, bankers, June 29—Sanders R. Croydon, cow-keeper, July 30—Sargent D. Southwark, British wine-mercht. June 18—Sault W. South Molton street, Hanover square, callenderer, June 25—Shevill W. Burr street, Wapping, dealer, May 23—Simeon S. A. Bristol, lace-merchant, June 11—Simmons J. Lamberhurst, Kent, shopkeeper, June 22—Smith J. & J. Birmingham, linen-drappers, June 24—Smith W. Cheapside, warehouseman, July 2—Southcomb T. Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant, June 1—Stephens J. Yeovil, Somerset, gardener, June 26—Stewart A. Broad street, Ratcliff, hoop-bender, July 6—Stinchcombe W. Bristol, cabinet-maker, June 12—Stockley J. Banbury, shopkeeper, July 18—Strack W. Pancras lane, merchant, July 20—Stroud B. Poole, linen-draper, June 23—Suddons J. Wood street, hosier, July 6—Swan J. Wapping Wall, block-maker, June 15—Taukard J. and R. Birmingham, factors, June 26—Taylor D. Great Totham, Essex, grocer, June 22—Thomas H. L. Throgmorton street, insurance broker, June 29—Thornton W. Cadiz, merchant, July 2—Tooke J. and A. Todd, Strand, wine-merchants, July 13—Townsend E. Maiden lane, wine-merchant, July 6—Troutbeck C. Rathbone place, upholsterer, June 15—Trow R. sen. Gray's Inn lane road, cow-keeper, June 22—Trueman T. Bury-st. mattress-maker, June 22—Veale O. and R. Parsons, Barnstaple, Devon, brandy-merchts. July 6—Von Eslen C. B. Gray's Inn Coffee House, merchant, June 18—Vorley A. K. Thrapston Northampton, shopkeeper, June 22—Wakeling E. Clare, Suffolk, brewer, July 6—Walker J. Bristol, salt-merchant, July 1—Walker S. Bull wharf lane, Queenhithe, hoop-bender, June 18—Walsh R. King's road, Chelsea, India-rubber-manufacturer, June 19—Walter B. New Romney, Kent, grazier, June 13—Warwick J. Long Buckby, Northampton, tailor, June 28—Watkins T. Plymouth Dock, tavern-keeper, June 27—Watnough J. Liverpool, ironmonger, July 2—Webb T. Hereford, flax dresser, June 19—Webb J. Bristol, linen-draper, July 18—Wellings T. Church lane, Whitechapel, painter, July 15—Whitman J. Newport Market, potatoe-merchant, June 18—Wicken J. Sandhurst, Kent, linen-draper, June 8—Wilkinson T. and J. Wighton, Catenton street, woollen-drappers, June 29—Williams W. Falmouth, grocer, July 9—Wilson J. Beak street, Golden square, men's mercer, June 8—Wilson W. Fenchurch street, merchant, July 30—Winter W. Pewsey, Wilts, shopkeeper—Wood J. Lindfield, Sussex, victualler, June 15—Woodward J. Derby, lace-manufacturers, June 3—Young A. and J. Bacon, St. Mary at Hill, merchants, July 16—Zagury S. Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, merchant, June 11

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from June 3 to 8.

TOTAL, 5,382 quarters.—Average, 88s. 3½d per quarter, or 9½d. per quarter lower than last return.

Return of Flour from June 8 to 14.

TOTAL, 15,143 sacks.—Average, 74s. 4½d. per sack, or 1½d. per sack lower than last return.

Average of England and Wales, June 15.

| beat | s | d | Barley | s | d | Pease | s | d |
|------|----|---|--------|----|----|-------|---|---|
| e | 44 | 4 | Oats | 37 | 10 | | | |

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

| heat, white, | s. | d. | heat, white, | s. | d. | heat, white, | s. | d. | Tares, per bushel |
|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|-------------------|
| per quarter | 64 | 78 | red | 55 | 66 | red | 55 | 66 | 88 |
| foreign | 55 | 66 | mustard | 11 | 13 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| English | 23 | 32 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| foreign | 55 | 66 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Poland | 19 | 28 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Potatoe | 27 | 29 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Pigeon | 44 | 46 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Horse | 40 | 44 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Boiling | 40 | 44 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Grey | 40 | 44 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| per sack | 75 | 70 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Seconds | 65 | 60 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |
| Scotch | 60 | 55 | white | 30 | 54 | white | 30 | 54 | 50 |

American Flour—s—a—s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.

Repasced, per last ———— £42 a 44, a £45

Lined Oil Cakes, per thousand £13 to 14 0s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

COFFEE, Bonded.

| Muscovade, fine | s. | d. | Dominica, Surinam, &c. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|----|----------------------------|-----|----|
| good | 75 | 84 | Fine | 75 | 0 |
| ordinary | 63 | 70 | Good | 70 | 0 |
| East India, white | 78 | 85 | Ordinary | 65 | 0 |
| yellow | 60 | 70 | Triage | 30 | 0 |
| brown | 60 | 70 | Jamaica. | | |
| MOLASSES 55s. 0d. a s.—d. | | | Fine | 75 | 0 |
| | | | Good | 60 | 0 |
| | | | Ordinary | 40 | 0 |
| | | | Triage | 20 | 0 |
| | | | Mocha | 300 | 0 |
| | | | Bourbon | 90 | 0 |
| | | | St. Domingo | 90 | 0 |
| | | | Java | 90 | 0 |
| | | | Trinidad and | 90 | 0 |
| | | | Carracass | 90 | 0 |
| | | | Plantation | 90 | 0 |
| | | | Spices and Pepper, per lb. | | |
| | | | Nutmegs | 18 | 0 |
| | | | Cloves | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Cinnamon | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Pepp. white | 30 | 0 |
| | | | black | 30 | 0 |
| | | | Pimento | 30 | 0 |

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 30s. 4d.

Sugars have continued to go off rather freely this month, at pretty steady prices; the refined market is, if any thing, a shade lower.

HOPS in the Borough.

| BAGS | £ | s | d | POCKETS | £ | s | d |
|--------|---|----|---|---------|----|----|----|
| Kent | 6 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| Sussex | 5 | 15 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 7 |
| Essex | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 14 |

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

| Wheat, Barley, | Oats. | Beans. | Pease. |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| April | s | s | s |
| Maidstone | 14 | 75 | 85 |
| Lincoln | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Canterbury | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Lewes | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Chesterfield | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Asborne | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Lynn | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Gainsboro' | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Louth | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Sandwich | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Newark | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Uppingham | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Newbury | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Devizes | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Reading | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Swansea | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Henley | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Maidenhead | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Salisbury | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Pewrth | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Hull | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Peckinstoke | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Wakfield | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Aldover | 15 | 60 | 85 |
| Warminster | 15 | 60 | 85 |

Vol. Spirits, 13 10 a 14 0

British Irish 0 0 a 0 0

Scotch 0 0 a 0 0

Spirits of Wine 24 0 a 0 6

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

| Brandy, Cog. | s | d | s | d | s | d |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spanish | 8 | 9 | 9 | 6 | | |
| Holland Gin | 8 | 0 | 8 | 6 | | |
| Rum, Jamaica | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | | |
| — Lew. Isl. | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | | |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR MAY, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. GIBSON, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

| 1811. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| MAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | S | 29,36 | 29,29 | 29,325 | 64° | 54° | 59,0° | showery | — | .11 |
| 2 | S W | 29,57 | 29,35 | 29,465 | 61 | 46 | 53,5 | showery | .33 | — |
| 3 | S W | 29,57 | 29,50 | 29,535 | 64 | 54° | 59,0 | cloudy | — | .22 |
| 4 | S W | 29,54 | 29,41 | 29,485 | 67 | 55 | 61,0 | showery | — | — |
| 5 | S W | 29,64 | 29,54 | 29,590 | 62 | 40 | 41,0 | cloudy | .39 | .18 |
| 6 | E | 29,66 | 29,45 | 29,525 | 58 | 46 | 52,0 | showery | — | .31 |
| 7 | Var. | 29,46 | 29,44 | 29,450 | 56 | 40 | 51,0 | cloudy | — | .10 |
| 8 | Var. | 29,44 | 29,39 | 29,370 | 63 | 51 | 57,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 9 | S | 29,37 | 29,36 | 29,315 | 62 | 46 | 54,0 | rainy | .22 | .46 |
| 10 | Var. | 29,48 | 29,37 | 29,425 | 69 | 51 | 60,0 | showery | — | — |
| 11 | S W | 29,48 | 29,45 | 29,465 | 74 | 54 | 62,0 | fair | — | — |
| 12 | Var. | 29,45 | 29,27 | 29,360 | 82 | 56 | 69,0 | fine | .46 | .04 |
| 13 | E | 29,27 | 29,18 | 29,225 | 89 | 60 | 71,5 | fine | — | — |
| 14 | S | 29,38 | 29,18 | 29,280 | 73 | 43 | 57,5 | fine | — | — |
| 15 | S E | 29,43 | 29,38 | 29,405 | 72 | 55 | 63,5 | fine | .44 | — |
| 16 | E | 29,48 | 29,43 | 29,455 | 70 | 39 | 54,5 | fine | — | — |
| 17 | N E | 29,49 | 29,48 | 29,485 | 77 | 48 | 62,5 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | N E | 29,54 | 29,49 | 29,515 | 76 | 57 | 66,5 | clouds | — | — |
| 19 | N E | 29,55 | 29,55 | 29,550 | 61 | 51 | 56,0 | rainy | .35 | .51 |
| 20 | N E | 29,55 | 29,38 | 29,465 | 74 | 51 | 62,5 | clouds | — | .30 |
| 21 | S E | 29,38 | 29,37 | 29,375 | 70 | 55 | 62,5 | clouds | — | — |
| 22 | E | 29,43 | 29,38 | 29,405 | 76 | 54 | 65,0 | clouds | .28 | — |
| 23 | N W | 29,50 | 29,49 | 29,495 | 72 | 50 | 61,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 24 | S E | 29,55 | 29,49 | 29,520 | 73 | 57 | 65,0 | fine | — | — |
| 25 | W | 29,59 | 29,55 | 29,570 | 81 | 54 | 67,5 | fine | .52 | — |
| 26 | E | 29,59 | 29,59 | 29,590 | 84 | 56 | 70,0 | sunlit | — | — |
| 27 | Var. | 29,59 | 29,57 | 29,480 | 80 | 61 | 70,5 | fine | — | — |
| 28 | S W | 29,40 | 29,37 | 29,385 | 70 | 60 | 65,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 29 | S W | 29,54 | 29,49 | 29,470 | 63 | 48 | 55,0 | cloudy | .66 | .14 |
| 30 | W | 29,40 | 29,25 | 29,325 | 77 | 56 | 65,0 | cloudy | — | .14 |
| 31 | S E | 29,33 | 29,18 | 29,255 | 75 | 52 | 63,5 | cloudy | .26 | .07 |
| | | Mean | | 29,437 | Mean | | 61,11 | Total | 8,25 in. | 2,52 in. |

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, southerly—Mean height of barometer, 29,437 inches—thermometer, 61,11°—Total of evaporation, 3,75 inches—rain, 2,52 inch.

Notes.—1st. Gentle showers during the day.—2d. Showery day.—3d. Very cloudy, with showers.—5th. Wind very high from the S. W. all day, with showers—generally clouded.—6th. Morning very fine, wind gone down, changed in the course of the last night to the eastward; afternoon very cloudy, with showers;—night rainy, wind high.—9th. Rainy morning; continued to rain till towards evening, which was fine—some distant thunder in the afternoon.—10th. Showery and fine; towards evening a rainbow, and some distant thunder.—13th. Some lightning in the evening.—15th. Very considerable appearances of a storm in the W. in the evening.—16th. Some distant thunder in the afternoon—appearance of a heavy storm in the W. at the same time.—18th. Some gentle rain in the morning.—19th. Gentle rain most of the day.—20th. Lightning very frequent in the evening—thunder at a distance—about 10 o'clock P. M. a very vivid flash; immediately after which, a brilliant meteor descended in the S. E.—21st. About 4 o'clock A. M. a heavy thunder storm, the thunder remarkably loud—morning rainy.—29d. Evening rather stormy; very frequent lightning and thunder at a distance.—27th. Evening rather clouded, with some lightning.—28th. Very cloudy morning, wind high from the S. W.—29th. Wind very high all day—frequent lightning in the evening.—31st. Some rain in the morning, with thunder.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for JUNE, 1811.

| | |
|---|--|
| Albion Fire and Life Ass. £5 a 6 p. share pm. | Grand Surry Canal . . . £04 a 98 per share |
| Atlas Ditto . . . 108 a 908. dis. | Huddersfield Ditto . . . £30 a 32 10s. do. |
| Eagle Ditto . . . 108 a 908. dis. | Auction Mart . . . £18 pm. |
| Globe Ditto . . . £120 a 120½ per share | East London Water-Works (old) £59 a 62 do. |
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For AUGUST, 1811.

VOL. VI.

The Thirty-second Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.

We beg leave to remind publishers and authors, that notices transmitted for our Literary Intelligence, should be sent on or before the 18th of the month, otherwise we cannot answer for their immediate appearance. Some articles of this kind having been received after that department of our Miscellany was made up, are consequently deferred.

The suggestion of our correspondent on the subject of Music, shall be taken into consideration.

Inquisitor shall be given without fail in our next.

Having been favoured by a friend with a considerable quantity of manuscript information relative to the interior of Africa, it is our intention to present our readers, from time to time, with the substance of it, commencing with the account of the Travels of Ben Ali, a native of Morocco, which will, we doubt not, afford much gratification.

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For AUGUST, 1811.

The Thirty-second Number.

— The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNIUS.

(Continued from p. 4.)

MISS K. The principal bones of the lower extremity are the *femur*, the *patella*, the *tibia*, the *fibula*, the *tarsus*, the *metatarsus*, and the *calcis*.

The *femur*, or thigh bone, is the largest bone in the human frame. It consists of head, neck, and body, the greater and less *trochanter*, and protuberances, or *condyls*. This is a cylindrical bone; yet, like all cylindrical bones, is, in some degree, prismatical. The thigh bones stand very far apart towards the pelvis to what they do towards the knees. If the femur had not inclined inwards, if it had been in a perpendicular direction, we should not have been well supported on one leg, nor have been able to walk on a narrow path.

No. XXXII. Vol. VI.

We should have waddled like ducks or geese; we should have had no velocity or swiftness of motion. The femur can go no farther back than to make a right line with the trunk. When we stand firm, we keep the thigh and leg in an even direction, to form, as it were, a whole pillar of support. The greater trochanter is at the outside of the femur, the less trochanter at the inside. In some stout men have been found three trochanters, but this is extremely rare. The head of the femur is sometimes so sunk in rickety people, by the neck bending or becoming more parallel, that they waddle. The bones of the leg are a great deal more perpendicular than this bone. The great trochanter has no muscle over

K

it, yet it is but very seldom seen in the living figure—only perhaps in a picture of *Famine*, or a figure almost starved to death. There is a hollow at the root of the great trochanter. At the back part of this bone there is a roughness, caused by the *linea aspera*, or spine of the femur. This divides in two, and is lost towards the bottom. Though, as it has been observed, the femur is a cylindrical bone, it is very often prismatical, by reason of the pressure of muscles. 'Tis never so in the infant state, but only in old subjects; and it is by this circumstance that the age of a person is judged of from the skeleton. The protuberance, or condyl, is lower down, and larger on the inside than on the outer. The thigh bone has six distinct motions—flexion, or bending; extension; abduction, or motion outwards; adduction, or motion inwards; rotatory, as when the foot is turned outward; and coronoid, or compound motion.

Rough processes are such as are at the upper part of the femur, and are called trochanters; smooth processes, such as are at the bottom of the femur, and called protuberances, or condyls. The femur lies very deep in the ball and socket, and in its upper part where it joins the pelvis, to what the humerus does in the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and on this account is not often dislocated. The circumstance of the thigh bones being so far asunder at the upper extremity, should be particularly attended to by students. This leaves space for a great number of muscles.

The *patella rotula*, or knee-pan, is a flat bone, about four or five inches in circumference, placed at the fore part of the joint of the knee.

In its shape it is somewhat like the common figure of the heart, with its point downward. In very young children the patella is entirely cartilaginous. Those birds that stand erect have no patella, but only a process on the tibia. The kangaroo has no patella, neither have many other animals that leap in the same manner. The use of the patella is to prevent the leg from bending forward. It follows the tibia in all its motions, and is to the tibia what the olecranon is to the ulna; except that the olecranon is a fixed process, and this is movable, and a separate bone. A very excellent hinge might be formed from observations on the knee. There are many bones like the patella, which is of the sesamoid class, in some beasts, particularly in horses. When the leg is bent, the patella is much lower and forwarder than when it is straight. There is a cavity in the condyls of the femur in which the patella is moved. The situation of the patella is particularly just in the statue of the *Venus de Medicis*. The student or artist should be careful well to understand the shape, motion, and situation of the joints; such as the shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee, ankle, &c. They are very much seen in the living figure; and if he fails here, the figure will look very lame and cramped.

The patella is kept to its situation by a very strong ligament which every where surrounds it, and is fixed both to the tibia and the femur. It is also firmly bound to the tibia by a strong tendinous ligament, which adheres to the lower part of the patella, and to the tuberosity and upper end of the tibia.

The *tibia*, the larger and inner

bone of the leg, is compared to the musical pipe of the ancients. This bone, the second largest of the human frame (I made a mistake when speaking of the humerus, which is the third), is made for support. Though a cylindrical bone, it is very prismatical, especially towards the bottom. Its lower appendix is not so low as that belonging to the fibula; it is also forwarder. The anterior or fore part of this bone is covered only by skin; and the separation of this skin, or what is called breaking the shin, causes great pain. The sweep, which is best seen in a side view of the tibia, is always well marked in antique figures.

The *fibula* is the smaller and outermost of the two bones of the leg; it has nothing to do with sustaining the weight of the body, but is designed for the attachment of the muscles. Quadrupeds that are cloven-footed have no fibula. There is a groove at the bottom of the tibia where the fibula presses. This small bone is irregularly triangular, and a little hollow at its internal surface, which is turned towards the tibia. It affords, like that bone, through its whole length, attachment to a ligament, which, from its situation, is called the interosseous ligament. If persons by accident fall down and break a leg, they should not attempt to rise, for by so doing, they often break both bones; as perhaps the accident broke the tibia only, and by afterwards standing or leaning on the fibula, which, as I have remarked, is not made for support, but only for the attachment of muscles, they snap that also. The fracture of both bones often proves fatal; but in the first case the mischief is

of much less consequence. This observation is well worth attention and universal circulation.

Horses have a process instead of the fibula. From a variety of causes, no bone differs more in different persons than the fibula. There are scarcely two alike. The fibula is found only in the human species, and in such animals as have feet somewhat similar to man—such as cats, dogs, monkeys, &c. The tibia and fibula touch only at their ends. The bottom of the latter is lower and backwarder than the former.

The bones of the foot are twenty-six: seven of the *tarsus*, or instep; five of the *metatarsus*, or foot; and fourteen of the toes. The bones of the *tarsus* are *astragalus*, or *talus*. This supports the tibia, and is itself supported by the *calcis*. It is as the key-stone to an arch, and is compared to a little bark. The *calcis*, or bone of the heel, being projected backward, makes a long lever for the muscles to act with, that extend the ancle, and raise the body upon the toes. These two bones have a considerable motion between themselves and the *astragalus* with the *navicular*, and all the rest an obscure motion one with another, and with the bones of the *metatarsus*; the greatest part of these motions being towards the great-toe, where is the greatest stress of action. These bones, thus giving way, are less liable to be broken, and as a spring under the leg, render the motions of the body in walking more easy and graceful, and the bones which are supported by them less subject to be fractured in violent motions. The remaining bones of the *tarsus* are the *calcaneum*, and

the three called *cuneiformia*, because they are large above, and narrow below, like a wedge.

Of the five bones of the *metatarsus*, or foot, that which sustains the great-toe is the thickest, and that which sustains the next toe the longest, and the rest grow each shorter than the other. They are longer than the bones of the hand, otherwise they are like them, and are articulated to the toes, as the others are to the fingers. The great-toe has two bones and the rest three. They are like the bones of the fingers, only shorter.

The foot measure is said to be so called from an ancient king of England, whose foot was exactly of that length.

There is but little lateral motion at the foot; what there is, is produced rather by the tarsal and metatarsal bones, than by the ancle. The character of the sole of the foot is as two arches.

The *os calcis*, besides supporting the weight of the body, is for the insertion of some strong muscles, that raise us upon our toes—such as the *gastrocnimius*, *solæus*, &c. By the length of a child's foot may generally be ascertained its future height. The child with the longest foot generally grows to be the tallest when adult.

Although the character of the foot is as two arches, yet there are several smaller arches at the bottom of the bones of the foot. Immediately above the *cuneiformia*, on the great-toe side of the foot, is *naviculare*. Even with that on the little-toe side is *cuboides*, and above them the larger bone *astragalus*. The *os calcis* projects very far behind.

I will go a little more very generally over some parts of the skeleton. The two bones of the humerus hang down, and the clavicle lies across like a beam, which forms the appearance of the ancient *patibulum*, or gallows.

We do not notice the bending of the spine near so much in a front or back view, as in a side view of it. One use of the spine is to support the weight, another to lodge soft parts, such as the spinal marrow. It is called spine because the spinous processes look somewhat like horns. The top of the spine goes back to give room for the throat; it then projects forward to attain the center of gravity, then goes back to make room for the chest, then forward for the balance, then back to make room, then forward and again backward for the pelvis. The bend of the tibia, also, is not near so much noticed in a front as in a side view. The leg bones hang rather outward.

Before I remark on the muscles, which may very readily be done from some prints and figures I have, particularly antique statues, I shall just remark, that my observations on the skeleton are very general, and not common-place. Here and there may be some that I have recollected from books, but they are, in general, from other sources. It would be very easy from books to be certain of correctness; and a work might soon be produced stripped of the abstruseness that tends so much to hide this science from young artists, and which would be extremely useful to them. I do not assert, that what I have said possesses such pretensions, but yet

some observations may be found that would assist, and some hints are started that might be easily matured.

Miss Eve. Though, in your observations on the muscles, you say but little of their origin, insertion, and use, yet if you were only to mention the books in which such information is to be found, that is saying a great deal. Suppose I wanted to learn the muscles of the face, perhaps I should not know what author would teach me. In two words—read Santolini or Albinus on this part. What a deal more I then know! Or read Monro on the *Bones*, or Douglas's translation from the French of Winslow. What would it be to me, or any other student, whether you teach us, or these first-rate productions?

Miss K. I will now make a few general amusing observations on the muscles, as I have on the bones, and I would say a deal more, but where would be the use? The general muscles, their origins, insertions, and uses, are mentioned even by Tinney, in his pamphlet.

It is certain, that many artists make but little progress for want of knowing the means by which excellence is attained; an artist may thus remain all his life without improvement, while boys seize the palm of victory. Vandyke, Par-

megiano, and many others who accomplished this, might be mentioned.—These are called geniuses; but perhaps the truth is, this early excellence arose, in a great measure, from good luck, and from having methods communicated to them, which may be easily communicated. Hence, in a great degree, arose the stamina of merit which produced this premature reputation. Those who will attend to the lives of celebrated painters and artists, will find that two thirds of them have been the sons, daughters, nephews, cousins, &c. of reputable artists; as was the case with Raphael and Parmegiano. An artist may make a great advance in a few moments, as it were, by the glance of a ray of light. For instance, in drapery,—in the antique, Raphael and some others, there is a white line running through the folds from the beginning to the end, upon the discovery of which line, it is not difficult to know how the folds should play about it. A great many, and indeed most artists do not know this; but, after two or three moments' instructions, they would ever afterwards be looking for what they never saw before—for this white line, which is not so much seen by the eye as by the judgment.

JUNIUS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

(Continued from p. 19)

THE climate of Iceland is extremely variable and unsettled; the country being in winter exposed to frequent and sudden thaws; and in the middle of summer, almost as

much so to snow, frost, and cold, so severe as effectually to prevent all cultivation. In common seasons, the changes that take place in the atmosphere in the space of twenty-

four hours, are very extraordinary; since it often happens, that after a night of hard frost, the thermometer will, in the day, rise to 70°. The northern part of the island, as might naturally be concluded, is exposed to much more severe weather than the southern; vegetation is scanty, and the herbage difficult to be dried for hay. The quantity of floating ice driven from the coast of Greenland is prodigious, and not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to such an extent from the shore, that the eye cannot trace its limits from the highest summit of the mountains. The masses, or islands of ice, are so large that sixty or eighty fathoms of their thickness are sunk below the level of the water, and a height of many yards rises above it. Their motion is rapid, and they are often driven together by the sea with so tremendous a crash, that the report is heard at an immense distance, and with such force, that it is related, that the pieces of float-wood which they bring with them have been known to take fire, in consequence of the friction. Among the inconveniences arising from the arrival of this ice, besides the excessive cold which destroys vegetation, must be reckoned the white bears which are sometimes wafted over on these masses from Greenland, in such numbers, as to render it necessary for the inhabitants to assemble in parties for the purpose of destroying them, lest so unwelcome a visitor should fix himself permanently among them.

The general face of this country cannot be better described, than in the words of Von Troil, on his arrival:—"Imagine to yourself an island, which, from one end to the

other, presents to your view only barren mountains, whose summits are covered with eternal snow; and between them, fields divided by vitrified cliffs, whose high and sharp points seem to vie with each other to deprive you of the sight of a little grass which scantily springs up among them. These same dreary rocks likewise conceal the few scattered habitations of the natives; and no where does a single tree appear which might afford shelter to innocence and friendship. The prospect before us, though not pleasing, was uncommon and surprising. Whatever we saw bore the marks of devastation; and our eyes, accustomed to behold the pleasing coasts of England, now saw nothing but the vestiges of the operation of a fire, Heaven knows how ancient."

Among the mountains of Iceland, some are composed of loose fragments of rock to their very summit, while others apparently retain their primeval form and nature, lying in horizontal strata. The height of few has been accurately ascertained, and these, though measuring near 7000 feet, are by no means the loftiest in the island. Hecla, situated in the southern quarter of the island, is more remarkable for its frequent eruptions than for its height, which does not exceed 5000 feet.

Rivers and fresh-water lakes abound; the latter of considerable extent, and well supplied with fish; the former, though of sufficient width, in many instances, to admit of navigation, are too much obstructed by rocks and shallows to be employed in this important object. Among the inland waters of Iceland, its boiling springs, or *Gey-sers*, are a natural curiosity, which

cannot perhaps be matched in any other country of the globe. These springs are situated on a mountain called Langerfell, of no great elevation, rising only 310 feet above the current of a river that runs at its foot. It is entirely surrounded by a morass extending to a considerable distance on every side, except towards the north, where it is not separated by an interval of more than half a mile from higher mountains. The north side is perpendicular, barren, and craggy; but on the opposite side it rises with a tolerably gradual ascent. The lower part of the hill is formed into a number of mounds, composed of clay or coarse bolus, of various sizes; some of them of a yellowish white, but the greater number of the colour of dull red brick. Interspersed with them here and there lie pieces of rock which have rolled or been washed down by the rains from the higher parts of the mountain. On these mounds are the apertures of boiling springs, from some of which issue spouts of water from one to four feet in height; while in others the water rises no higher than the top of the basin, or gently flows over the margin. The fountain that is alone, by way of distinction denominated *the Geyser*, is situated at the farther extremity of this collection of springs, at the distance of half a quarter of a mile from those at which you first arrive. A vast circular mound of a silicious substance is elevated to a considerable height above those that surround most of the other springs. It is of a brownish grey colour, made rugged on its exterior, but more especially near the margin of the basin by numerous hillocks of the same

silicious substance, varying in size, but generally about as large as a molehill, rough with minute tubercles, and covered all over with a most beautiful kind of efflorescence, so that the appearance of these hillocks has been aptly compared to that of a cauliflower.

"On reaching the top of this silicious mound," says our traveller, "I looked into the perfectly circular basin, which gradually shelved down to the mouth of the pipe or crater in the center whence the water issued. This mouth lay about four or five feet below the edge of the basin, and as nearly as possible seventeen feet distant from it on every side. The inside was not rugged like the outside, but apparently even, though rough to the touch like a coarse file; it wholly wanted the little hillocks and the efflorescence of the exterior, and was merely covered with innumerable small tubercles, which, of themselves, were in many places polished by the falling of the water upon them. It was not possible now to enter the basin, for it was filled nearly to the edge with water the most pellucid I ever beheld; in the center of which was observable a slight ebullition, and a large, but not dense body of steam; which, however, increased both in quantity and density from time to time, as often as the ebullition was more violent. At nine o'clock I heard a hollow subterraneous noise, which was thrice repeated in the course of a few moments; the two last reports following each other more quickly than the first and second had done. It exactly resembled the distant firing of cannon, and was accompanied each time with a perceptible, tho'

very slight shaking of the earth; almost immediately after which, the boiling of the water increased, together with the steam, and the whole was violently agitated. At first the water only rolled without much noise over the edge of the basin, but this was almost instantly followed by a jet, which did not rise above ten or twelve feet, and merely forced up the water in the center of the basin, but was attended with a loud roaring explosion. This jet fell as soon as it had reached its greatest height; and then the water flowed over the margin still more than before; and in less than half a minute a second jet was thrown up in a similar manner to the former. Another overflowing of the water succeeded, after which it immediately rushed down about three fourths of the way into the basin. This was the only discharge of the Geyser that happened this evening. Some one or other of the springs near us was continually boiling, but none was sufficiently remarkable to take off my attention from the Geyser, by the side of which I remained nearly the whole night, in the anxious, but vain expectation of witnessing more eruptions. It was not till eleven on the following morning that I was apprized of the approach of one by subterraneous noises and shocks of the ground, repeated several times, at uncertain, though quickly recurring intervals. I could only compare them to the distant firing from a fleet of ships on a rejoicing day, when the cannon are sometimes discharged singly, and sometimes two or three almost at the same moment. I was standing at the time on the brink of the basin, but was soon obliged to retire a few

steps by the heaving of the water in the middle, and the consequent flowing of its agitated surface over the margin, which happened three separate times in about as many minutes. I had waited here but a few seconds when the first jet took place, and this had scarcely subsided before it was succeeded by a second, and then by a third, which last was by far the most magnificent, rising in a column that appeared to us to reach not less than ninety feet in height, and to be in its lower part nearly as wide as the basin itself, which is 51 feet in diameter. The bottom of it was a prodigious body of white foam; higher up, amidst the vast clouds of steam that had burst from the pipe, the water was seen mounting in a compact column, which, at a still greater elevation, burst into innumerable long and narrow streamlets of spray, that were either shot to a vast height in the air in a perpendicular direction, or thrown out from the side diagonally to a prodigious distance. The excessive transparency of this body of water, and the brilliancy of the drops as the sun shone through them, considerably added to the beauty of the spectacle. As soon as the fourth jet was thrown out, which was much less than the former, and scarcely at the interval of two minutes from the first, the water sunk rapidly in the basin, with a rushing noise, and nothing was to be seen but the column of steam which had been continually increasing from the commencement of the eruption, and was now ascending perpendicularly to an amazing height, as there was scarcely any wind, expanding in bulk as it rose, but decreasing in density, till the upper part of the

column gradually lost itself in the surrounding atmosphere. I could now walk in the basin to the margin of the pipe, down which the water had sunk about ten feet, but still boiled, and every now and then rose furiously; and, with a great noise, rose a few feet higher in the pipe, then again subsided, and remained for a short time quiet. This continued to be the case for some hours. I measured the pipe, and found it to be exactly seventeen feet over, and situated in the very center of the basin, which was 51 feet in diameter. The pipe opens into the basin with a widened mouth, and then gradually contracts for about two or three feet, where it becomes quite cylindrical, and descends vertically to the depth of between 50 and 60 feet. Its sides are smooth, and covered with the same silicious incrustation as the basin. It was full twenty minutes after the sinking of the water from the latter, before I was able to sit down in it, or to bear my hands upon it without burning myself.

It was my custom during my stay in this place, to cook my provisions in one or other of the boiling springs. Accordingly, a quarter of a sheep was put into the Geyser, and Jacob (our traveller's servant), left to watch it, holding it fastened to a piece of cord, so that as often as it was thrown out by the force of the water, which very frequently happened, he might readily drag it in again. The poor fellow, unacquainted with the nature of these springs, was a good deal surprised, when he thought the meat nearly cooked sufficiently, to observe the water in an instant sink down and entirely disappear; not rising again

till towards evening. We were therefore obliged to have recourse to another spring, and found that in all it required twenty minutes to perform the operation properly. It must be remembered, however, that the quarter of an Icelandic sheep is very small, perhaps not weighing more than six pounds, and moreover extremely lean. I do not apprehend that long time would have been necessary to cook it in an English kitchen; for the hot springs in Iceland, at least such of their waters as are exposed to the air, are never of a greater heat than 212° of Fahrenheit.

The next eruption of the Geyser was a very magnificent one, and preceded by more numerous shocks of the ground, and subterraneous noises, than I had yet witnessed. The whole height to which the greatest jet reached, could not be so little as 100 feet. The width of the stream is not easily determined by the eye, on account of the steam and spray that envelope it. In most instances, not more probably than 18 or 20 feet of the surface of the water is cast into the air; but it occasionally happens, as was the case now, that the whole mass, nearly to the edge of the basin, is at once heaved up. All, however, is not spouted to an equal height, for the central part rises the highest; but having gained some elevation, the spray divides, and darts out little jets on every side, that fall some way over the margin of the basin. Previously to this eruption, Jacob and myself amused ourselves with throwing into the pipe a number of large pieces of rock and tufts of grass, with masses of earth about the roots; and we had the satisfac-

tion to find them all cast out at the eruption, and many of them fell ten or fifteen feet beyond the margin. Some rose considerably higher than the jets which forced them up, others fell down into the basin, and were cast out again with the next discharge. The stones were mostly as entire as when they were put in, but the tufts of grass and earth were shivered into numerous small black particles, and were thrown up by the first jet in quick succession, producing a very pretty effect among the white spray.

My tent had been pitched at the distance of 3 or 400 yards from the Geyser, near a pipe or crater of considerable dimensions, in which I had hitherto observed nothing extraordinary. While I was employed, however, in examining some plants which I had gathered, I was surprised by a tremendously loud and rushing noise, like that arising from the fall of a great cascade immediately at my feet. On putting aside the canvas of my tent, I saw within 100 yards of me a column of water, rising perpendicularly into the air from the place just mentioned, to a vast height; but what this height might be, I was so overpowered by my feelings, that I did not, for some time, think of endeavouring to ascertain. In my first impulse, I hastened only to look for my portfolio, that I might attempt, at least, to represent upon paper what no words could possibly give an adequate idea of; but in this I found myself nearly as much at a loss, as if I had taken my pen for the purpose of describing it, and I was obliged to satisfy myself with very little more than the outline and proportional dimensions of this most

magnificent fountain. There was, however, sufficient time allowed me to make observations: for, during the space of an hour and a half, an uninterrupted column of water was continually spouted out to the elevation of 150 feet, with but little variation, and in a body of 17 feet in its widest diameter; and this was thrown up with such force and rapidity that the column continued, to nearly the very summit, as compact in body, and as regular in width and shape, as when it first issued from the pipe; a few feet only of the upper part breaking into spray, which was forced by a light wind on one side, so as to fall upon the ground at the distance of some paces from the aperture. The breeze, also, at times carried the immense volumes of steam that accompanied the eruption to one side of the column of water, which was thus left open to full view, and we could clearly see its base partly surrounded by foam, caused by the column's striking against a projecting piece of rock, near the mouth of the crater; but thence to the upper part nothing broke the regularly perpendicular line of the sides of the water-spout, and the sun shining upon it, rendered it, in some points of view, of a dazzling brightness. Standing with our backs to the sun, and looking into the mouth of the pipe, we enjoyed the sight of a most brilliant assemblage of all the colours of the rainbow, caused by the decomposition of the solar rays passing thro' the shower of drops that was falling between us and the crater. Stones of the largest size that I could find, and great masses of the silicious rock which we threw into the crater, were instantly ejected by the force

of the water; and, though the latter were so solid as to require very hard blows from a large hammer, when I wanted to procure specimens, they were, nevertheless, by the violence of the explosion, shivered into small pieces, and carried up with amazing rapidity to the full height of, and frequently higher than, the summit of the spout. One piece of a light porous stone was cast at least twice as high as the water, and falling in the direction of the column was met by it, and a second time forced up to a great height in the air. The spring, after having continued for an hour and a half spouting its waters in so lofty a column,

and with such amazing force, experienced an evident diminution in its strength; and during the space of the succeeding half hour, the height of the spout varied from 20 to 50 feet: the fountain gradually becoming more and more exhausted, and sometimes remaining still for a few minutes, after which it again feebly raised its waters to the height of not more than from two to ten feet; till, at the expiration of two hours and a half from the commencement of the eruption, it ceased to play, and the water sunk into the pipe to the depth of about 20 feet, and there continued to boil for some time.

(To be continued.)

ON THE CUSTOM OF CUTTING OFF THE HAIR AMONG THE ORIENTALS.

By AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE.

THE Arabian historian Abulfeda relates, in his life of Saladin, that, in 1169, when the Franks made themselves masters of Egypt, the terrified caliph implored assistance of the Sultan Nureddin, and accompanied his pressing letter with the hair cut from the heads of his wives. This passage has sometimes thrown writers into considerable embarrassment; let us consult the manners of the Orientals for an elucidation.

In the most ancient times the hair of the head and the beard was considered sacred. Among the Jews, Turks, and Russians, the beard is yet held in high respect. When the Egyptians, according to Pocock, permit their slaves to allow the beard to grow, they virtually give them their liberty at the same time with this permission. To cut off a person's beard was the most cruel of

affronts. The loss of the hair of the head and of the beard was a mark of servitude. This respect even degenerated into superstition.—Sampson ascribed supernatural strength to his hair.

The Greeks, it is true, were accustomed to cut their hair, and not suffer it to grow longer than down to their shoulders; but, that it might not be supposed that this was a sign of submitting to any mortal master, they offered the first cutting to one of their deities. Such as were vain of their persons, also let their hair grow long, and loosely flow down below their shoulders; whence, instead of saying that a man was proud, they used this expression, "he wears long hair." The early Christians, on the contrary, to prove their humility, wore their head cropped just in the same manner as the Thracian slaves, that is to say, leaving only

a small patch at the crown; and this was the origin of the monastic tonsure.

Among the Arabs, also, the hair was a mark of freedom. Whoever dismissed a captive taken in war without ransom, first cut off a lock of his hair, and preserved it in his quiver, in testimony that it had been in his power to put the prisoner to death, or to make him his slave. It was formerly customary at a christening, to give to each sponsor some of the hair of the child, in token that the latter was thus placed in their power, and under their protection. Hence the ceremony of cutting off the hair which is practised in the Greek church eight days after baptism, and formerly preceded that rite in the Latin church. Among the various methods of adopting a child formerly in use, belongs that of cutting off his hair. Charles Martel sent his son Pepin to Luitprand, King of the Lombards, requesting him to cut off his hair, or, in other words, to adopt him. Charles Martel was just then in the same dilemma as the caliph mentioned by Abulfeda: the Saracens had invaded Provence, and he applied for assistance to the King of the Lombards. Bormund, Prince of Antioch, being taken by a Sara-

cen general, secretly dispatched a messenger to Baldwin, who was afterwards King of Jerusalem, and sent by him a lock of hair in token of his captivity. When the Saxons rebelled against Clothair, and his son Dagobert was defeated by them in Holland, he, in like manner, sent his life-guards with a lock of hair, cut from his head, to his father, to induce him to send speedy succour.

From all these facts it is clear, that the caliph, who considered himself as the lord paramount of all the princes of the earth, by sending the hair of his wives to the Sultan Nureddin, acknowledged that he was reduced to the utmost extremity, and had reason to fear, that whatever he held most dear would fall into the hands of his enemies.

When, according to the newspapers, a fugitive German princess went, in 1808, to see the corpse of the *fortunate* Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, deposited in a church at Saalfeld, and cut off a lock of his hair, she was probably not aware how strongly significant was this action. Had she been acquainted with the ancient custom, she would have assuredly sent the blood-stained lock, as the most persuasive solicitation for succour, to the only yet unconquered German hero.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XV.

(Continued from p. 12.)

ON first opening his eyes, the resuscitated Eupator surveyed, with a wild stare, the ruinous vault, calling out faintly, "Mnestheus, Mnestheus! give me some drink!" This, although spoken in the Greek language, different from our pre-

sent pronunciation, I had no difficulty in understanding. But, while I stepped sideways to reach him some water from our pail, his eyes had closed again, and he once more appeared to be sunk in a profound sleep. We, nevertheless,

contrived to pour down his throat a small dose of water, mixed with some vitriolic elixir, which the Russian surgeon happened to have by him. This restorative draught seemed to refresh and revive him; his eyes opened once more with greater brightness than before: he now seemed to perceive us for the first time, and, addressing himself to Perninoff, feebly exclaimed in Latin, "I thank thee, stranger, for this first friendly office in our unfortunate situation. Tell me, I pray, is the terrible convulsion of nature over already?" Whether, in addressing us in the latter language, he thought us natives of Italy, I cannot say, but so much I will assure you, that his accent and pronunciation were as distant from the Winchester practice as they differed from the Etonian rules, and would have been utterly unintelligible to me had I not been familiar with several modern languages, especially the Italian. Perninoff had less difficulty than myself in comprehending his meaning; but the marquis, Mr. Dentzner, and Mehemmed-Aga, were forced to impart the little they had to say by interpretation, until the latter, recollecting Eupator's first words in Greek, contrived to answer in the modern Greek, born and bred as he was in the Morea.

With these means of communication we were pretty well enabled to keep up a conversation, the interesting and singular nature of which so deeply impressed itself on my mind, that I think I shall be able to trace to you its progressive course with a tolerable degree of fidelity, occasionally substituting

dialogue in the place of historical narrative.

EUPATOR (to *Perninoff*). I thank thee, stranger, for this first friendly office in our unfortunate situation. Tell me, I pray, is the terrible convulsion of nature over already?

PERN. Fear nought, Eupator, the danger is past, and you are among friends, desirous of giving you every assistance in their power.

EUP. The gods be thanked for their protection! But pray, has Plotilla, my wife, has Mnestheus, my freedman, escaped the fury of the devouring elements?

PERN. Compose yourself, my friend! it will be time enough to talk of those matters when you have recovered more of your strength and spirits. Do you wish to eat something—it shall be sent for instantly?

EUP. Alas! I augur no good from thy evasive answer. Be candid, stranger, for thou art addressing a man whose life has been spent in the pursuits of philosophy; of that philosophy which teaches us to bear the most unwelcome tidings with the same equanimity as it enjoins us to hear joyful news. Speak, I beseech thee.

PERN. In complying with your earnest entreaty I shall lessen the grief which the loss of your house, your city, your friends, and your wife, must cause to you, by adding, that, had they survived the catastrophe, the lapse of many centuries would have consigned their existence to as great an oblivion as if they had never lived at all. You are the only, the miraculous relic of the age of Titus.

Here Eupator heaved a deep sigh, and after a short pause exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, "Farewell then, (ave!) my good, my tender Plotilla, and thou gentle and faithful Mnestheus! Your friend Eupator will not long survive your loss. All, all, then is devoured by the raging element! I thank thee, friend, for thy tidings: sad as they are, it is a consolation to know the utmost limits of a misfortune. I also thank thee for what thou hast added, with an intent of comforting my mind. It is but too true, that in a few centuries hence our existence will be forgotten by posterity, unless we have rendered our name immortal by some great deed, or some writings worth the notice of after generations. But thou art deceived if thou supposest me the only survivor of my family. Thanks to the gods, and the kindness of our good emperor, my son Lucius has likewise escaped the wreck of his paternal city. Ever since last Saturnalia he has left us for Britain, where the emperor has been gracious enough to give him a cohort in the 14th legion; and where, by his last letter, he has distinguished himself in an action against the Brigantes. May the gods grant him health, may they preserve him from the treachery of a savage set of barbarians, and conduct him safe into his disconsolate father's arms!"

My national pride could not brook so direct an accusation against the character of my ancestors. With some warmth I assured the haughty Roman, that treachery had never formed an ingredient in the character of Britons; and, as

to their pristine savage state (common to all incipient nations), so little was there left of it at this day; that in the liberal arts, as well as in every branch of science, they were justly held inferior to none, and superior to most countries of the globe; an assertion, of the truth of which I pledged myself to convince him, if he would accompany me on my return to England in about a fortnight's time.

EUP. Pardon me, Briton, if what I have said offended more than I intended. I applaud thy zeal in thy country's cause, well or ill founded. Such patriotism is the germ of great and noble deeds, such as have raised whole nations to a proud pre-eminence over their rival neighbours. But thy offer to accompany thee to thy cold and sterile country, my age and the re-establishment of my affairs forbid me to accept. One favour only I shall, therefore, ask from thee; I shall trouble thee with a letter for my son Lucius, whose friendship and influence with our prefect of thy island will prove beneficial both to thee and thy family; and if thy trunk should want filling up, a tunic or two, together with a sword-belt embroidered by the hand of his mother Plo....." Here a gust of tears interrupted the affectionate father's speech: with a hurried and sobbing utterance he only added, "Ah, what! Plotilla! thou and thy presents are no more."

Mr. Dentzner, with the goodness inherent in the German character, entreated Eupator not to make himself uneasy about the re-establishment of his affairs, as there was no doubt but the court of Naples, in

consideration of the singularity of his situation, would settle a handsome pension on him for life, until which he very obligingly offered him his country-house on Posilipo, and the command of whatever money he might stand in need of.

"Citizen Eupator," exclaimed Monsieur le Marquis de Vallignac, "will stand in need of no assistance from the court of Naples, or from any individual liberality. Tomorrow a report of this strange event goes to the first consul, and in less than a fortnight our antique stranger will be summoned to Paris, where he will have the honour of reporting the particulars of his miraculous history to the modern Cæsar, the first consul, who will assign him a generous stipend on the national treasury, worthy of the great nation, and in all likelihood employ him about his august person. It is your good fortune, citizen Eupator, to have come to light again at a period when the destinies of that nation, as well as the whole world, are guided by a mind infinitely superior to your Cæsars and Augustus's; tyrants, who reared their empire on the expiring liberties of their country: whereas Bonaparte, by destroying the five-headed hydra of the Directory, has emancipated his fellow citizens from their bondage, restored the French republic to its liberty, and, chosen by the unanimous consent of the people to the temporary dignity of first consul, sacrifices his health and his comforts to make France the greatest, the happiest nation in the universe."

Poor Eupator, who was by no means familiarized with his present situation, alternately stared at the

two last speakers, but more particularly at the *ci-devant* marquis, and then fixed his looks on the ground, with much the same sort of musing astonishment as we are wont to feel at a person who attempts to impose on our silent good-nature a string of Munchausian achievements of his. At last, with an evident effort to pass over all that was unintelligible to him, he expressed himself as follows:—

EUP. Your liberal offers of assistance, my friends, I take kindly: happily, fortune has placed me in a situation not to stand in need of them. The ruin of my house and effects at Pompeji, and perhaps the destruction of my farm at the foot of the hostile mountain, as well as of the salt-pans at Herculaneum—these, it is true, are severe losses; still, what remains fortunately exceeds that which is gone. Besides my paternal estates in and about Methone, in the Peloponnesus, the bounty of our good emperor Titus has, as a reward for my services to him and his divine father in the late Judæan campaign, presented me with confiscated lands of rebellious Jews in the vicinity of Jerusalem, which last year yielded upwards of three hundred thousand sesterces, and which, under an improving administration, may be made to rent double that sum.

At the mention of *Methone*, Perminoff, unfortunately had whispered to the Turk, "That's *Modon*, the town you come from." Mehemmed-Aga, who understood no joke, instantly joined the conversation.

MEHEMMED. As to your lands about Jerusalem, Eupator-Aga, Dgezzar-Pacha, no doubt, will take as good care of them as if they

were his own. But with respect to // any longer, for all that tract is your estate at Modon (or Methone, lawful property of mine, as I can as you are pleased to call my prove by the title-deeds in my possession native place), give me leave to ask you whereabouts they might be situated?

EUP. Methone thy native place? Why, to judge from thy Parthian dress, I should have supposed thy home to be nearer the Euphrates than the limpid waters of the Pamisus. But leaving that point as it is (since, to speak the truth, the habits of you all are more like the mummery of a saturnalian frolic than any real costume), I can answer thy question in a moment. My property extends from the mouth of the little river that empties itself into the Ionian Sea, near Methone, along its right bank, which forms the boundary, in a length of about nine stadia, as far as the ancient temple of the Dioscuri, at an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ stadia, the principal aqueduct of our town crossing it in a diagonal direction.

MEHD. Does it indeed? very pretty to be sure! What should you say, Master Eupator, if the best part of that domain which you have described with so much precision, was the marriage portion of one of my wives. The rubbish of the temple you mention disfigures one of my finest olive-grounds; and as for the aqueduct, the last remains of it have furnished me with excellent materials to erect a neat little mosque, the resort of a thousand devout Musselmén, especially in Rhamadan time, owing to the fountain of excellent water, which serves them for their pious ablutions. On this score, therefore, you need not trouble your head

EUP. (With irritation). Thy lawful property, insolent Parthian, whose trade is robbing and pillage? Thou shalt know better, ere long, I promise thee; for, although my title-deeds may have been destroyed by yesterday's calamity, proofs will not be wanting to assert my right. The boundaries of my estate are accurately described in the records of the decurions of Methone, and it was but last kalends of July that I paid the land-tax on it to Vibius Clemens, the collector. Depend upon it, the proconsul of Achaja, Plotilla's uncle, will find no difficulty in deciding between the just claim of a Roman citizen, and the flimsy pretensions of a barbarian swindler, a madman, a

The abusive warmth of our philosopher had well nigh cost him dear; for the enraged Osmanly, without waiting for its conclusion, drew his *chan-giar*, and would have run him through, had not Mr. Dentzner and the Frenchman, who stood behind him, by seizing his arms, prevented him from accomplishing his bloody purpose. "Est-ce ainsi, citoyen Turc," exclaimed Monsieur le *ci-devant* Maquis de Vallignac, "qu'on assomme le monde chez-vous? Voici une affaire d'honneur, qu'il faut arranger en règle. Ayez la bonté, citoyen Russe," addressing himself to Perminoff, "de prêter votre épée à Eupator, afin que tous les deux se battent selon les loix d'honneur et de gentilshommes." Unfortunately, Mehemmed, in exposing his

hand to attack his antagonist, had, // of the perfect plastic arts and of
 by an unlucky discovery, given // coins, as well as of the beautiful and
 the latter fresh and more just cause solid architecture of his age, which
 of offence: Eupator, on espying confirmed the fidelity of those au-
 his own ring on Mehemmed's finger, thors, the very existence of that age,
 exclaimed, with a violence scarcely and of the nations which flourished
 to be expected from a newly revived in it, would be questionable.
 man, "Why, the assassin has Wrapt in the deep silence of ex-
 robbed me of my ring too! Per- treme astonishment and grief, Eu-
 haps, that too was one of thy wife's pator listened attentively to my
 wedding gifts, of which, no doubt, wondrous tale. At last, like a man
 thou canst produce the title-deeds. summoning up his faculties after a
 To Rome I will have the highway- temporary trance, he interrupted me
 man conducted, to have his brains as follows:—
 dashed out on the Gemonian steps."

I thought it high time now to put a stop to the endless *quid pro quo*'s, which had hitherto arisen from poor Eupator's ignorance of his uncommon, nay, unparalleled, situation. As a preliminary step, I addressed Mehemmed-Aga in Italian, to entreat his forbearance; and after having received from him an assurance, under the solemn pledge of the grand signor's beard, that he would not only calm his present anger, but on no account recur to future acts of violence, I endeavoured gradually, and with all the caution Eupator's delicate situation required, to acquaint and familiarize him with the real posture of his affairs. The greatest difficulty consisted in persuading him, that, since (what he called) his yesterday's slumber, a space of time exceeding seventeen centuries had intervened; that of the generation he had quitted not a vestige was left; that of the nations, governments, and religious faiths which then existed scarcely a trace remained; nay, that, but for some cotemporaneous works of authors who wrote about his time, accidentally preserved, and some relics

EUP. Although, my friend, thy words seem to bear the stamp and accent of truth, yet, such is my amazement at a narrative which resembles the fabulous traditions of our early history, and the genealogy of some of our divinities, that thou wilt pardon a justifiable incredulity, if, previously to my giving credit to thy assertions, I ask some proof of their truth.

SELF. Your request is as easily to be complied with as it appears reasonable. The dress, the manners, and the different languages of myself and my companions here might alone impress you with a suspicion, that we do not belong to the generation of which you alone remain. But if those are incapable of shaking your doubts, follow me! and you shall behold, not only the environs of your town in a dress in which you will at once recognize the truth of the changes I have related, but even the sea itself covered with vessels of a construction unknown to you. Come along, and I will shew you, riding at anchor in the bay, a ship of war of my country, capable of stowing in her hold a whole fleet of your *trireme* cockleshells.

M

Eupator actually rose from his seat, when Perninoff represented, in the strongest manner, the impropriety of his exposing himself to the action of a burning sun, after the cool birth which he had enjoyed for 1700 years in the ice-cellar; an advice which the Roman received with thanks, and which induced me to postpone his egress from the vault till the cool of the evening.

"Indeed, my friends," continued Eupator, "if your tale be true, and I fear there is but little doubt of its being so, I see no reason why I should wish at all to revisit a country, to which—however my own—time has rendered me a stranger, or to mix with a race to which I do not belong. A stranger to their language, their manners, and their laws, without one friend, without property; the few years which the gods may grant me would be lost in beginning the world afresh, in forgetting past ideas and recollections, to make room for new experience. Under such circumstances, the remainder of my life would prove a series of troubles and vexations, which, as it is in my power to avoid them, I have no mind to undergo. I beseech you, therefore, carry me back to my sarcophagus: let the chilling vapours of my tomb once more consign me to a painless death: and, after this last service of your kindness, obstruct the access from the eyes and knowledge of prying posterity.

This was a new whim of Squire Eupator's, to combat which Perninoff and I summoned up all the eloquence and arguments we could master. In these endeavours we were seconded by a repetition of

the liberal pecuniary offers of Mr. Dentzner, and the more liberal promises of the first consul's generous protection held out by the Gascon. Our combined efforts were more successful than I at first expected: Eupator began to waver in his resolve, and soon, whether from curiosity, or that he never had been very serious in his determination, he gave up all idea of the sarcophagus, and promised to keep alive for our sake.

As we had a good deal of time before us, I thought this the right moment to request of our friend an explanation of the mysterious situation in the sarcophagus, in which we made his first acquaintance, and which had been the cause of his preservation.

EUP. In complying with thy request, I shall, perhaps, appear in your eyes guilty of a weakness little consonant with the name of a philosopher, which in my time I was proud to bear. But, at all events, I will not forfeit my claim to it by telling you an untruth. My father, a freedman of the Emperor Cajus (Caligula), being sent by his master on an extraordinary mission to expedite the shipping of grain from Alexandria, at a time when Italy, from a defective harvest, laboured under a severe famine, married there a woman of Canopus, the niece of Thamuphis, priest in the temple of Serapis, at the latter place. Soon after the return of my parents from Egypt, I was born, and in due time instructed in every branch of the useful and liberal arts. While at Athens, where I had been sent to finish my education, I received the tidings of my father's death, accompanied with a request from my

mother to return to Italy as soon as the course of my studies would permit, and her leave to visit our Egyptian friends in my way home. A thirst after knowledge made me embrace my mother's offer with joy. I left Athens and sailed for Canopus, where I was received with open arms by all my maternal relations, and especially the son of her uncle, Hermonthis, who had succeeded his father in the priesthood of Serapis. The wisdom of that Egyptian, powerfully seconded by his kindness to me, created in my youthful breast a wish to be initiated in the mysteries of the great God. My docility and my conduct shortened the time of probation. Hermonthis's instruction gradually revealed to my mind eternal and sacred truths, many of which a solemn oath forbids the adept from divulging to the sensual and prejudiced profane. I renounced, joyfully, the cold and impious errors of the Epicurean school, but lately acquired at the expence of so much study and lost time. Among other revelations, the doctrine of immortality impressed itself deeply on my conviction; its soothing prospect of a future recompence for the adversities we experience, and of a lasting reward to piety and virtue, appeared to me a natural consequence of the justice and goodness of the Supreme Being. I witnessed with admiration the extreme care which, under this persuasion, the enlightened inhabitants of Egypt bestow on the preservation of their deceased relations; and I shall not easily forget the awful sensations I felt when Hermonthis, for the first time, conducted me into the sepulchral vaults of our family, where I beheld my maternal ancestors for twenty generations back ranged in order of time, their virtues and errors equitably recorded on the outer shells, by the hands of holy and impartial judges, in sacred characters, legible but to the elect. What an incentive to righteousness, what a deterrent to vice! Nor will the words of my cousin at our parting ever be obliterated from my remembrance: "Go in peace!" said he, "you will find many brethren in Italy; let your instruction and example increase their number, as the welcome rains of Æthiopia increase the waters of the beneficent Nile, and with it the happiness of this blessed land. Remember the fundamental law of the great, the good Osiris, '*Love all mankind like members of one great family emanating from the Supreme Being!*' Respect and cultivate the religion of your country. All religions proceed from the Deity; all are good, all lead to happiness if followed with sincerity of faith! Does the great God withhold the gift of reason, the blessings of health, of rain, or sun-shine from any? and why will the short-sighted mortal refuse *his* love to any of his race? Who dares presume so much on the superiority of his intellects as to proclaim his individual opinion or faith exclusively the best? Who" But, my friends, I am wandering from my purpose; pardon the sweetness of past recollections. I left off at my separation from Hermonthis. On my arrival in Italy, I endeavoured, to the best of my power, to put his precepts into execution. The little temple which, if it have escaped the fury of the overwhelming mountain, you

will have perceived above our forum, I erected at my own expence to Isis, the sister and consort of Osiris, great and good. The terror and disgust which the tenets of my cousin had created in my mind at the idea of animal corruption, together with other secret motives, which my oath forbids divulging, suggested to my thoughts the possibility of my preservation after death, by means of extreme cold, without the process of embalming, an art totally and lamentably neglected in this country. With this view I built the vault and sarcophagus from which you have extricated me, and filled it with ice purposely sent for from Mount *Ætna*. There I had ordered my corpse to be deposited after my decease, and a plain inscription, which perhaps you may have noticed over the low entrance, was simply to record my name and my age. Alas! I little thought, when the statuary fixed the marble in my presence, that six weeks afterwards that chamber would serve to bury me alive: but so it was. On the 9th of the kalends of September*, a company of Greek players, who had recently arrived from Syracuse, were to perform, for the first time, Sophocles' tragedy of *Œdipus*. A fit of the gout confined me to my room; Plotilla, my dear wife, went to the house of Accia Hispana to meet some female friends to go to the play together. She had not been gone a quarter of an hour, when, as I lay reading on my couch, I heard a hollow rumbling, which I took for a peal of thunder, although in sound it was infinitely more violent,

and although the serenity of the sky had not previously been obscured by one single cloud. On limping to the window, I beheld a dense column of smoke, as it appeared, rise perpendicularly from Mount Vesuvius, its top expanding on all sides of the column like the top of a mushroom, or a pine-tree. I had no time to examine this singular phenomenon, for almost immediately after its appearance another tremendous peal or crash was heard; my house, however, solidly built, trembled in its foundations: a second eruption issued from the mountain, which seemed to vomit forth, as it were, a whole province of unknown matter. In an instant all was darkness: my house, still tottering, buried under a mass of sand or earth, the excessive heat of which, together with the confined air in the rooms, rendered respiration difficult, and a longer stay in it impossible. But, alas! on groping in the dark to effect my escape, I found every window, door, and outlet totally blocked up by hot sand and ashes. I called in vain for help: my people and slaves were either in the fields gathering the vintage, or gone to the play; besides, my voice was scarcely audible from faintness and want of air. In this agonizing situation, I thought of my ice-cellar and this very vault, to which a subterraneous passage had been contrived from the house. To that hidden retreat I resolved, if possible, to shape my course, and there either to end my days, or to wait until the sad catastrophe was gone by. With the utmost difficulty, and efforts almost beyond my invalid strength, I crawled through

darkness and excessive heat. You all know part of the way; I shall only add, therefore, that the refreshing coolness of the atmosphere in that subterraneous vault was a delightful contrast in my parched condition. Totally exhausted, I lay down in the sarcophagus, the only resting place in that chamber.—And here, friends, my tale closes: for all I can further remember are, the terrible and continual roarings of

the mountain, the incessant concussions of the ground beneath me, and an unconquerable drowsiness which soon after assailed me. I suppose I must have fallen asleep; but from that moment up to the time I saw you here around me, I have no recollection whatever. The interval *may*, as you inform me, have been a sleep of centuries; to me it appears no longer than one night's rest.

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE BENEFITS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ORDINARY AFFAIRS OF LIFE.

By F. MUCCA.

ESSAY II.*

WHILST chemistry has become applicable to most of the elegant arts of life, whilst its sphere has been enlarged, and its dominions aggrandized by the most important discoveries, the application of this science to the purposes of our existence has become greatly extended, and its study more generally diffused. For it is universally admitted, that our earnestness in the pursuit of any branch of learning, is in general proportionate to the pleasures or advantages we expect to derive from its cultivation: and where there is a prospect of recompence in any one way or other, we engage in literary pursuits with pleasure; but where there is no such prospect, the mind is seldom active in its exertion.

In the *Repository of Arts* for July, vol. VI., an attempt was made to lay before the public, *Some rational methods of discharging spots*

out of linen, cotton, woollen, and other stuffs, which, in the course of housekeeping, are liable to be soiled; and on the present occasion we shall point out some easy means of detecting the deleterious sophistications employed by mercenary dealers for adulterating some articles of domestic economy. For of all possible frauds, in debasing the articles which a civilized state of society has necessarily created, there are none more intimately connected with the welfare of mankind, than the practices of adulterating those articles of commerce which serve as food for our existence. In adverting to facts of this nature, we shall absolutely confine ourselves to those objects only which are articles of diet or luxury.

The introduction of several deleterious substances, whether intentionally for lucrative views, or

* By an oversight, the words Essay I: were omitted after line 28, page 4, in the preceding Number of the *Repository*; and the following words, lines 4, 5, 6, in the right hand column, page 7, to be erased, "The best way for cotton thread is to dip it in melted sulphur."

undesignedly through ignorance, into our food or drink, may often produce effects more baneful to health and life, than the more active poison; and their operation generally involves in the pernicious consequences, a great number of sufferers of the community.

MODES OF DETECTING THE DELETERIOUS ADULTERATIONS OF WINE, CYDER, &c.

From the habits of society, the art of making wine, like the art of brewing beer, is an object of considerable importance in those countries particularly in which the grape is produced : and as this beverage has become an article of apparent necessity among the greater part of mankind, the art of imitating and adulterating wine, of course, is also become an object of speculation or interest amongst fraudulent men. It is well known, that wine which has begun to spoil, cannot be perfectly restored. The spoiling of wine is usually owing, either to a too rapid fermentation employed in the manufacture of it, or to an abundance of mucilage which the wine contains in its natural state ; or which it may have received by improper means of fining, or clarifying it by means of isinglass.

To render acid wines palatable, various means are recommended, some of which are highly dangerous*. The best mode of rendering spoiled or tart wines in some degree palatable, consists in adding to them

* There is sold a small treatise on the art of making wine, which has run thro' six editions, in which sugar of lead, and other substances noxious to health, are recommended to render sour or *pricked* wines palatable.

|| a portion of oyster-shell powder, and suffering the mixture to stand for a few days, agitating it from time to time. The oyster-shell powder, which is a pure carbonate of lime, removes the superabundant quantity of malic acid which had been formed, and the acidity of the wines disappears ; because the insoluble malate of lime which is formed, subsides to the bottom. But the wine thus rendered sweet, is exceedingly liable to spoil, and can only be preserved in cellars, the temperature of which is below 48° F.

To remedy this defect, a liberal addition of brandy, together with a small portion of sugar, are the only means that can ensure the keeping of it. The colour of this wine is also somewhat impaired by this treatment, though this may be restored by artificial means that are innocent. Such a proceeding is perfectly harmless. The brandy precipitates the mucilage, and the sugar induces an insensible fermentation ; whilst the pure calcareous earth of the oyster-shell falls to the bottom, in combination with the malic acid, as an insoluble compound, called malate of lime.

Some of the modes employed by fraudulent dealers to render sour or spoiled wine *sour* again, as it is technically called, are not innocent : on these it is not necessary to speak ; we shall therefore proceed to state the mode that may be employed for detecting the fraud. The most dangerous sophistication to render *pricked* or sour wines sweet, is by means of oxide of lead. The best mode of detecting this diabolical practice, consists in adding to the suspected wine, water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen,

which has been previously mingled with a little muriatic acid. The preparation of this re-agent is as follows: Take equal parts of quicklime, prepared from Carara marble, reduce it to a fine powder, and mingle it intimately in a mortar with a like quantity of flowers of sulphur; put the mixture loosely into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat, gradually raised, for half an hour. This being done, take of the mixture, when cold (which is sulphuret of lime), 120 grains, blend it intimately with 180 grains of super-tartrate of potash, and transfer the powder into a phial containing one drachm of distilled water; cork the phial, and shake this mixture for a few minutes; and lastly, suffer it to stand for twenty-four hours, to subside, or till it becomes perfectly clear. Decant the clear fluid from the insoluble residue, and add to it ten drops of muriatic acid. This is the test liquor required. One part of this solution, mixed with three of the suspected wine, will instantly discover, by a black precipitate, the smallest quantity of lead in any fluid; whilst it does not precipitate iron, which is usually present in all wines.

The *rationale* of this process, is the following: The sulphuretted hydrogen gas of the test liquor combines with the lead, with which it forms an insoluble compound; whilst the iron, if any should be present, remains dissolved in the fluid, by virtue of the muriatic acid which the test liquor contains. The sensibility of this test for detecting lead, is exceedingly great. According to Mr. Accum*, it is capable of

indicating and separating the *min* of lead from other bodies.

We may also convince ourselves of the presence of lead when contained in wine, in a still more striking manner, by evaporating the wine to dryness, and heating the residue in a crucible to redness, for a few minutes only. In this manner, a globule of metallic lead will be found at the bottom of the crucible, if the contents be examined by the help of a lens.

A solution of sulphate of soda is another tolerably good test to detect lead. It produces a white precipitate in wine containing this metal. This re-agent, however, is by no means so sensible as the former*.

Port wine is frequently adulterated with alum, which substance is frequently employed for clarifying, or fining, such wines as abound in mucilage, and which cannot be fined with isinglass; and also for giving young wines an austere or astringent taste. This fraud may be detected in the following manner:

Evaporate not less than a quart of the suspected wine to perfect dryness. Boil the mass in six parts of water, and filter it. This being done, drop into the filtered fluid, drop by drop, a solution of sub-carbonate of potash: if the wine contains alum, a precipitate will ensue, which again vanishes by the admixture of a solution of caustic potash. In this manner, the minutest quantity of alum may be detected. The theory of this process is obvious: the sulphuric acid of the alum unites to the potash of the sub-carbonated alkali, and forms

* See Henry's *Chemistry*, vol. II. |
¶ 13, 6th edition.

* The quantity of lead which has been detected in sophisticated wine, may be seen in Dr. Lamb's *Researches*, p. 175.

sulphate of potash; and the alumine of the alum combines with the carbonic acid of the sub-carbonate of potash, and forms with it carbonate of alumine, which occasions the precipitate. This carbonate of alumine being again soluble in caustic potash, gives the *counter proof*, to render the experiment legitimate.

If port, or any other red wine, contains a considerable quantity of alum, that is to say, more than is usually found in it, a solution of sub-carbonate of potash occasions with the wine, by mere mixture, a violet-coloured precipitate, or cloudiness; and this precipitate also disappears again, by the admixture of a few drops of caustic potash, and also by the addition of muriatic acid.

To learn whether port, or any other red wine, has been coloured artificially, nothing else is necessary to be done, than to shake up in a phial, for a few minutes, four parts of the wine with one of finely pulverized and freshly prepared charcoal. The natural colour of this wine, originating from the husk of the red grape, becomes, by these means, totally destroyed in a few minutes, and an almost limpid fluid is obtained by filtration. Whereas the colouring matter of all substances that can be used for tinging wine without imparting to it a disagreeable taste, do not lose their colour, but remain unaltered by the action of this agent.

Of the age of all wines, some tolerable notion may be formed from the quantity of super-tartrate of potash which the wines contain. New wines always abound in this salt, and hence they furnish an abundant crust of super-tartrate of potash in

the bottles or cask in which they are kept. The quantity of this salt contained in wine, may be learnt by dropping into it a solution of muriate of platina; the quantity of this super-tartrate is in the direct proportion of the quantity of precipitate which different wines of the same kind afford. The experiment is best performed with wine that has been concentrated by boiling. It is, in fact, to the spontaneous separation of this salt, which is naturally contained in all wines, that the wine improves by age, and becomes mellow and more spirituous. Of the comparative quantity of free acid which is contained in all wines, and which is chiefly the citric and malic acid, some notion may be formed by the reddening power which they possess upon litmus paper, the natural colour of which is blue. These acids are always most abundant in thin and ill fermented wines; all full bodied and rich wines are the most free from it. Indeed, the quantity of acid is always in the inverse ratio to the quantity of spirit which the wine contains.

The quantity of tanning matter contained in port, Burgundy, or claret, may be learnt by dropping into the wine a solution of isinglass. The precipitate which falls, is a combination of the tanning matter with animal jelly; or, in fact, a species of animal leather*.

Cyder and *perry* are frequently

* From this fact, one might suppose, that men who drink large quantities of port wine, stand a chance of having their stomachs converted into leather. Indeed, it is not impossible that the coats of that organ may become, in some measure, hardened by the constant use of this liquor.—Ed.

impregnated with lead, in sufficient quantity to be injurious to health. The metal finds its way into the liquor in consequence of the bed of the presses (which is usually, nay, perhaps always made of lead), in which the fruit is squeezed. The presence of this metal may be detected in these fluids in the manner stated above. It may likewise be rendered evident by an excellent test, first pointed out by Mr. Hatchet, namely, a solution of molybdate of potash. The sensibility of this test is very great. If two drops of a solution of lead, in any form whatever, be added to three quarts of wine, the test will instantly produce a white precipitate, which falls down to the bottom of the vessel.

Some years ago, the French Academy of Sciences offered a premium for the best mode of ascertaining the presence, as well as the quantity, of alum contained in wine, especially in port, and others of a deep colour, such as claret, Burgundy, &c. The prize was gained by Monsieur Baraud, who pointed out, among other methods, the fol-

lowing process, which appears the easiest to be performed by those who are not chemists.

If genuine wine be mixed with fresh-prepared lime-water in any proportion whatever, the mixture, at the end of twelve or fifteen hours, furnishes, or deposits, a quantity of crystals, which may be separated by decanting the supernatant fluid. These crystals will be the easiest produced when the proportions of wine and lime-water are equal: whereas wine containing alum *will not form crystals*, but deposit a slimy and muddy precipitate.

To know, therefore, according to this chemist, whether any wine contains alum or not, we have only to add to it an equal bulk of lime-water, and suffer the mixture to stand undisturbed for twelve hours: if crystals are formed, the wine contains *no alum*; if not, it does contain this salt.

If equal measures of wine and lime-water are employed in the experiment, and no crystals are produced, we then are certain that more than $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the wine consists of alum.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. V.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.

For sure the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat.

BUTLER.

THE art of overcharging in description, and attracting notice by exaggerated representation, as applied to the incitement of public curiosity, has, I think, attained the
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utmost perfection of which it is susceptible. It was formerly, in a great degree, confined to the mountebank and the empiric; and the *panaceas* which promised to cure every dis-

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case, and remove every infirmity, incident to the human frame, alone addressed themselves with any actual perseverance to the credulity of the public. But now, it is not merely the auctioneer, or the dealer in articles of fashion or luxury, who finds the utility of what is called *puffing*: men of science, education, and what are called the liberal professions; ministers, statesmen, orators, lawyers, and beauties, find a puff essential to their various objects and personal importance. It is an age of puffing, and every one who is anxious for celebrity, must apply to it, from the framers of a treaty to the maker of a blacking-ball; from a duchess, in all the splendid attire of a birth-day, to the *Hottentot Venus*.

Now, as I hold this practice to be of national use, by opening a path to genius, encouraging invention, and presenting their ever-varying productions, in a pleasing way, to public notice; as it has the same efficacy and allurements by its mode of employing the press, as a superior mind and elegant fancy give to ordinary conversation; as it is little more than decorating truth with those seducing exaggerations which render it more attractive, than that display of dress, which, in make and material, affords such a heightening charm to beauty; as it is of such acknowledged advantage in our commercial country, by enlivening the current of trade, and consequently accelerating the circulation of money; as it is often found to aid modest merit; and, as without it,

So many beauteous flowers would blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness on the desert air:

any hints, I should presume, for its

improvement, or the establishing certain principles for a scientific regulation of it, must be of national benefit. I cannot, therefore, employ this paper to a more laudable purpose than by inserting an essay on the subject, which I found in the portfolio of a very ingenious friend, now no more, whose last will and testament gave it to my possession. It is *verbatim* as follows:

Instructions for Hair-dressers, Perfumers, and all others whom it may concern.

It may, perhaps, be thought injudicious in me, to begin with professions that seem to have exhausted the art I propose to teach. But I take their beaten track, in order to give a more striking exhibition of my skill, and to prove that I am capable of creating novelty, where it may naturally enough be considered as next to impossible that any novelty could be produced.

I shall begin, therefore, by supposing a well-instructed, fashionable hair-dresser, &c. to have boiled up, clarified, and scented a large quantity of unguent, composed of mutton suet and chicken's grease, with a small infusion of tar; and that it appears upon the shelves of his shop in pots of an elegant form, covered with pink or pea-green paper, and adorned with a copper-plate label, supported by cupids, with the following inscription in variegated letters:—*Louis Pomade's Capillary Crescive*. These materials being ready for sale, the proprietor must announce it to the public, in all the fashionable newspapers, by an advertisement of this description:—

All false Hair at an end.

"Whereas it is a very great and

lamentable disgrace to the fair and lovely part of the creation, Heaven's last, best work, that they should be so frequently obliged to wear wigs, while the gentlemen so very generally wear their own hair: *Louis Pomade* begs leave to acquaint all ladies of fashion, as well as fashionable gentlemen, whom any accident or illness may have obliged to have recourse to the peruke-maker for an imitative covering of hair for that noble and capital part of the human frame, called the head, that he is the sole inventor, manufacturer, and proprietor of a pomatum called the *Capillary Crescive*, which causes such an amazing increase of vegetation in the human hair, that, in future, every lady or gentleman, tho' reduced to an absolute state of *Calvinism*, may be assured of possessing, in a very short time, a sufficient quantity of hair for all the purposes of fashionable head-dress. It is equally useful for the eyebrows," &c. &c.

When this advertisement strengthened by a diffusive circulation of hand-bills, has sufficiently proclaimed this *Capillary Panacea*, the proprietor must proceed to inform the public of some indisputable examples of its astonishing operations. This will be best done by the *puff narrative*, which may be to the following purpose :

"On Thursday last, as a young lady was crossing the upper part of Berkeley-square, a rude gust of wind took the liberty of bearing away her bonnet, and left her an object of much unseemly mirth to the vulgar passengers. The laugh, however, of the beholders was soon converted into the utmost astonishment, when they beheld her tresses, which the

loosened ribbon could no longer contain, fall down in a graceful flow almost to her knees. The uncommon length, beauty, and thickness of the lady's hair gathered such an immediate crowd about her, that she was obliged to take refuge in an adjoining shop, from the troublesome curiosity of the beholders: and though the footman who followed her, almost immediately recovered her head-dress, it was some time before the patience of the crowd was exhausted, who waited to see the *long-haired* lady make her re-appearance."

The foregoing paragraph must be inserted successively in all the morning, and some of the evening papers, and may be immediately succeeded by the following *puff intelligent*.

"It is proper to inform the public, that the lady *whose enormous head of hair* occasioned so much curiosity in Berkeley-square, a few days since, and has created no small conversation among the fashionable circles, was, within these eighteen months, without a hair on her head, having been obliged to be shaved, in consequence of a delirious fever; and surely it ought to be known for the public benefit, that her present very extraordinary tresses have proceeded from the application of that astonishing pomatum, known by the title of *Louis Pomade's Capillary Crescive*."

When this essential intelligence is properly circulated, it may, after some interval, be followed up by the *puff precautionary* and *puff inventive*.

Precaution and Proof.

"Whereas the waiting-woman of a lady of the first distinction, in consequence of her being daily employed

in anointing her lady's hair, every day for about a month, with the *Capillary Crescive*, has found the palms of her hands to be covered with a thin pile, or hair; it is recommended to all persons applying this extraordinary unguent, to beware of using it without gloves. At the same time, *Louis Pomade* begs leave to inform the public, that, to remedy this inconvenience, he has invented a particular kind of skin, or bladder-glove, some hundred dozen pairs of which are now manufacturing, for the purpose of accommodating his customers, and preventing the very unpleasant incident that is here related; but which, at the same time, proves the uncommon *crescent* powers of his pomatum."

The attention of the public may also be renewed by the following *puff historical*.

"The celebrated *Capillary Crescive* is not the invention of its present proprietor, *Louis Pomade*, as he pretends, it being well known that he received it from a very learned physician and profound chemist, as a reward for having saved his life, when the doctor was attacked by robbers, within a few leagues of Basle, in Switzerland."

A few illustrative paragraphs may, from time to time, grace the columns of a morning paper to good effect; and I will venture to assert, that a pomatum composed, as may be easily done, to do no harm, and to be capable of some good, when recommended according to this system, will advance the fortune of any *Louis Pomade*; or, *mutatis mutandis*, any other ingenious artist, who has the good sense to adopt, and the spirit to prosecute, such a plan as that which has been proposed.

For the Use of young Physicians.

For the sake of the instructions I am about to give, I must suppose that a young doctor of medicine, qualified at all points for his profession, arrives in town, and enters upon the career of medical life. Fortunate circumstances sometimes happen that elevate men at once into so high a degree of popular notice, as precludes all application to adventitious arts to bring them forward. But my physician must be unfavoured by any of these fortunate aids, and be considered as waiting with an honest, but ardent impatience, for the moment when public opinion is to enrol him among its favoured objects.

It must be his first business, therefore, to let the world know that there is such a physician in existence as himself; and for this purpose I should advise him to publish a book.

If he does not possess those inventive talents which may qualify him to strike out some ingenious and novel hypothesis, he must take the old track, and give somewhat of variety to its progress. His *University Thesis* may serve as a superstructure, whereon he may build an attractive medical edifice. This may be done with some pains, which he will have the leisure to employ, and some study which I suppose him amply qualified to pursue. To this work he will prefix his name, with its professional additions, and must take care to give it all the advantage of copious advertisement. Some sale there may be a right to expect, a few copies may be judiciously distributed as from the author, and his publisher will help him, by means of fresh titlepages, to new editions whenever he pleases. So that he will gain some credit, at least, among

those who read little more than advertisements and titlepages; and they form no inconsiderable part of the world. His name, therefore, will now be generally known as a physician, and he must employ the obvious and ready means which the metropolis offers, that he should be personally known as such. His medical work should also be dedicated to some person or lady of quality or fashion, who may be thereby induced to recommend or consult the author. At all events, the literary patron or patroness will, for the sake of their own credit and consequence, speak well of the book, which cannot but answer a beneficial purpose.

Thus introduced to the notice of the public, and having acquired a genteel personal acquaintance, which may be increased by a summer's visit to a watering place, I shall recommend my medical aspirant, on the first opportunity, to offer himself a candidate as physician to some hospital, infirmary, or dispensary. This attempt will tend very much to enlarge his acquaintance; and as I shall suppose his manners to be genteel, and his deportment ingratiating, may attach persons to his interest. If he has any chance of success, he will naturally stand the issue of an election, and the zeal of those who have supported him, if he should fail, may be of future service in more ways than one. If his prospect is discouraging, he must decline the contest with a good grace, and immediately insert something like the following address in all the papers.

TO THE GOVERNORS, &c. &c.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

"If I had been earlier in my application to succeed the late

Doctor, &c. &c. &c. I have every reason to believe that I should have obtained the object of my honest ambition. The regret at pre-engagement which was expressed by many, and the good opinion I appeared to possess of those whose favour I solicited on the occasion, justify my making such a flattering declaration. But, in the present state of the contest, I think it my duty to leave my competitor in the uninterrupted prospect of that success, to which your protection will conduct him, and which, I am most willing to acknowledge, his merits so well deserve: and flattering myself, that, on some future occasion, I may retain the good opinion which has been universally expressed of me in the course of my solicitation, I have the honour of being," &c. &c.—

Such a public address will continue to advance the object of being known; the assertions it contains will be taken for granted by all who read it, and will annex an idea of merit, modesty, and liberality to the name which subscribes it; all of which will form no trifling pre-
parative to future practice.

I shall now presume, that, from his own recommendation, or that of others, the sickness or absence of a family physician, or some sudden emergency, our young doctor may have been called to some person of rank or fashion. I will also imagine, that as persons in that station of life are often sick when nothing ails them, and are disposed to take alarm at the most trifling indisposition, the accidental patient may be very easily restored to health. This being accomplished, the following *historical intelligence* may be inserted among the news of the day.

"On Saturday evening, Lord or Lady T——, or Sir George or Lady —, or Mr. or Mrs. W——, was suddenly taken ill, to the great alarm of the whole family; but by the timely skill of the physician called in on the occasion, we have the very great pleasure to inform the public, that he or she is now entirely out of danger."

This circumstance being duly circulated, it must be succeeded by the following *illustrative anecdote*.

"The physician who was so successful in preserving the life of that excellent character, &c. &c. when he or she was seized in such an

alarming manner on Saturday evening last, was not Dr. B——, who is the family physician, but Dr. D——, of G——-street. who was called in, as Dr. B—— was, at the time, so ill himself, as to be confined to his bed."

The book may, at this time, be again announced to the public, and it is not to be doubted, but, by taking a ready advantage of circumstances, and applying certain attractive literary hints, &c. according to the foregoing instructions, that our young doctor will be soon raised above any kind of puffs but those of his own patients.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XII.

BEING thus in possession of a place so highly necessary to our very existence in India, would it be supposed, that any British administration could be so absurdly stupid as to give it up again? This, however, proved to be the case at the treaty of peace which took place in 1802, confident, at the same time, that altho' it was apparently relinquished to the Dutch, it was in reality given up to France, who full well knew its value both to us and to themselves; conscious, that whilst it remained in our hands, our situation in India was invulnerable; and what at that time remained to them, viz. the islands of France and Bourbon, was held only during our pleasure, which had been too far extended to them, as the many great and valuable captures made in those seas by cruisers from thence amply testified. We seemed, in this instance of relinquishing the Cape, to have acted from the same motives and impulses as would induce an infant to part from a toy which it had cried for, and made the greatest efforts in its power to obtain: actual possession had damped the ardour of enjoyment, and we gave up,

without thought or consideration, as it should seem, to our most inveterate enemy, a post, from which, had his naval strength been more equal to our own, he could not only have ruined our trade in those seas, but also rendered our tenure in India precarious in the extreme. Our India company were so besotted, we may say, at the same time, as to shew an indifference (whether affected or real we cannot affirm); and endeavoured to discourage our retaining it, by attempting to prove, that it was of no use whatever to their commerce, or their possessions on land; and, in order to shew they were sincere in what they wished to be believed, they positively ordered all their naval commanders not to touch at the Cape either outward or homeward bound, except such ships as in the latter were to supply the settlement with Indian commodities.

How fickle and inconsistent are the thoughts and actions of the wisest human beings! This identical company, for whose interest every thing had been schemed and done when the Cape was taken possession of by us, did,

in the manner above stated, shew their disregard for what had been so done, as well as what was further intended by government to be done, for their good. Not so their opinions in the year 1780, during the administration of Lord North: they were at that period so eager to obtain possession of it, that the only measure proposed and insisted on for their advantage, in the event of the Dutch war then pending, was the capture of this place; which, meeting with the concurrence of the minister, a squadron of men of war, under the command of Commodore Johnston, was dispatched for that purpose, which, after having fought an indecisive battle with the French Admiral Suffrein, in the bay of Port Praya, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, by which Suffrein was enabled to reach the Cape before him, and to place it in such a state of defence, that our commander when he arrived did not think it safe to attack it.

Permit us now in a cursory manner to comment upon those advantages which may, and will, result to us as a nation, by retaining this settlement in perpetuity, should the present war terminate sooner or later.

Its value certainly is greater as a military than as a commercial station; but in a very short time, it must become extremely respectable in the latter capacity, from its situation, by which it is enabled to carry on an extensive trade with South America; and also an inland traffic of great and extensive value may some time hence be opened, for the circulation of our manufactures in those parts of Africa at present so little known: and when once British industry and capital, are employed in the cultivation and improvement of this hitherto neglected part of the universe, there is no saying how far its commerce may be extended both internally and externally.

MERCATOR & Co.

PLATE 8.—VIEW OF THE GRAND SALOON AT THE AUCTION MART.

Nothing, perhaps, can place in a clearer point of view, the spirit and opulence of the British nation in general, and of the inhabitants of the metropolis in particular, than the multiplicity of institutions conducive to the alleviation and comfort of indigence and affliction, or to the purposes of public utility. While such institutions in other countries almost invariably emanate from the government, and are dependant on it for support, we have reason to boast, that ours owe their existence solely to the benevolence or enterprize of individuals.

Among the numerous establishments of the second class which have, within these few years, sprung

up in London, the Auction Mart is not the least conspicuous. Its object is to facilitate the sale by auction of every species of property, and to promote the circulation of intelligence relative to that subject. The project of this useful undertaking originated with Mr. Shuttleworth, one of its present directors. The fund requisite for carrying this plan into execution, was raised by subscription. The first stone of the structure appropriated to the objects which it embraces, was laid by the lord mayor, on the 20th of September, 1808, and it was completed in January, 1810. The building and its appendages occupy a space of ground at the north end of Bartho-

lomew-lane, in the very center of the city, 72 feet in length, and 53 in breadth; and the general execution reflects great credit on the talents of Mr. Walters, the architect employed in its erection. The whole is, indeed, worthy of a national edifice, combining the simplicity of the Grecian style with the massive grandeur of the Roman.

In the distribution of the building, convenience and utility have been more studied than shew and effect. The basement consists of a sub-hall, communicating with offices for merchants, brokers, and others, and arched vaults and cellarage. The principal floor, to which there is an ascent of three steps from the street, contains the vestibule or grand entrance, a spacious saloon, the secretary's and other offices, the coffee-room and great double staircase leading off to the right and left to the sale-rooms. Four Doric columns in the center of the building separate the three doors opening into the great saloon, and are surmounted by four Ionic columns, which support a simple pediment, unencumbered with extraneous ornaments, calculated only to destroy the harmony or effect of the elevation. Above the principal floor is the *mezzana*, *entresol*, or middle story, which, however familiar on the continent, is, we believe, in the present instance, introduced for the first time into a public building in this country. It contains ten offices for merchants, brokers, or others, communicating by open galleries, which overlook the great saloon. The first story above the *mezzana* consists of three spacious and elegant sale-rooms, with convenient apartments attach-

ed for consultations. The upper story, likewise, comprehends three large and lofty rooms, elegantly fitted up with drapery, and having turret or lantern lights, which render them admirably adapted for the sale of pictures, books, prints, jewellery, articles of natural history, shells, minerals, and various kinds of personal effects.

But, however we may be pleased with the exterior of this structure, we cannot but admire still more the internal arrangements, and their perfect adaptation to the objects in view. The disposition of the grand saloon, the situation of the respective offices, the accommodations of the different sale-rooms, and of the double staircase conducting to them, altogether present such a specimen of elegance, taste, convenience, and facility for the dispatch of business, as cannot be surpassed in this or any other country.

On entering the saloon, a representation of which is given in the annexed engraving, the notices of articles on view, and the sales of the day, appear on both sides. Distinct compartments are here allotted for advertisements of every kind of landed property; for the sale of annuities, tontines, reversions; shares in canals, docks, public institutions; farming stock, buildings; fixtures, manufacturing utensils, merchandize; household furniture, plate; wines, spirits, liquors; pictures, books, paintings, curiosities; objects of natural history, &c. Such a variety of all the objects connected with the commerce of civil society, was never before collected into one focus; and buyers or sellers, speculators or loungers, may all find information or entertainment without

incurring the smallest expence. On the south and north side of the saloon are seen the light open galleries which communicate with the offices on the mezzanine story; and two Ionic columns support the ceiling on the east and west side. In the center is placed an air-stove, which, in cold weather, diffuses a genial warmth throughout the whole building. On this stove is placed an hexagonal frame, containing a register of all the sales that are to take place in the Auction Mart during every day of the ensuing week, and surmounted with a time-piece. In the rear of the great staircase, on the east side of the saloon, is an elegant coffee-room, the principal entrance to which is by a small portico, with niches and Doric columns on the north side, in Throgmorton-street. The coffee-room forms a distinct side wing to the building, extending its whole length, and receiving all its light from lanterns supported by Ionic columns, in imitation of the *verd antique*. Here, as in the other parts of the edifice, simple elegance and utility are conspicuous.

Conformably with the intention to concentrate within the Auction Mart every kind of information connected with landed and personal property, the saloon is provided with the principal London newspapers, and one or more from the different cities and counties in the united kingdom. To facilitate, as much as possible, the researches of every class of purchasers, a register is also opened for each county; in which every advertisement and particular of property offered for sale by the subscribers to this institution, through the medium of the public journals,

is so entered as to obviate the trouble attending a reference to a multitude of newspapers. As a suitable accompaniment to this department, a particular of every sale which takes place in the kingdom, if transmitted to the Auction Mart, is preserved for the purposes of public reference. All acts of parliament, charters, and other instruments of incorporation relative to inclosures, canals, docks, roads, railways, bridges, harbours, piers, tunnels, mines, water-works, theatres, insurance-offices, literary societies, and joint-stock companies, are assiduously collected, and so disposed, that strangers to property of this speculative description, may be supplied with such information as shall suffice to develop the means of remuneration for the capitals employed.

The accommodations presented by this institution, are not only open to mercantile brokers, auctioneers, and other agents, but the public indiscriminately may avail itself of the advantages connected with them, by an exposition in the saloon of advertisements of every kind of property, or by entries upon the registers either of public or private sale; and notwithstanding this extensive publicity, proprietors or purchasers incur no more expence than if the sales had taken place in the private rooms of the auctioneer. It is but justice to add, that a system of order, regularity, and propriety prevails throughout this whole establishment; that the utmost attention and civility is paid to every individual; that the most minute information on all subjects connected with trade or sale, is frankly communicated; and that such admirable arrangements for the dispatch of business

may every where be discovered, as induce us to hail the Auction Mart as contributing essentially to the facility of trade and the extension of commercial intercourse*.

* Such of our readers as wish for mor

circumstantial details relative to the objects and arrangements of this institution, are referred to the prospectus of the Auction Mart, printed by order of the directors, which may be procured on application at the secretary's office.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

THE plays of James Shirley, now first collected, with occasional notes, and a critical and biographical memoir of the author, are printing in six octavo volumes.

Mrs. Plunket (late Miss Gunning) has in the press, a translation from the French of Madame de Montolieu's *Sentimental Anecdotes*.

Mr. W. Nicol, author of the *Gardener's Calendar*, has in the press, in an octavo volume, *The Planter's Calendar, or the Nurseryman and Forester's Guide*, in the operations of the nursery, the forest, and the grove.

J. Syers, Esq. surgeon, has nearly ready for publication, in octavo, *The Management of Infants*, containing the general principles of their domestic treatment, with the history and method of cure of some of their most prevalent diseases.

The long-promised republication of the very curious volume attributed to the pen of Juliana Berners, prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, circa 1450, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers at an early day. Since the first announcement of this work the editor was induced to enlarge his plan, and to prefix an historical and bibliographical disquisition illustrative of the volume and of its various treatises. These researches, which necessarily created much laborious investigation into early records, and amongst our national repositories of early literature, are at length concluded.

The literature of the Elizabethan æra has of late years received considerable illustration from the researches which

have been made into the writers of that age, principally with a view to the elucidation of our favourite dramatic poet; and we are happy farther to observe, an announcement of the republication of Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie*, one of the most curious and entertaining productions of that age. Its copious intermixture of contemporary anecdote and specimens of coeval poetry, give it an interest surpassing most publications of the age of Elizabeth. The editor, Mr. Hazlewood, has condensed the slight notices which we possess of the author into a connected biographical memoir, and prefixed them to the volume.

Mr. J. P. Malcolm will shortly publish a collection of *Miscellaneous Anecdotes*, illustrative of the manners and customs of Europe, in an octavo volume.

The ingenious *Lectures on Engraving*, written by the late Mr. Meadows, and delivered at the Surry Institution, will be published in a few days, for the benefit of his widow.

Dr. W. B. Collyer has in the press, *Lectures on Scripture Miracles*, in an octavo volume, similar to the two former volumes on Scripture Facts and Prophecies.

The Rev. W. T. Tucker, rector of Wadworthy, Devonshire, has in the press, *Honiton Hill*, a descriptive poem.

Miss P. Barrett's posthumous volume, *The Test of Virtue*, and other poems, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. Bloomfield, the well-known author of the *Farmer's Boy*, will speedily publish the *Banks of the Wye*, a poem.

Mr. Smart, author of the *Grammar*

of *English Pronunciation*, will publish in a few days the *Rudiments of English Grammar Elucidated, or a Guide to Parsing*; containing a view of grammatical distinctions upon rational principles, calculated for learners of the different classics: the arrangement corresponding with Mr. Murray's grammar.

Mr. Bracy Clarke has in the press the second part of his *Dissertations on the Foot of a Horse*; by which the means of remedying the evils that accrue from the shoe will be particularly pointed out.

M. Claudius has lately made at Berlin, a promising experiment with his machine for flying. He raised himself several times to the height of fourteen feet in thirty seconds of time, by means of twenty-three strokes of his wings, carrying a weight of thirty-three pounds. He afterwards let himself down from the same height by means of twenty-five strokes of his wings, in twenty-five seconds, having a force of ascension of twenty-two pounds. The wings are furnished with pipes, which close when the air is struck, and open by their own weight when the air is allowed to pass freely. There are powers of different action in the machine for rising and for descending. The pipes of one set are quiescent, while those of the other are in activity. The motive powers for descent are smaller than those for elevation; that for elevation has a surface of one hundred and sixty square feet. This machine, applied to a balloon, which possesses but feeble powers of rising, permits the aeronaut who conducts the balloon to rise to a certain height, to remain stationary at that height, and to descend at pleasure without emitting, and consequently losing, any gas; but the inventor does not pretend to work it against the wind, as has been reported.

A strange phenomenon has lately been observed in the island of Jamaica. This is the gradual formation of an immense lake, where, a few years ago, stood a very valuable sugar-work, and other

plantations. A letter from Kingston gives the following account of it:—

“Having plenty of leisure, I made an excursion about a fortnight ago to the lake of St. Ann's, which certainly is a great curiosity, said now to cover 3,000 acres of land, and still rising. It is thus accounted for:—There used always to be a large piece of water, say seventy acres, a little from the Montegagne, into which a rivulet called the Rio Ho ran, and on one side sunk into the ground with a kind of hissing noise. This subterranean passage appears to have been stopped from some unknown cause; the stream still continues to run, and the water, of course, to increase. One sugar-work has lost 700 acres of good land, its works, overseers, and negro houses; the tops of some are still visible. Several proprietors have lost great part of their grass pastures, and been obliged to dispose of part of their stock. The surface being now so extensive, its perpendicular rising is not so visible, perhaps an inch a week may be about the mark. Some canoes and boats have already been carried thither, and afford a pleasant amusement. I took a swim over a fine Guinea-grass piece, and got hold of the branch of a tree to rest, but it immediately snapped off, and compelled me to make for shore, almost tired: I could not swim one-third part so far in this water as in the sea or a river; I never found any so soft. All the trees within its surface are dead, and many very high ones covered over. How high it must rise before it finds a vent is not yet ascertained, but it must be many yards, as hills surround the spot. I fancy it is twelve miles from the sea. Several ponds now appear at the distance of half a mile or more from it, where never water was before; these also continue to rise: I suppose the water must ooze from the ground. In another part of the island, St. Elizabeth, some hundred acres of land are covered with water, where, in some years, the negroes and stock have been obliged to go fifteen

miles to drink. A number of springs have broken out where never before there was the least appearance; this, at first, was supposed to be in consequence of the very great quantity of rain that fell last year, but when the rain ceased the springs did not."

The ancient city of Veia, in Italy, as is known, was taken by the Romans in the year of Rome 360: it was repeopled, and afterwards embellished by the emperors. M. Giorgi, an agriculturist and owner of the soil, having discovered in February last, at twelve feet deep in the earth, a number of columns, employed thirty workmen to prosecute his researches. He has lately found the most beautiful statue of Tiberius known, of heroic size, sitting: the head resembles the medals perfectly, and is sublime both in execution and expression; the arms, the knees, the hair, the drapery, are excellent. It is of Greek marble, and the work of a Greek artist. A fine bust, supposed to be of Lepidus; a Phrygian slave; a caryatides; a beautiful head of Flora; the lower part of a figure of a priestess, the drapery in the highest style; other fragments, an immense *dolium*, many capitals of columns, &c. were found at the same time. What renders this discovery truly remarkable, is, that the capitals of columns were ranged in an orderly manner, one row on another; the columns were laid along: the head of the statue of Tiberius was placed between his feet. Hence there is every reason to conclude that this edifice was destroyed in an orderly manner; and so that the separated parts might be concealed from the barbarians, perhaps with a view to subsequent reunion.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A Serenata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for the Harp and Flute, also two French Horns, ad libitum, composed, and dedicated to Miss Charlotte Matilda Drummond, by J. B. Cramer. Price 7s.

WE again have it in our power to bring under our readers' notice a new effort of Mr. Cramer's fertile and elegant pen. The present serenata consists of four distinct movements: a short introductory adagio, an andantino, an aria, and rondo. The beautiful subject of the andantino, in C major, if not from the *Cosa-rara*, yet reminds us greatly of Martini's style of composition. It is all sweetness and delicious harmony. In *p.* 3, *l.* 2, we observe a happy passage, the effect of which, seconded by a bass of sustained C's, is soft and pleasing. The termination likewise coincides admirably with the tranquil mood of the theme. The aria, *p.* 4, in F major, although differing greatly in style, is no less charming. If our memory be correct, we have heard something very similar of Righini's. The melody is simple, but every bar is so naturally deduced from the preceding one, and the accompaniment so judiciously and tastefully arranged, as to form a *tout-ensemble* extremely attractive. *Pp.* 6 and 7 are occupied by a few variations on the subject of the aria. The one in D minor is delicately imagined, and its merit much enhanced by an excellent and well-connected bass. Another, *p.* 7, demands our commendation on account of the skilful arrangement of the parts, the bass and treble acting in continual responsive semiquavers. As for the rondo in C major, the *naïveté* of its lively theme cannot fail to interest every hearer: its passages are well linked, and a great variety of ideas successively introduced. We are much pleased with the part in F major, *p.* 10. The subsequent return to the original key, *p.* 11, *l.* 4, by means of the bare unison A (at "*loco*") is well managed. In *p.* 12, we noticed the spirited effect of the unison ascent of both hands through a range of semiquavers, as also the elegant manner in which the author, quite at the end of that page, drops into the seventh of C, in which, by a pause, he suspends the attention and prepares for the termina-

tion. This conclusion of the rondo, p. 13, is highly original, and as such demands unqualified praise. The sustained C's in the bass are applied with judgment and effect; they give to the winding up of the rondo an appearance of ingenious artlessness, which is appropriately relieved by the few spirited full chords with which the whole closes. Of the other instrumental accompaniments we have only had an opportunity to adhibit the flute. With the addition of the harp and the horns this serenata must be charming indeed.

"*Woodland Mary*," a favourite Song, sung with universal applause by Mrs. Bland, of the Lyceum Theatre, and by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts, composed by Mr. Hook. Price 1s. 6d.

Although we have no striking fault to find with any part of this little piece, we cannot join in the universal applause recorded in its titlepage. Mr. Hook appears, with little trouble to himself, to have put together a certain number of ideas of the old school, partly from former compositions of his own, and partly from others, to celebrate the rustic charms of "*Woodland Mary*." The passage, "quite full with berries red," is a very slight variation of "I'll weave a gay garland," &c. in the song of *Lilies and Roses*. However, as the melody is tolerably pleasing, and the instrumental part within the reach of a performer almost "from the month," this song may prove acceptable to a numerous class of incipient players.

"*To ev'ry passing Gale I'll tell*," a favourite Song, sung with universal applause by Mrs. Mountain, for whom it was expressly composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Hook. Price 1s. 6d.

"Comparisons are odious" we know; but among children of the same family the proverb is applicable with less danger of offence. It is with pleasure, therefore, we give our opinion on the decided superiority of this aria over its prede-

cessor, in our report. To us, indeed, this appears one of the best songs of Mr. Hook's. The melody is tender and tasteful, the occasional embellishments and semitonal touches are delicate, and the accompaniment (which adheres to the voice but when it is proper,) judicious and elegant. Of the many beautiful ideas, we will notice only the two lines from "the fickle swain I loved so well," &c. The spirited subject of the quick movement, likewise, which forms a fine contrast with the preceding andante, is happily imagined, it being in the polacca style. The expression of the words, "Of love they grant an equal share," &c. is very appropriate and highly pleasing; and the termination, "for each other live, only for each other," conspicuous for its brilliancy. It is, like the greatest part of this composition, in the Italian style, and not the worse for that, certainly. If we were inclined to make any objection, it would be to the bravura passages, p. 4, and to the instrumental flights accompanying the sustained E in the first line of the 3d page, both which are rather common and obsolete. A bar or two, likewise, of the concluding symphony, p. 4, lies out of hand; indeed, we defy the most "long-fingered gentry" to play the last bar but one, on the piano-forte alone, as it is written.

"*Les Deux Amis*," a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, composed, and dedicated (by permission) to W. Russell, Mus. Bac. Oxon. by W. H. Cutler. Pr. 2s.

On the indulgence with which we are at all times disposed to view the incipient efforts of young composers, Mr. Cutler's rondo needs make no call. Conscious of his strength, he seems to have chosen a minor key (G) purposely to display a greater share of science: and he has succeeded in impressing us, at least, with a very favourable opinion of his rising talents. The introductory largo is expressive, and the application therein of crossed hands judicious. The theme of

the rondo (likewise in G minor) does him great credit; and no less merit is due to the easy and natural manner in which he transplants it into the allied key of B. In the sixth page he suddenly drops with much effect into E b, which key has also its share in representing the original subject. The modulations in the latter half of that page, ending at the cadenza, p. 7, are well placed and contrived; and equal commendation is due to the whole of the fifth line, p. 7, as also to the termination of the rondo. Upon the whole, we observe in this composition a just and natural combination of its parts, a correct and appropriate accompaniment, destitute of any of those crudities with which the sometimes creditable productions of young composers are so frequently disfigured; and we hope, that this our commendation, given under no favour, will encourage to still greater efforts an author, whom we know but by sight, and whose vocal powers, as well as instrumental skill, we have more than once had an opportunity of hearing with delight.

"*The Sailor's Adieu,*" a Ballad, sung by Mr. Bartleman at the Vocal and other Concerts: the Music composed, and inscribed to Miss Bird, by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Pr. 2s.

After an appropriate symphony, which is derived from the subject of the song, and in which we especially approve the delicacy of the last line, the author presents us with a melody, the tender and pathetic strains of which tally admirably with the import of every line of the text. As instances, we may adduce the passages, "Thus heavily, thus heavily;" also, "In distant climes I go to brave;" and again, the affectionate conclusion, "Far from thee." The accompaniment is varied with judgment, sometimes original, and frequently scientific, except in one or two instances, where a slip of the pen seems to have betrayed the author into unwarranted discords, such as the chord

(B b, C, E b, F, A b,) at the very beginning of the third page, and in p. 2, l. 4, bar 2, where the fourth and fifth quavers, including both hands, exhibit consecutive fifths. In the same page (l. 3), the fourth quarter of the fourth bar would have been much better represented by B nat. in the bass, with the diminished seventh, than, as it stands, with B b; the solution would have been more perfect, and the construction of the bar more regular.

The favourite Guaracha Dance, as performed by Miss A. E. Smith (pupil of Mr. D'Egville), at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in the Ballet of Figaro, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, with Flute Accompaniment ad libitum, composed by T. Latour, Pianiste to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Pr. 2s.

The theme which Mr. Latour has chosen for his variations possesses a certain originality of turn, which pleases on account of its novelty, and its simplicity fits it very well for the purpose of variations. The latter are four in number, every one of which evinces the author's versatility of invention and a creditable share of taste. To give to this little publication any superior commendation would, we conceive, be more than Mr. L. himself expects, who seems to have had no other intention than to furnish a little novelty for the amusement of the ephemeral taste of the day. It is with music as with books, some publications require the serious attention of the studious, while others are calculated for light reading. Mr. Latour has more than once successfully supplied the former class. Therefore, it is no offence to range his guaracha in the latter.

The favourite Welsh Air, "Ar hyd y Nôs," or "The live-long night," arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by John Parry. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The admirers of this Welsh air will thank Mr. Parry for having appended to it a few variations, which exhibit their

favourite under varied shapes. In speaking of the manner in which the author has acquitted himself of his task, we find no cause for great praise or blame. All proceeds according to the common variation routine; while there appears no deviation from regularity or correctness, there are no conspicuous flights of a rich fancy to arrest our notice.

"The Shipwrecked Sea-Boy," with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, sung with universal applause at Messrs. Knyvett and Mrs. Vaughan's Concerts by Mr. Braham, to whom (as a token of respect due to his unrivalled talents) it is inscribed by the author, G. Nicks.
Price 2s.

In the composition and arrangement of this fine cantata, Mr. Nicks has displayed much taste and feeling, and a considerable share of harmonic knowledge. There is scarcely a line throughout the whole of this composition where the music is not scrupulously adapted to the text. Time and keys are changed with much judgment whenever a different effect rendered the alteration desirable. In the second line of *p. 2* we observe the wild effect of the diminished seventh at "Sea-bird." The third line, at "The voice of great Heaven," is awful and well accompanied; and in *p. 4, l. 1*, we notice a very appropriate bass at "The

lightning's blue gleam." The question, "More blest? 'tis not so!" is naturally rendered and well contrasted with the subsequent harpeggio accompaniment to the tranquilly plaintive melody, "If unpitied," &c. We feel, however, a strong objection to the last semiquaver (D, Bnat.) in the right-hand accompaniment of *l. 2, p. 4*. That B natural would seem to lead to a transition of the melody into C, which is not the case, since the voice, as before, remains during the whole subsequent third line in F: that line is very beautiful altogether. Among several meritorious parts in *p. 5*, we will mention the recitativo, "That sound, was it human?" and the short symphony with its G b. The melody of the aria, *p. 6*, is simple and impressive; and the instrumental parts in the third and fourth line well contrived. But at the conclusion, *p. 7*, we think the gloomy text, "Now dim grows my sight; oh! my fever'd brain's burning," would have required a more analogous minor and chromatic expression than that which Mr. Nicks has assigned to it.

* * * *Want of room obliges us to postpone, for our next month's critique, two or three musical publications, with which we were favoured subsequently to those above noticed.*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE only novelty produced since our last report at this late period of the Opera season, is the serious opera of *Elfrida*, composed by Paesiello, and given for, what is called, Madame Catalani's extra night on the 20th of June. A positive declaration (falsified the very next day of performance), that the above night would be the only one of its representation this season, together with the public curiosity to

hear a favourite, and almost exclusively comic composer in a serious walk, especially in a piece of British origin as to fable—all these inducements contributed to collect a very crowded audience. In our opinion, Paesiello's music of *Elfrida* is certainly very interesting, and, in many instances, highly pathetic and original; yet, if we follow the bias of our own taste, we must give the preference to his comic works. Paesiello is the Thomson of compos-

ers; the bent of his genius will not constitute him a Milton.—But to speak of the representation itself:—the scenery and decorations were, in general, appropriate, and the execution of the orchestra correct and attentive. Of Mad. Catalani's performance as a singer and actress, it would be difficult to speak in too high terms of admiration. Nothing can exceed her representation of the fine scene when she bursts in to stop the combat between her husband and father. Her delineation of the emotions of conjugal affection and filial duty, was masterly. Here, also, Paesiello's strains were well adapted to the interesting occurrence; and in her subsequent prayer, it was doubtful whether the composer or the actress felt most the import of the author's words. Tramezzani's action and singing were likewise worthy of him. Although we profess a greater partiality for Paesiello's comic compositions, it is by no means our intention to depreciate the merits of *Elfrida*. The obligato-recitativos, with their masterly accompaniments, display the greatest richness of genius, combined with a store of harmonic science; and the melodies, like almost all others we have heard of that composer's, are distinguished by their uncommon sweetness and simple originality.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

SINCE our last report, a new comic pantomime has been produced at the above theatre, under the title of *The Mandarin, or Harlequin in China*; and it is but justice to the proprietor, to acknowledge its superior merit, in every point of view, over every piece of the kind which

that favourite place of amusement has brought forward for a length of time. The plot is entirely Chinese and Oriental; not, as usual, interspersed with a series of adventures in England: and the consequent opportunity of displaying a novel and interesting assemblage of Eastern scenery has not been neglected. The Chinese and Indian views of cities, streets, landscapes, and apartments, are as numerous as they are beautiful; not the offspring of the painter's fancy (so often incorrect), but real fac-similes of drawings, some of which we recollect from our own perusal of travels. Conformably to the same plan, all the dresses and costumes are not only strictly true and characteristic, but carefully and splendidly got up. The same may be said of the properties of every kind, and the infinite variety of amusing and ingenious tricks and transformations. Many of the latter evidently proceed from the mechanical genius of Mr. Bologna, jun. whose nimble elegance in the character of Harlequin is a great acquisition to this theatre. Miss Taylor, as Columbine, prettily attired as she is, appears to very great advantage, and acts with that modest elegance so peculiar to her performance. Nor ought we to omit mentioning the risible merits of Southby, the Clown. The stock-piece, *The Tyrant Saracen*, continues to be represented nightly with undiminished applause, and certainly to undiminished audiences. After all, horses are at home at this theatre. The military piece called *Lisbon*, is full of English valour and patriotism. Mr. Astley's loyalty has induced him to append the Battle of Albuera, by way of

last scene; and we sincerely hope the prowess of our gallant countrymen in the Spanish peninsula will soon give to the indefatigable manager an opportunity to add another scene to this spectacle.

SURREY THEATRE.

The hippodramatic romance, called *Blood will have Blood, or the Battle of the Bridges*, is in the meridian of its public favour at this theatre. Mr. Huntley, as Sir Theodore of England, is impressive and chaste; and the part of Leonora is very ably sustained by Mrs. Ditcher. The whole of this romantic story is well told, and the interest kept up forcibly to the very conclusion. The appearance of the ghost at various interesting moments is judiciously contrived, and productive of an awful effect. In the burletta, *Tag in Tribulation*, Miss Feron displays her great vocal powers to eminent advantage. The bravura, "The Soldier tired of War's alarms," in which she is invariably encored, is a high treat to every lover of music. But, independently of Miss Feron's singing, her acting, in the character of Little Pickle, deserves honourable mention. She possesses a degree of natural ease, of arch vivacity, and even a tone of voice, which strongly elicit a recollection (by no means

unfavourable) of her prototype, Mrs. Jordan. Mr. Slader, as Tag, is quite in his element; he imparts to that ludicrous character all the humour and spirit which nature has gifted him with. Another burletta, founded on Mr. T. Dibdin's comedy, *Five Miles off, or the Finger Post*, has been brought out in the course of this month, under the title of *Right of Common, or how to get a Frechold*. As the original is sufficiently and favourably known, we shall not repeat its fable in our contracted limits; but content ourselves with congratulating the manager on his new acquisition, in the person of Mr. De Camp, who, in the character of the Philosopher, constitutes the soul of the piece. His comic humour and high flow of spirits never fail to make a powerful appeal to the risible faculties of the audience, especially in the comic song which he introduces. Hill and Gibbon, likewise, earn a just share of applause, by a very fine duet. Before we conclude, we must do justice to the dramatic exertions of Mrs. Pearce. She is eminently successful in her representation of the old coquette, a cast frequently assigned to her. In the scenes with the Philosopher, in particular, *he* must be very serious not to contribute a smile of approbation to her performance.

PLATE 9.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

A BEAUTIFUL military belt drapery window-curtain, slung from a naval clue and lines, either of morine or kerseymere cloth, with

rich embossed border, and fringed; the curtain of vandyke muslin, displaying a simplicity and elegance superlatively pleasing.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

OPERATIONS IN THE SPANISH PENINSULA.

IN our last report we left Marshal Soult's army in the neighbourhood of Llerena, re-organizing themselves after the defeat of Albuera; and Lord Wellington in the vicinity of Badajos, resuming, once more, the siege of that fortress. The subsequent efforts of the British, in accelerating the fall of that place, appear to have been commensurate with the importance of its possession at a moment the most critical. As a preliminary to the operations against the body of the place, towards which, and particularly the citadel, approaches had been commenced and pushed forward considerably the whole of the first week in June; the British commander's principal attention had, at the same time, been directed to fort Christoval, an outwork on the right bank of the Guadiana, connected with Badajos by a bridge. After being several days battered without intermission, the breach was supposed practicable on the 6th of June, and a resolution formed to take the fort by storm the same night. This attempt totally failed. The assailants found that the scarp had been cleared of the rubbish; they were received with a hot fire of shot, shells, and hand-grenades: it was impossible to mount the breach: our men were obliged to retire with the loss of about 150 killed and wounded. Undismayed by this failure, our fire upon fort Christoval and the place continued without interruption the 7th, 8th, and 9th. On that day the breach in the fort appeared more practicable, and a force, stronger than before, was again selected to storm it in the night. Their reception, however, was hotter than before: the besieged fought desperately, availing themselves of every means of defence within the reach of the most skilful engineers. British intrepidity was unable to make any impression on French

courage and obstinacy. Once more our troops were compelled to relinquish their design, after a loss of more than double the former number of men.

Soult was, meanwhile, busied in executing a plan, the vastness and temerity of which, if it succeed in its ultimate result, will raise his military fame to an equality with that of the best generals of the age, while its eventual failure may irretrievably ruin the power of France in the peninsula. This was no less than to collect, in Estremadura, and join to his own forces, "the army of Portugal," under Marmont, Drouët's corps, a body of 12000 men under Count d'Erlon, together with all that could, or could not, be spared from the corps of Victor before Cadiz, and that of Sebastiani in Grenada; in fact, to concentrate into one great mass all the disposable force of the French dispersed over two-thirds of Spain, and thus, by one bold stroke, overwhelm our army before Badajos. This rash measure, as far as the mere general junction goes, has already been effected; but it remains to be ascertained whether the event will compensate for the risk to which the French interests in Spain have been subjected by it. Marmont broke ground from the vicinity of the Coa in the first week of June, masking his design by a manœuvre against Sir Brent Spencer's army (6th June), which produced a brisk affair of cavalry. Our dragoons, led by Major-Gen. Slade, distinguished themselves on this occasion, repelling the superior numbers of the enemy with severe loss, at the small sacrifice of about twenty-five in killed and wounded. Nevertheless, Marmont gained his object of pushing back the British army, which had orders to keep on the defensive, and of pursuing his march unmolested southwards, through the pass of Baños and Placentia towards the Tagus, which he passed on the 12th at Almaraz,

reaching Merida on the 16th, and communicating on the 18th with the southern army, which, strengthened by all the reinforcements, had advanced from Llerena northward to beyond St. Martha.

All this the penetrating eye of Lord Wellington had foreseen; hence his redoubled efforts to gain possession of Badajos before the junction of this mass of enemies, which, without the addition of Sir Brent Spencer's corps (ordered to join by forced marches), he could not presume to encounter, inferior as he even would be after its arrival. Under such critical circumstances it was certainly advisable, and indeed necessary, rather to have an enemy's fortress between him and the French army, than to remain, as he had hitherto been, posted between both. Accordingly, his lordship once more raised the siege of Badajos (11th and 12th June), without the least hurry or the slightest loss, and retired across the Guadiana. The combined French armies, finding no obstruction to their further advance, marched upon Badajos, so long and ably defended by the brave Phillippon. On the 21st June, Mar-mont there established his head-quarters; and, by the latest advices, the position of Lord Wellington extends from Ar-ronches to Elvas, along the river Caya. The protection of the latter place, together with the arrival of Sir Brent Spencer's corps, but most of all, the prudence and consummate tactic skill of our commander, leave no room for uneasiness in regard to the ulterior fate of our brave troops. Indeed, such is his lordship's confidence in his strength and resources, that he has, in the face of the enemy, detached General Blake with his Spanish division to manœuvre on the flank and rear of the enemy, and even to threaten Seville, which, if the latest reports be confirmed, he has actually taken possession of, together with immense magazines of stores and provisions. It is evident, that Soult feels chagrined at not having been able to surprize our army;

and, if we except a reconnoitring excursion, in which one of our picquets was surprized, since the relief of Badajos, he has not dared to advance one step. But we apprehend the sterility of Estremadura will, ere long, compel him to come to some resolve. Perhaps it may turn out a campaign *à la Massena*: if so, we have gained more than a battle could have produced in our favour. To use Lord Wellington's own words, "The enemy have risked every thing in all parts of Spain to collect this large army in Estremadura." The natural consequence of such a measure is, the revival of the patriotic spirit and of patriotic armies in every district thus stripped of its oppressors. General Freire has entered Grenada with the Murcian army, and encountered the principal force of Sebastiani at Baeza. The contest was severe, but not decisive, although the French were obliged to leave the field of battle to the valour of the Spaniards. In the north of Spain, which has been almost entirely evacuated by the enemy, Porlier has repossessed himself of Oviedo, Gijon, and in fact the whole of Asturia. The brave Galicians have, also, been aroused from their disgraceful torpor: their first step has been to dismiss Gen. Mahy, whose ill conduct, if not treachery, had kept them in inaction for so long a period. He was to be called to an account for his conduct, but saved himself by flight. His successor, General Santocildes, has already given promising tokens of his future conduct. He has advanced into the province of Leon, occupied the city of that name, as also Astorga, evacuated by the French Gen. Serras. Not only several hundred of deserters from the enemy have gone over to Santocildes' army, but the number of recruits flocking to the patriotic standard from all the districts abandoned by the French, already amounts to some thousands: arms cannot be found quickly enough to satisfy their zeal. Farther eastward, the enterprizing Gen. Mina

has distinguished himself by a most daring and eminently successful attack on a French corps of 2000 foot and 200 dragoons, escorting 1000 Spanish prisoners and an immense booty to France. The action lasted from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon of the 25th May: the victory of the Spaniards was complete; not above one-half of their enemies returned to Vittoria, from whence they had come. All the prisoners were liberated; and all the treasure, including the whole of Joseph Bonaparte's baggage and private property, was the reward of the exertions of the patriots. In Old Castile, Don Julian Sanchez has beaten up the quarters of the French at various times with success: he, too, has intercepted a very valuable convoy. But it would be tedious to enumerate all the individual and partial successes of the many patriotic chiefs in every province. The movements of the great French armies have left them at liberty to act on every side. Almost all Spain is once more in open war; and the interval of emancipation, however temporary, will fill the patriotic ranks with recruits. Should the rashly collected force of the French succeed in making any impression on Lord Wellington, they will subsequently have to reconquer what they have abandoned; but should they meet with a check, with a defeat, the consequences will be fatal to them. At all events, we see no end to a struggle, continued under such circumstances, as long as England does not forsake the cause of her allies.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF TARRAGONA,
28TH JUNE, 1811.

It is from French official accounts only that we are enabled to announce the fall of this important Catalonian fortress, after a regular and obstinate siege of one month; a siege, no less memorable than that of Saragossa; a siege, that places the character of the Spanish nation beyond the reach of those aspersions which, we regret to say, the rashness or malignity of some of our countrymen

have dared to level against that brave, but unfortunate, people. The taking of fort Oliva enabled the French, under the command of Suchet, to open their approaches against the works of the town itself. In the night of the 6th June fort Francoli was taken by assault, and in that of the 16th another outwork, called the *Lunette du Prince*, shared the same fate. The operations of the enemy were now with more ease directed against the lower town. This too was stormed on the 21st with a horrible carnage, for every inch of ground, every house, was disputed by the brave Spaniards. If Suchet's statement is to be credited, he burnt 1,553 dead bodies of his enemies. This, however, did not satisfy the ruffian's thirst for blood: in his public dispatch he announces clearly his further intentions. "If the garrison," (of the upper town), says he, "wait for the assault in their last hold, I fear I shall be forced to set a terrible example, and intimidate for ever Catalonia and Spain by the destruction of a whole city." The valiant defenders of their invaded country, undismayed by these threats, waited for that assault, which took place on the 28th June. The fury on both sides was unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare; at last, the gallant defenders of Tarragona were obliged to yield to superior numbers and skill. Yet, even in their dying moments, no capitulation was accepted or thought of. The massacre in consequence was horrible. "The terrible example," to use again Suchet's words, "which I foresaw with regret, in my last report to your highness, has taken place, and will for a long time be recollected in Spain. Four thousand men have been killed in the city, from 10 to 12,000 men endeavoured to make their escape over the walls into the country, 1000 have been sabred or drowned, nearly 10,000, 500 of whom are officers, have been made prisoners," &c. &c. Such is the description of his murderous achievements, for which his master has

created him a marshal of the empire by an especial decree. Although we are extracting from French accounts, by which their own loss in these five successive assaults is stated at a *few hundreds*!! yet there can be little doubt of the bloodshed which must have taken place in efforts so desperate. Heroic patriots! ye have died in the noblest of causes, in the defence of your country. Your blood will ere long, we hope, call the vengeance of heaven on the hypocritical remorseless outcast, that has wantonly engulfed your country in ruin. Short-sighted monster! all the *conscripted* population of your usurped mock empire cannot subdue a people like this. Desist, if your obstinacy, if your destiny, which we suspect is blended with your iniquities against Spain, will permit you to quit a design ere it end in your own destruction!!

AMERICA.

An event, unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare, is likely to bring the dubious and precarious relations between this country and the United States to a crisis. A severe action has taken place between two ships of war of both countries (the President, United States frigate, Commodore Rogers, and the British sloop of war Little Belt, Captain Bingham), of which we shall state the leading features.—According to Captain Bingham's statement, it appears, that our sloop of war, the Little Belt, while cruising off Cape Henry (Chesapeake), espied at eleven A. M. on the 16th of May last, a strange sail, to which she gave chase. On a nearer approach, discovering her to be a frigate, which did not answer our signals, the Little Belt endeavoured to avoid her, but was now chaced in her turn. At half-past six the President had gained so much on the Little Belt, that Captain Bingham was enabled to distinguish the stars in her colours. No longer, therefore, apprehensive of an enemy, whom besides he could not now escape, he hoisted British

colours to avoid any mistake, and lay to. The subsequent manœuvring, however, of the President indicating hostile intentions, and an evident design to place his ship in a raking position; the Little Belt, by counter-mancœuvres, endeavoured to elude that design. About a quarter-past eight both ships were within hail, when the following curious dialogue ensued:—

Capt. BINGHAM. What ship is that?

Com. ROGERS. What ship is that?

Capt. BINGHAM. What ship is that?

Com. ROGERS. What ship is that?

Immediately after this last question of Commodore Rogers, his ship fired a broad-side, which was returned by Capt. Bingham. This was the signal of a general action, which lasted three quarters of an hour, when both parties ceased firing. The American now again asked his former question, which was answered satisfactorily: he next enquired whether the Little Belt had struck her colours, to which a negative reply was returned by Capt. Bingham, who, on enquiring in his turn, learned that his temporary enemy was the President frigate. Night coming on, the ships remained at no great distance from each other. The next morning Commodore R. sent an officer on board the Little Belt offering assistance, which was declined; and expressing regret at the occurrence, stating, as a justification (what was not the case), that we had fired the first shot. The immediate consequence of this encounter was a loss of 32 men killed and wounded in the Little Belt, and very severe damage. The American had only one boy wounded. Crippled as his ship and crew were, Capt. Bingham, nevertheless, stood for Halifax, where he arrived, and from whence he informed government of the transaction, in a narrative, the plainness and apparent good faith of which bear a greater stamp of truth than the studied, elaborate, and even insidious official report of Commodore Rogers.

The British government, on the receipt of the above intelligence, immediately

ordered a squadron to be fitted out to proceed to the American seas; consisting of the *Vengeur* 74, *Edinburgh* 74, *Denmark* 74, and *Pyramus* frigate, the whole under the command of Sir Joseph Yorke, who, having hoisted his flag on board the *Vengeur*, sailed early in July. The point of rendezvous for his squadron is Bermuda; and it is said, that Sir Joseph's instructions are, to require a prompt apology from the American government; and, in case of refusal, to proceed to active hostilities. As it does not appear that the government of the United States has disapproved of Commodore Rogers's conduct, the expected apology will not easily be obtained. At all events, the honour of this country required the spirited measures adopted by our administration, and whatever may be their ultimate consequence, the character of a Briton will not shrink from it, when he contemplates the alternative of tamely submitting to a national insult.

DESTRUCTION OF A SMALL FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE BAY OF SAGONE (CORSICA.)

The Gazette of the 9th July contains the official report of Capt. Barrie, of the *Pomone*, relating to this gallant affair. It appears, that Capt. Barrie having discovered, in the Bay of Sagone, three large ships of the enemy (*La Nourrice* store-ship, of 1100 tons, and 160 men; *Le Giraffe*, ditto, of 900 tons and 140 men; and a merchantman of about 500 tons, all laden with timber), he formed the plan of destroying them. Being joined by the *Unité* and *Scout* sloop, he entered the bay on the 30th of April; and, on the day following, although the hostile ships, independently of their own metal, were protected by a large battery, a strong tower, and an armed force posted for their defence on the heights, close to which they were moored; the gallant captain towed his little squadron within grape-shot range of the enemy, and began an action which continued for an hour and a half, till the *Giraffe* was seen on fire; the *Nourrice* was in a blaze next, and com-

municated the fire to the merchantman. Our squadron had scarcely time to move to a safe distance, before all the three ships blew up successively. Some of the *Nourrice's* timber falling on the tower, entirely demolished it; and the sparks set fire to the battery, which likewise blew up; thus accomplishing the object intended in the completest possible manner, and with no great loss, considering the magnitude and boldness of the undertaking.

FRANCE.

On the 16th of June, Bonaparte opened the sittings of what he has nick named the legislative body, by an address, which, like all similar productions of his turgid brain, is as replete with puffs as any of our lottery advertisements. He also treats very piously of the concerns of the Christian religion (being no longer, as he once publicly declared, an admirer of the *Coran* and its holy author). By way of conclusion, and *pour la bonne bouche*, he displays before his *corps législatif* a sort of *feu d'artifice*, composed of the usual squibs and crackers, which his impotent rage, assisted by a brilliant theatrical imagination, has so often furnished him, against the modern Carthage, poor old England; finishing this important exhibition, by way of climax, with a real peal of thunder. "For," thus runs the dire and awful threat, "when England shall be exhausted, when half her families shall be in mourning," (what a prospect for the trade!) "then shall a *peal of thunder* put an end to the affairs of the peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war." After this, every patriotic Englishman ought to pause before he puts on a black coat, unless he have the confidence we possess in the efficacy of our conductor of these thunderbolts in Spain and Portugal.

The next momentous paper-spectacle with which the great Napoleon has deigned to treat *la grande nation*, is his annual *Exposé* (29th of June), on which we

should feel a peculiar inclination to comment, were it not that the scanty room of the *Repository* is devoted to a better purpose. As usual, the kennels and puddles, created by the vast conception of the greatest genius, are faithfully enumerated; the flourishing state of the treasury, which for many months has been unable to pay the *défenseurs de la patrie*, is mathematically demonstrated, and very ably contrasted with the bankrupt credit of the English government; the growing state of the French navy progressively anticipated; and a certainty deduced therefrom, of coping with the maritime power of England, ere long, on an equal, if not superior footing. Peace, therefore, with the tyrant of the sea, is out of the question, until France have 150 ships of the line.—The peal of thunder, then, is to come first, and peace afterwards; thus following the course of nature, which dispenses sunshine after rain and storm.

The grand national council of the Gallican church had its first sitting on the 17th of June, which was occupied by preliminary formalities. Their subsequent deliberations will embrace the great question, How to fill up the vacancies of twenty-seven episcopal sees, and inferior clerical trusts, occasioned by the refusal of the pope's confirmation. Our suspicions as to the violent remedy of the evil, hinted at in last month's Retrospect, are confirmed by an expression in the *Exposé*: "The Council of Paris," it is there stated, "will decide whether France, like Germany, shall be without episcopacy." This hint, we apprehend, will be quite sufficient for the holy fathers, unless they be staggered by a diametrically opposite declaration in the very same instrument. Great geniuses have often had memories; hence we account for Bonaparte's having forgotten, that he had positively and solemnly declared himself in another place to the following effect:—"It is of the essence of the Catholic religion not to be able

to dispense with the ministry and the mission of bishops." We feel rather surprised, that neither Monsieur Portalis nor Count Hughes Maret should remind their master of this glaring blunder.

To indemnify the poor Dutch for their loss of trade, Bonaparte has recently established chambers of commerce at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other great cities in Holland; an act of as great generosity and liberality as that of presenting a man with a pair of spectacles after having cut his eyes out. (Chambers of commerce *d non mercando*!) All the sittings of these newly-erected boards have been opened with very fine and eloquent speeches, and that is quite sufficient for Bonaparte's system of government. So a thing appears upon paper, in the columns of the *Moniteur*, every thing needful is considered as accomplished. It is beyond belief how many charitable donations, endowments, re-edifications of churches and cities, have been performed in this manner by means of a treasury the most flourishing (upon paper it is true).

We had almost forgotten the most important article under this head. At the proposal of their president, Count Montesquieu (a name which is big with other recollections), the legislative body decreed on the 9th of July, a day ever memorable on that account, that his Majesty's permission should be requested for a deputation of twenty-five members, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents, the two questors, and twenty legislators, to wait on his Majesty, the King of Rome, to present to him the homage of the respect, the love, and the fidelity of the legislative body. To this unanimous wish Bonaparte has condescended to accede. We, therefore, expect soon to hear of the gracious infant smiles with which the imperial babe shall have received the loyal legislators. If we recollect rightly our little of Roman history, the horse of Caligula had similar honours paid him by the *Patres com-*

scripti. There is a precedent there-fore.

RUSSIA.

In our last we expressed a doubt of the truth of the then confidently reported accommodation between Russia and France. The report has since proved unfounded. Negotiations are still going on at St. Petersburg, and Bonaparte is so far from building on the pliancy of that court, that he is unremittingly employed in putting Dantzic and other strong places which he occupies in the north-east of Europe in a state of effective defence. Several French military spies were recently taken in disguise at Riga, and a respectable Moscovite force is assembling on the Polish frontiers. If proof were wanting to shew that a coolness, if not more, subsists between the two powers, it might be derived from the utter silence observed in Bonaparte's address to the legislative body, in regard to his connections with Russia, of which not even the name is mentioned. The Emperor Alexander has recently had a fall from his horse, which, although severe, is not considered dangerous.

SWEDEN.

Our relations with that country remain as stated in our last, precarious and unsettled; and from our squadron in the Baltic no tidings of importance have since been received. Great levies have lately taken place throughout the whole of that kingdom, which were attended with much opposition, and even open resistance. At Malmoe and several other places, the populace set the government at defiance; the military was called in, and much blood was shed before a momentary tranquillity could be restored in any degree. Some of the insurgents have since fallen under the hands of the executioner, and according to the latest advices, the ferment caused by the idea of having a conscription introduced similar to that in use among the French, is by no means quelled.—Gustavus, the ex-king of Sweden, known by the name

of Count Gottorp, after a residence at Heligoland for some time, has left that island for Denmark. On the 22d of June a Danish flag of truce brought him dispatches, soon after the receipt of which he endeavoured to leave the island clandestinely by night. Being stopped by the sentries, he removed in disgust to Sandy Island (close by Heligoland), from whence, on the 4th of July, he set out in a boat for Denmark, much irritated, it is said, at the attempt made to detain him. It is since reported, that the Danish government have assigned him the town of Gottorp as an asylum.

AUSTRIA.

All the cares of this government appear directed towards the important object of restoring its finances and credit. The Austrian government paper has gradually sunk to a state of extreme depreciation, it being exchangeable for coin at only 1-15th of its nominal value, or 15 florins paper equal to 1 florin hard cash. A recent decree of the emperor has for its object the remedy of this evil. The government notes are to be called in and exchanged for—other paper, bills of exchange, at one fifth of the nominal value of the former (mandats for assignats!) As it is not within our sphere to discuss the merits of this scheme, we dismiss the subject with the sincere wish, that it may answer the views of its mild and paternal government, the good sovereign of which has given a generous earnest of his beneficent views by sending the court plate for coinage to the mint.

Our readers will recollect, that some time ago the foreign papers contained an account of the Archduke Francis (the son of the emperor we think) having left Vienna and Austria, in disgust at the injudicious conduct of the Austrian cabinet and generals in the last war, and more particularly at the connection of his illustrious house with the upstart usurper of France. It was not known then whether he had fled. The last packet from Malta, however, solves the mystery. He

arrived in that island in May last; and was about to proceed to Messina. We think he would be a fitter person to offer to the Spaniards as a temporary sovereign, than the Sicilian prince Leopold, rejected with abhorrence two years ago.

Late accounts from Vienna announce the death of the old King of Sardinia.

PRUSSIA.

This once flourishing and powerful monarchy scarcely appertains any longer to history. Its calamities alone bring it now and then to our recollection. Among the number of these, is the recent destructive fire at Königsberg (14th June). The Bank, the Exchange, many other of its best buildings, and all the principal warehouses, filled with immense quantities of goods, fell a prey to the flames. The damage is estimated at a million of rix-dollars, and its consequence, the ruin of the city and its inhabitants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Since our last report, his Majesty's disorder has, from time to time, received fresh and violent accessions. A striking aggravation of the mental malady, in particular, took place immediately after the last meeting of her Majesty's council, when violent paroxysms ensued, which have continued to the present time. On the night of the 15th of July, the disorder increased to an alarming height; and from the most violent paroxysm, the king relapsed into a state of such extreme languor and lowness, that his life was despaired of, and expresses sent to all the branches of the royal family, the minister, &c. Since that time he has had many sleepless nights, and no diminution of the disease. Under such circumstances, but slight hopes remain of his ever returning to the personal discharge of the royal authority. His bodily health, independently of the violent effects of the paroxysms, while they last, is not much impaired; but the known influence of the malady, both on the brain and bowels, may possibly be productive of a sudden and fatal catastrophe.

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Our readers will recollect the verdict given in favour of the Speaker of the House of Commons in Sir Francis Burdett's action, arising from his imprisonment in the Tower, by order of that House. The baronet's second action against Mr. Colman, the Serjeant at Arms, for trespass, assault, and false imprisonment, and for breaking open the plaintiff's house, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on the 19th of June, by a special jury, before Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice, Sirs M. Grose, Simon Le Blanc, John Bayley. The learning and eloquence of Mr. Shepherd, the plaintiff's counsel, were ably met by the attorney-general, on the part of the defendant; and the merits of the arguments of both impartially heard and weighed by Lord Ellenborough. *The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendant.* The record of the cause, *Burdett v. Lord Moira*, was then called on, and dismissed for want of a jury. Thus, then, has Sir Francis failed in every one of his efforts to call the proceedings of Parliament into question; and the authority of the House of Commons, if any doubt existed previously, stands confirmed by a solemn legal decision.

On the 28th of June, the House of Lords met in the committee of privileges on the Berkeley peerage cause; when the Lord Chancellor entered at considerable length into the merits of the voluminous evidence adduced respecting the claim; and concluded by moving, *That the claimant, William Fitzharding Berkeley, had not made good his claims to the titles, honours, and dignities of Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, &c.* This resolution being put, was agreed to NEM DIS. The report of the committee was presented to the Lords on the 2d of July, when they unanimously concurred in the committee's resolution above quoted, and resolved, that a copy of the report and evidence be laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in order to the

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taking such steps thereupon as might appear expedient.

In the course of the preceding month, England has beheld two of its peers in characters very opposite to each other. The bullion question had pretty well been set at rest by a vote in the House of Commons, when an opulent nobleman, Lord King, haunted by the spectre of depreciation (to allow him the best motives), thought proper to write a circular to all his tenants, informing them, that since the date of his leases (1802), Bank-notes had suffered a great depreciation; the price of gold being then 4*l.* and now 4*l.* 14*s.* per ounce; and as the payment of rent had been covenanted to take place in good and lawful money of Great Britain (which the Bank-notes were not), his lordship in future would only receive his rents in the following three ways, *i. e.* first, in guineas; or secondly, in Portugal gold, equal to the weight of guineas necessary to pay the debt; or thirdly, in Bank-notes, sufficient in amount to buy (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent, *i. e.* for every 100*l.* payable in guineas, 117*l.* 10*s.* in Bank-notes; adding, by way of *nota bene*, a broad hint at an eventual ejection if these dictates were not complied with. Government, not conceiving it possible that in the whole British empire another nobleman or landholder would be found capable of imitating Lord King's example, did not think proper to propose a remedy for a case, which, however cruel in their opinion, would stand single. It remained for a man, whose whole life has been devoted to his country, in devising or perfecting useful inventions, encouraging and protecting, at great personal expence, every branch of the arts and sciences, in short, in proving himself on every occasion the father of his country, to stand up her champion at this crisis; a crisis, in our opinion, as awful and portentous as the sailing of a hostile fleet

to spread invasion and destruction over the land. Lord Stanhope (if it were necessary to quote the name after thus pointing out the man by his character), Lord Stanhope came forward singly and spontaneously to stem the approaching torrent. The bill which he proposed in the beginning of July to the House of Lords provides, that it shall be illegal for any person to receive more than 21*s.* for a guinea, and that a Bank-note should pass for no less than its nominal value. Further than thus far his lordship's plan, which he considered as only a temporary measure, did not extend, and he strenuously disclaimed any intention of making Bank-notes a legal tender. For our part, we consider the remedy perfectly adequate to the present stage of the disease, especially with the clause, which the bill contains, taking away the summary process by distress in case Bank-notes are tendered. Nevertheless, his lordship's wise and beneficial measure in the outset met with little support. The opposition condemned it as unjust and mischievous in its tendency, and ministers at first thought it unnecessary; but when they perceived their opponents panegyrize and admire Lord King's conduct, they at once saw the impending danger, and the propriety of an immediate remedy. Lord Stanhope henceforth had their united support, and the bill passed both houses with a great majority, and to the great satisfaction of the anxious country at large. Indeed its necessity was rendered evident in the period of its debates. In that interval the decision of the judges in the case of *De Yonge* took place (3d July). That person had last year been convicted under the act of Edward VI. of passing guineas for Bank-notes at far beyond the legal value of the former. His counsel had prayed for an arrest of judgment. The case was in consequence heard by appeal before the judges in the Exchequer Chamber, who were unanimously of opinion, that under the act above referred to no prosecution could



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R. Ackermann, 101, Strand, London.

safe; but from one child a whole district may receive the infection. The reverse of this with respect to vaccination, is acknowledged to be the case. The instances of small-pox recurring after vaccination are not more numerous, it is supposed, than cases of small-pox occurring twice. Why then are we to suffer alarm? or to reject a practice fraught with good? We had, indeed, no reason to anticipate such a happy discovery; but its benefits having now been attested by millions, surely we ought to reprobate small-pox inoculation, which spreads like a pestilence through a country, involving multitudes in the extreme

of affliction, and subjecting the unwary to a most loathsome disease. For the honour of the medical profession, the cry against vaccination is confined to a very partial and limited number of practitioners, and those not in the highest ranks; whilst it must be acknowledged, that small-pox being a more serious complaint, frequently with subsequent, long, and tedious indisposition, in removing it the practitioner gives up a very lucrative sort of practice. On what principle then can the advocates for vaccination be attacked? The disease is less profitable to them, and less hazardous to the patient.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather through the greater part of last month has been highly favourable to the agricultural interest. The genial showers that have fallen, have not only filled the ear of corn and the leguminous pod, but the turnip and all the brassica tribe have received the greatest fructification, without much impediment to the hay harvest.—The wheat crop is coming forward for the sickle in the most promising and luxuriant state. The clevets are large and well-filled: from the weight of the ear, great length of straw, and the heavy showers that have fallen, it is thrown down in many places, but without much appearance of mildew.—Rye is for the greatest part cut, and is found very heavy in the hand.—Barley is a large crop upon all soils, is much

thrown down, and will be hedge-grown unless the weather remains dry. It will be more than an average crop.—Oats are remarkably heavy, a large crop, and much down in many fields, as flat as if they were rolled.—Beans are a good crop and well corned, except in a few instances where they are injured by the lice.—Peas and tares are in the same situation.—The clover and saintfoin crop has been larger than can be remembered; also the hay on every description of soil, a small part of which has been injured by the floods and the rain.—Turnips are a very promising crop.—Hops are in abundance.—Every species of crop throughout the kingdom is the largest that can be recollected by the oldest inhabitant.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A royal regency leno, for evening or full dress, calculated for the Turkish robes and Roman tunics now so fashionable in elegant circles. It should be worn over white satin, or carnet; and embellished with ornaments of pearl, diamonds, white cornelian, or the satin

bead. This elegant article is furnished by Harris, Moody, and Co. Pall-Mall.

No. 2. A dove-coloured imperial gauze, adapted for the same order of costume, and to which the same jewellery ornaments are appropriate. Trimmings of fine lace, with decorations of wreaths and

bouquets for the hair and bosom, are also becoming appendages to this neat and elegant article, which is furnished by Messrs. Coopers, Pall-Mall.

No. 3. A celestial blue pencilled muslin, adapted for the intermediate order of dress. It is either made high, with a trimming of narrow lace round the throat, or formed in a low square bosom, finished with white embossed satin ribbon. With each the long sleeve is to be preferred, in this as in most other muslin articles.

No. 4. A pink muslin, with embossed

green spot. This animated article is confined to the more youthful females, to whom it is most becomingly adapted. It should invariably be worn over white sarsnet, fine glazed cambric, or satin; and should be formed in the most plain and simple manner. No jewellery ornaments but white can be admitted to blend with this material, not any but white flowers can be worn in the hair.

The last two articles are furnished by Messrs. T. and J. Smith, 43, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

BANKRUPTS.

(*Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.*)

ABERNETHY J. Francis street, Bedford sq. underwriter (Wadson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)

Adams B. and E. Bucklershard, Hants, ship-builders (Hurd, Temple)

Adams E. Basingstoke, Hants, shopkeeper (Nelson, Pulsgrave place, Strand)

Adams T. and T. Messiter, Bristol, merchants (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn Allen R. Manchester, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane)

Ashworth J. Brown street, Edgware road, grocer (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square Ayre R. Leicester, carrier (Kinderley, Long, and Luce, Gray's Inn)

Bailey J. and R. Salford, Manchester, silk-manufacturers (Ellis, Chancery lane)

Banks J. Canterbury square, Southwark, dealer (Bennett, New Inn Buildings, Wych st.)

Bath J. Cirencester, Gloucester, watch-maker (Frowd, Serle street, Lincoln's Inn)

Beckett J. Aldermanbury, lighter-inan (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)

Bell G. Cross lane, wine-merchant (Druce, Billiter square)

Bennett W. Merton, Surry, calico-printer (Parthor and Son, London st. Fenchurch st.)

Berg A. E. St. Paul's church-yard, mercht. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street)

Birrell T. Upper Baker street, Mary le bone, builder (Gude, Newman's row, Lincoln's inn fields)

Blake J. Tewksbury, Gloucester, linen-dra-per (Holliday, St. John's square)

Bold S. Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach smith (Williamson and Rimmer, Clifford's inn)

Bourdillon B. Walthamstow, insurance-broker (Wadson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)

Bowden S. Plymouth Dock, grocer (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane)

Bowen B. Harrow, apothecary (Macdougall and Hunter, New square, Lincoln's inn)

Boys S. Drighlington, York, clothier (Evans, Hatton Garden)

Briddon S. and J. Manchester, grocers (Windle, John street, Bedford row)

Brock W. and B. Le Mesurier, Warrford court, merchants (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court)

Cullant T. Little Bolton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Windle, John street, Bedford row)

Carter J. Stratford Green, Essex, victualler (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill)

Chapman T. Retford, Notts, mercer (Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn)

Clayton T. Manchester, grocer (Robinson, Manchester)

Clifton T. Ham Common, Surry, dealer (Jones, Ball court, Giltspur street)

Coates R. Falsgrave, York, stone-mason (Longdill and Beckett, Holbourn court, Gray's inn)

Cogger J. G. Newington, wire-worker (Fry, Stockwell)

Cole W. Lambeth, victualler (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark)

Colson J. Walham Green, stage-coach-master (Brown, Duke street, Westminster)

Damon J. Threadneedle street, merchant (Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings, Westminster)

Dyer S. Newbury, Berks, maltster (Greenwell, Bentinck street, Cavendish square)

Dyson G. Dob Mill, Berkshire, cloth-manufacturer (Hurd, Temple)

Earnshaw M. Burnley, Lancaster, victualler (Wordsworth and Addison, Staple's inn)

Ewart J. Cross lane, wine-merchant (Druce, Billiter square)

Ewbank J. Watling street, merchant (Castle, Furnival's inn)

Farlow J. Great Scotland yard, coal-merchant (Sudlow, Monument yard)

Farr E. Crawford street, Mary le bone, victualler (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street)

Gane F. Frome Selwood, Somerset, victualler (Nethercole and Portal, Essex st. Strand)

Gent J. Walsall, Stafford, watchmaker (Swain, Steves, Maples, and Pearce, Old Jewry)

Georges H. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row
 Godsall H. Sudbrook, Gloucester, skinner
 (James, Gray's inn square)

Goodridge H. Bath, ironmonger (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street
 Goodwin J. Ray street, Clerkenwell, baker
 (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard
 Goodwin R. Goudfitch Moss, Stafford, hawk
 (Dewbery, Conduit street, Hanover square)

Goom T. Bermondsey new road, fellmonger (Fowler, Clement's inn

Greaves J. jun. Copthall court, insurance-broker (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem
 Greenwood G. Newbury, York, manufacturer (Evans, Hatton Garden

Gregory E. Pilkington, Lancashire, dealer (Walker, Manchester

Grime E. Stockport, Cheshire, machine-maker (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Grimley J. Ashted, Warwick, die-sinker (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Gyfford E. Upton place, Westham, Essex, builder (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Hague W. Wigan, Lancaster, innkeeper (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Halford H. Oakham, Rutland, draper (Smart, Red Lion square

Hall W. and A. Hinde, Wood street, silk-manufacturers (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside

Hanson B. Hammersmith, wine-merchant (A'Beckett and Wcale, Broad street, Golden square

Harvey T. A. St. Martin's lane, bricklayer (Buxton, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Hathaway E. Walsall, Stafford, grocer (Baxters and Martin, Farnival's inn

Hewitt J. Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, money-scrivener (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Hicks M. New Bond street, milliner (Donnollon, Coleman street Buildings

Hipkiss R. Birmingham, japanner (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn

Hopkins C. Gloucester, hatter (Lathow, Doctors' Commons

Horne C. and E. Finch, Church court, Clement's lane, wine-merchants, (Loxley, Cheap-side

Howard R. sen. J. Rivers, R. Howard, jun. and J. Howard, Mitcham, Surrey, calico-printers (Marson, Newington Butts

Hughes R. Pontpool, Monmouth, tallow-chandler (Jeukins, James, and Abbott, New inn

Hulls W. Holborn, cutler (Popkin, Dean st. Soho

Humble J. Felling, Durham, merchant (Grey, Gray's inn

Hunter D. Size lane, merchant (Lavie, Crowder, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Inman T. Bedale, York, wine and spirit merchant (Morton, Gray's inn square

Jackson H. Red Lion street, Holborn, stationer (Clarksons, Essex street, Strand

Jackson J. jun. Greenlaw Walls, Durham, miller (Scruton, Durham

Joe S. Great Scotland yard, coal-merchant (Robinson, Half Moon street, Piccadilly

Jolly J. jun. Vere street, Clare market, carcase-butcher (Brown, Duke street, Westminster

Jones W. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple

Kendall H. Rochester, draper (Wiltshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad street

King S. West Lexham, Norfolk, money-scrivener (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Kirkpatrick J. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane

Lake G. Exeter, woollen-draper (Brutton, New Millman street

Lakin T. H. Birmingham, hatter (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn square

Le Brun P. F. Old Bond street, chemist (Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Lee W. Hythe, Kent, stationer (North, Clement's inn

Lewis E. New Bond street, haberdasher (Maugnall, Warwick square

Lines H. Eydon, Northampton, grocer [Longdill and Beckitt, Gray's inn

Liversedge H. Horton, York, cotton-manufacturer (Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand

Lownds T. Gutter lane, Cheapside [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Ludlow W. and J. Bishop's Cannings, Wilts [Hayward, Chancery lane

Maggis J. Hilperton, Wilts, coal-merchant [Williams, Red Lion square

Manning W. Boston, Lincoln, straw-hat-manufacturer [Lodington and Hall, Secondaries' office

Martin B. Maidstone, victualler [Jones, Millman place, Bedford row

Martin W. Cardiff, Glamorgan, corn-factor (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Mashiter T. Liverpool, merchant [Blackstock, Temple

Mewburn H. jun. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter [Rains, Temple

Miller W. West Teignmouth, Devon, victualler [Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Mills T. Whitby, York, innkeeper [Bell & Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Mitchell T. Hull, chemist [Hicke, Gray's inn

Monk D. J. Camden Town, dealer [Briggs, Essex street, Strand

Moses J. Rood lane, insurance-broker [Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Mounsher W. Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road, insurance-broker [Clarke, Sadlers' Hall, Cheapside

Noone A. Stratford, Essex, saddler [Loxley, Cheapside

Ollivaut J. Liverpool, broker [Hurst, Temple

Oswin R. Upper Norton street, Fitzroy square, insurance-broker [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Owen J. Hulme, Manchester, boat-builder [Windle, John street, Bedford row

Page T. Fakenham, Norfolk, brewer (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Page T. Newhaven, Sussex, grocer [Palmer, Doughty street

Palegrave T. Bennett street, Blackfriars, insurance-broker [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street]

Parkinson T. Liverpool, currier [Blakelock and Makinson, Temple]

Parlett W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, apothecary [Neild and Fludgate, Norfolk street, Strand]

Parr T. Thatcham, Berks, carpenter [Eyre, Gray's inn square]

Parry T. Chester, tallow-chandler [Potts, Leeke, and Potts, Chester]

Pelerin H. and F. Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance-broker [Kaye and Freshfield, New Bank Buildings]

Petty W. Manchester, builder [Tarn, Warnford court]

Phillips G. jun. Great Warner street, Cold-bath fields, brass-founder [Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row]

Pickering R. R. jun. and H. Leeds, bleachers [Lambert and Sons, Bedford row]

Politt J. Manchester, cotton-spinner [Heelis, Staple's inn]

Porter W. and W. M. Cophall court, merchants [Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel court]

Poulson T. Stoke upon Trent, potter [Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court]

Pritchard P. Ellesmere, Salop, money-scriver [Lee, Wern]

Pulsford H. Berkeley street, Piccadilly, wine-merchant [Richardson's, New inn]

Raiucy R. Size lane, merchant [Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry]

Read T. Globe lane, Mile end road, victualler [Beetham, Bonverie street, Fleet street]

Reuder G. and S. Leeds, York, linen-drapers [Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn]

Robinson T. and N. Lawrence, Liverpool, merchants [Blackstock, Temple]

Rogers R. Liverpool, merchant [Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn]

Rugeley H. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper [Lyon, Gray's inn square]

Sabine W. Gosport, Hants, grocer [Shaw, Staple's inn]

Samuel J. Tenterden, Kent, watchmaker [Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate]

Scott W. Whitechapel, dealer [Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street]

Sharp R. S. Yarmouth, Norfolk, chemist [Francis, Lincoln's inn]

Shepherd A. Huddersfield, York, cloth-dresser [Batty, Chaucery lane]

Simons T. Leeds, York, brandy-merchant [Sykes and Knowles, New inn]

Smith J. Manchester, bookseller [Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court]

Smith G. Keut road, Surry, carpenter [Hutton, Dean street, Southwark]

Smith R. Old City Chambers, London, merchant [Kearney and Spurr, Bishopsgate st.]

Smith J. Bristol, carpenter [Bridges, Red Lion square]

Stephenson J. Hull, druggist [Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn]

Stockman S. Kingswear, Devon, mariner [Price, New square, Lincoln's inn]

Scott G. Houghton le Spring, Durham, manufacturer of earthenware [Scruton, Durham]

Thomas B. Liverpool, merchant [Batty, Chaucery lane]

Thomas C. Philip lane, London, factor [Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry]

Thorn W. Plymouth Dock, tailor [Barber, Chaucery lane]

Tomlinson J. Mickley, York, dealer [Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars]

Wallis W. Chepstow, shopkeeper [Platt, Temple]

Warrington T. Burton on Trent, victualler [Kinderley, Long, and Luce, Gray's inn]

Wenver E. Kenton street, Brunswick sq. warehouseman [Turner and Pike, Gray's inn square]

Webster H. Roll's Buildings, Fetter-lane, jeweller [Bennett, New inn Buildings, Wych street]

Wheatley J. Callington, Cornwall, tavern-keeper [Williams and Dark, Prince's street, Bedford row]

Whitehouse J. Dudley, Worcester, nail-factor [Antice and Cox, Inner Temple]

Wilcock W. Preston, Lancaster, woollen-drafter [Wiglesworth, Gray's inn]

Willacy H. and C. Liverpool, sail-makers [Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn]

Wilson R. Friday street, merchant [Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry]

Wilson E. H. and J. Westmorland, Liverpool, spirit-merchants [Cooper and Lawe, Southampton Buildings, Chaucery lane]

Wing M. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier [Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn]

Wheatecross J. Loughor, Glamorgan, dealer [Williams and Brooks, New square, Lincoln's inn]

Wynde J. Leominster, Hereford, merchant [Platt, Temple]

Yates S. Ashford, Kent, dealer in beer and spirits [Sweet and Stokes, Temple]

Young T. Andover, Hants, cabinet-maker [Brenridge, Temple]

DIVIDENDS.

Atkins C. Pancras lane, merchant, June 25 — Arbuthnot A. and R. Bracken, Philpot lane, merchants, July 13 — Ashmead T. and W. Furlong, Bristol, haberdashers, July 30 — Askew J. Straud, straw-hat-manufacturer, July 27 — Bailey S. and G. Maguire, Fore st. ironmongers, July 27 — Bainbridge G. C. and W. Cartwright, Liverpool, merchants, July 16 — Barua J. Manchester, manufacturer, Aug. 20 — Bedford T. Barnet, Herts, blacksmith, June 29, Aug. 10 — Benjamin J. Rochford, Essex, shopkeeper, July 30 — Bennett P. Downend, Gloucester, mealman, July 25 — Benyon E. Fenchurch street, hardwareman, Aug. 3 — Bervan J. H. Kennington, flour-factor, July 10 — Bowcher J. Exeter, wine-merchant, July 30 — Bracken R. Rochdale, Lancaster, flannel-manufacturer, July 27 — Bracken R. T. Williams, and L. Bracken, Lodbury, flannel-manufacturers, Aug. 3 — Bradley W. Huddersfield, York, victualler, July 17 — Buckler A. Basinghall street, factor, July 27 — Bud-

den W. and H. Pyefinch, Friday street, grocers, June 22—Bull W. Bristol, grocer, July 31—Burford E. Patriot row, Bethnal Green, merchant, Aug. 3—Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool, and J. Forbes and D. Gregory, London, bankers, July 23—Campbell E. Southwark, milliner, July 27—Carpenter H. Sevenoaks, innkeeper, Aug. 3—Carson A. and W. Distell, Liverpool, merchants, July 24—Chambers S. Maidstone, corn-merchant, Aug. 10—Chatterton W. Manchester, confectioner, July 15—Christie D. Bradfield, Berks, shopkeeper, July 22—Clarkson G. Bristol, cabinet-maker, July 20—Clipson W. Lawrence lane, wine-merchant, July 27—Collett J. jun. Halesworth, Suffolk, tailor, July 12—Collier E. Ingarsley, Chester, cotton-spinner, July 20—Cousens J. Bread street, merchant, July 16—Cozins W. Buckingham, cabinet-maker, July 22—Cranksaw T. Charlton street, Mary le bone, painter, Aug. 3—Crossley J. Halifax, York, merchant, July 23—Cuff J. jun. Barking, Essex, brewer, Aug. 9—Cummins J. Liverpool, shoemaker, Aug. 6—Dancer J. Lamb's Conduit street, lamp-maker, July 9—Davies J. Chester, grocer, July 23—De Joachim L. Reac, Bowling Green Buildings, Middlesex, distiller, Aug. 3—Delahant C. Birmingham, leather-dresser, July 2—Desormeaux L. Great Titchfield street, apothecary, July 13—Dick Q. Finsbury square, merchant, Aug. 24—Dickenson W. sen. T. and M. Goodall, and W. Dickenson, jun. Birmingham, bankers, Aug. 1—Dingle W. Exeter, flour-merchant, July 10—Dixon M. Borough High street, hop-merchant, July 9—Docker E. Deritend, Birmingham, woollen-draper, July 29—Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Foster lane, warehouseman, July 27—Dumelow J. Hincley, Leicester, grocer, July 30—Dunage S. St. Paul's church-yard, trunk-maker, Aug. 3—Dunn J. Wood street, factor, July 16—Dunn J. and C. Robinson, Wood street, factors, July 16—Earnshaw R. Manchester, cotton-merchant, July 15—Easterby J. Rotherhithe, rope-maker, July 30—Eastman T. Clement's lane, merchant, July 27—Easton W. and R. jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen, July 16—Eddison T. Romford, linen-draper, Aug. 3—Emdin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, July 16—Evans E. Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Aug. 3—Edward J. Leicester, shoemaker, Aug. 10—Fairless E. T. Upper Charles street, Clakenwell, money-scrivener, Aug. 10—Farson I. Cheapside, shawl-manufacturer, July 9—Fleming T. Mark lane, merchant, Aug. 10—Fosberry W. and E. Ingley, Liverpool, merchants, July 27—Garnson J. Kingsland road, flax-dresser, Aug. 24—Garner T. Dudley, Worcester, grocer, July 23—Gates F. Little James street, Bedford row, ale merchant, Aug. 10—German A. and J. Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers, July 16—Gibson R. H. and W. Benjamin, Windsor place, City road, jewellers—Gilcrest B. Cheapside, warehouseman, July 16—Goffen A. Kingston, ironmonger, Aug. 3—Gough J. Maiden lane, Covent Garden, victualler, July 13—Gough W. Cranbourne street, mercer, Aug. 3—Green W. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, dyer, Aug. 3—Groombridge J. Lawrence Pountney hill, mer-

chant, July 27—Halliday T. Baildon, York, worsted-spinner, July 20—Hamber J. New road, Ratcliffe Highway, victualler, July 27—Hand J. Wornwood street, London, warehouseman, July 16—Harrington T. Crown st. Soho, trunk-maker, June 29—Harris J. Limehouse, timber-merchant, July 27—Harris R. Oxford, shopkeeper, Aug. 3—Harrison J. Southwick, Durham, ship-owner, July 18—Harvie A. Birmingham, factor, July 20—Hawkins T. Bristol, grocer, July 18—Haycock T. Whitechapel, victualler, July 23—Hayes J. Oxford, grocer, July 27—Herve H. Cheapside, jeweller, Aug. 3—Hill F. Wood street, Spitalfields, weaver, Aug. 3—Hill P. Shoe lane, spirit-dealer, July 30—Horn W. and R. Jackson, Redcross street, Southwark, rectifying-distillers, July 16—Houscal J. B. Streatham, apothecary, Aug. 3—Howland T. Thame, Oxford, carrier, Aug. 30—Huttermann J. Queen street, Golden square, tailor, July 30—Hutchinson J. Lamb's Conduit st. tea dealer, July 13—Jackson S. R. Birmingham, button-maker, July 15—Johnson P. Old street, cabinet-maker, July 30—Johnson D. Ivy lane, trunk-maker, Aug. 3—Johnson R. Lane End, Stafford, earthenware-manufacturer, July 30—Johnson J. J. Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, Aug. 3—Johnston W. G. Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, July 2—Jones J. Hastings, linen-draper, July 30—Jones S. Wardour street, Soho, grocer, Aug. 3—Jordan T. Bath, linen-draper, July 23—Keeling E. Hanley, Stafford, potter, July 29—Kendrick T. and J. Whitworth, Manchester, cotton-manufact. Aug. 7—Kent W. Bermondsey, tanner, July 13—Kenyon R. Withington, and J. Ditchfield, Manchester, merchants, July 29—Keough J. King street, St. James's square, dealer, Aug. 3—Killick J. S. Hackney Mills, Lea Bridge, Aug. 10—Kirk M. Manchester, and J. W. Fisher, Rusholme, merchants, July 13—Lambert G. and T. Francis, Mile End road, coach-makers, July 9—Lax T. Halifax, merchant, Aug. 10—Lee T. Holborn, glover, July 20—Leeming T. Salford, Lancaster, timber-merchant, July 26—Lewis J. Worcester, vintner, Aug. 1—Lewis W. Abingdon, Berks, banker, Aug. 10—Locker T. Upper Thames street, merchant, July 27—Loughnan A. New court, Swithin's lane, merchant, July 27—Lowton E. Mark lane, wine-merchant, July 2—Lucas J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer, July 29—Luckhurst T. Canterbury, draper, July 6—Marguffie A. Liverpool, tailor, July 15—Mackenzie A. Hammond's court, Mincing lane, merchant, July 9—Makeham J. Upper Thames street, cheese-monger, July 16—Mankin T. Peckham, coal-factor, July 20—Mann J. Harbury, Warwick, draper, July 11—Mason J. Heywood, Lancaster, shopkeeper, Aug. 1—Matthew A. Shaftsbury, Dorset, ironmonger, July 23—Mayers R. Manchester, grocer, Aug. 14—Maynard T. Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, horse-hair-manufacturer, Aug. 3—Moffatt T. and J. Brown, Goswell street, Middlesex, blue-manufacturers, July 30—Moyle H. Fordingbridge, Hants, tick-manufacturer, July 31.

(To be concluded in our next.)

R

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from July 1 to 6.

5,537 quarters.—Average, 8s. 5½d per quarter, or 1 quarter lower than last return.

Return of Flour from July 6 to 12.

1, 14, 1957 sacks.—Average, 74s. 4d. per sack.

average of England and Wales, July 13.

| s | d | Barley | 39 0 | Beans | 42 5 |
|---|---|--------|------|-------|------|
| s | d | Oats | 27 3 | Pease | 45 6 |

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

| white, | s. | 74. | s. | Taxes, per | s. | s. | s. | s. |
|--------|----|-----|----|-----------------|----|----|----|----|
| water, | 62 | 78 | 96 | bushel | 7 | 6 | 10 | |
| ign | 38 | 69 | 92 | Turnip | 20 | 22 | 24 | |
| glash, | 34 | 36 | 40 | Mustard, | 10 | 12 | 15 | |
| ed | 27 | 35 | 37 | — brown | 0 | 10 | 12 | |
| aland | 19 | 21 | 23 | — white | 52 | 56 | 60 | |
| and | 20 | 24 | 32 | Canary, per qt. | 30 | 38 | 40 | |
| atoc | 28 | 30 | 34 | Hempseed | 60 | 70 | 80 | |
| lgeon | 40 | 48 | 50 | Linseed | 60 | 70 | 80 | |
| aling | 43 | 50 | 58 | — foreign, | 60 | 70 | 80 | |
| ack | 43 | 44 | 52 | — red | 60 | 70 | 80 | |
| nds | 43 | 44 | 52 | — white | 60 | 70 | 80 | |
| h | 60 | 65 | — | Trefoil | 12 | 28 | 40 | |
| | 65 | 70 | — | Caraway | 48 | 52 | 56 | |
| | 60 | 65 | — | Coriander | 40 | 44 | 48 | |

an Flour — s — s (nominal) per barrel of 190lbs.

ressed, per last — — — £38 a 40, a £43

seed Oil Cakes, per thousand £13 to 14. 0s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

| Muscovate, fine | s | d | COFFEE, Bonded. | s | d |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|------------------------|-----|---------|
| — good | 70 a | 75 | Dominica, Surinam, &c. | 75 | 0 a 85 |
| — ordinary | 60 a | 65 | — Fine | 75 | 0 a 85 |
| East India, white | 55 a | 59 | — Good | 70 | 0 a 74 |
| — yellow | 74 a | 81 | — Ordinary | 65 | 0 a 69 |
| — brown | 57 a | 73 | — Triage | 30 | 0 a 50 |
| MOLASSES 35s. 0d a — s. — d. | 57 a | 73 | Jamaica. | | |
| REFINED SUGAR. | | | — Fine | 75 | 0 a 85 |
| Double Leaves | 120 a | 130 | — Good | 60 | 0 a 74 |
| Hambro' ditto | 97 a | 110 | — Ordinary | 40 | 0 a 50 |
| Powder ditto | 97 a | 110 | — Triage | 20 | 0 a 39 |
| Single ditto | 94 a | 103 | — Mocha | 300 | 0 a 600 |
| Canary Lumps | 89 a | 97 | — Bourbon | 90 | 0 a 120 |
| Large ditto | 84 a | 92 | — St. Domingo | 50 | 0 a 70 |
| Bastards, whole | 64 a | 70 | — Java | 90 | 0 a 100 |
| — faces | 64 a | 78 | COCOA, Bonded. | | |

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 34s. 4½d.

But little business has been done in the sugar market this month.

HOPS in the Borough.

| BAGS | £ | s | £ | s | £ |
|--------|---|---|-------|----|---|
| Kent | — | 5 | 5 a 6 | 8 | — |
| Sussex | — | 5 | 0 a 5 | 10 | — |
| Essex | — | 0 | 0 a 0 | 0 | — |

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

| | April | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Beans. | Pease. |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| Maldstone | 12 | 70 a | 84 | 30 a | 36 | — |
| Lincoln | 13 | 70 a | 93 | 30 a | 34 | — |
| Cauterbury | 13 | 70 a | 93 | 30 a | 34 | — |
| Lewes | 13 | 76 a | 95 | 35 a | 48 | — |
| Chesterfield | 13 | 80 a | 94 | — | — | — |
| Ashbourne | 13 | 80 a | 94 | — | — | — |
| Lynn | 16 | 73 a | 77 | 30 a | 34 | — |
| Gainsboro' | 17 | 67 a | 80 | — | — | — |
| Louth | 17 | 73 a | 80 | — | — | — |
| Sandwich | 17 | 84 a | 90 | — | — | — |
| Nerwich | 17 | 84 a | 90 | — | — | — |
| Uppingham | 18 | 70 a | 101 | 31 a | 36 | — |
| Newbury | 18 | 73 a | 98 | 35 a | 40 | — |
| Devizes | 20 | 82 a | 102 | 35 a | 36 | — |
| Reading | 18 | 75 a | 95 | 34 a | 37 | — |
| Swansea | 17 | 84 a | 105 | 32 a | 38 | — |
| Maidenhead | 16 | 86 a | 90 | 30 a | 38 | — |
| Salisbury | 16 | 82 a | 89 | — | — | — |
| Penrith | 16 | 70 a | 81 | 27 a | 34 | — |
| Hull | 17 | 82 a | 96 | 32 a | 36 | — |
| Basingstoke | 17 | 82 a | 96 | 32 a | 36 | — |
| Wakefield | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Andover | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Warminster | 20 | 86 a | 98 | 38 a | 44 | — |

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

| | s | d | s | d | s | d |
|---------------|---|-----|---|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Brandy, Cogn. | 8 | 9 a | 9 | 6 | Mol. Spirits, | 13 10 a 14 0 |
| — Spanish | 5 | 0 a | 5 | 2 | — British | — |
| Holland Gin | 8 | 0 a | 8 | 6 | — Irish | — |
| Rum, Jamaica | 4 | 6 a | 6 | 9 | — Scotch | — |
| — Lew. Isl. | 3 | 8 a | 4 | 6 | Spirits of Vine | 94 0 a 2 9 |

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, FOR MAY, 1811

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

| 1811. MAY. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | SW 1 | 29,32 | 29,00 | 29,160 | 62,0 | 45,0 | 53,50 | showery | — | — |
| 2 | SW 2 | 29,55 | 29,00 | 29,275 | 60,0 | 40,0 | 53,00 | showery | .105 | .305 |
| 3 | S 3 | 29,65 | 29,35 | 29,500 | 59,0 | 48,0 | 53,50 | showery | — | — |
| 4 | S 2 | 29,60 | 29,30 | 29,450 | 61,0 | 51,0 | 56,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 5 | Var 3 | 29,75 | 29,10 | 29,425 | 63,0 | 47,0 | 55,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 6 | S E 3 | 29,75 | 29,05 | 29,700 | 53,0 | 38,0 | 45,50 | showery | .260 | 1,020 |
| 7 | E 2 | 29,65 | 29,50 | 29,575 | 46,0 | 35,0 | 40,50 | cloudy | — | — |
| 8 | Var 1 | 29,65 | 29,20 | 29,425 | 50,5 | 38,0 | 44,25 | rainy | — | — |
| 9 | S E 2 | 29,20 | 29,00 | 29,100 | 55,0 | 43,0 | 49,00 | rainy | .110 | .900 |
| 10 | S E 2 | 29,24 | 29,12 | 29,200 | 61,0 | 42,0 | 51,50 | gloomy | — | — |
| 11 | S 1 | 29,45 | 29,30 | 29,375 | 62,0 | 43,0 | 53,50 | showery | .335 | — |
| 12 | S 1 | 29,30 | 29,18 | 29,240 | 70,0 | 50,0 | 60,00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 13 | S 1 | 29,18 | 29,00 | 29,090 | 74,0 | 52,0 | 63,00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 14 | S 2 | 29,25 | 29,10 | 29,175 | 74,0 | 57,0 | 65,50 | brilliant | .370 | .405 |
| 15 | S E 2 | 29,50 | 29,35 | 29,375 | 67,0 | 48,0 | 57,50 | cloudy | — | — |
| 16 | S E 1 | 29,64 | 29,50 | 29,570 | 69,0 | 51,0 | 60,00 | gloomy | .460 | — |
| 17 | S 1 | 29,64 | 29,62 | 29,630 | 68,0 | 53,0 | 63,00 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | S E 2 | 29,65 | 29,62 | 29,635 | 67,5 | 48,0 | 57,75 | gloomy | .400 | — |
| 19 | S E 2 | 30,00 | 29,65 | 29,825 | 65,0 | 47,0 | 56,00 | gloomy | — | — |
| 20 | E 4 | 30,03 | 29,70 | 29,865 | 60,0 | 45,0 | 52,50 | fine | — | — |
| 21 | S E 1 | 29,70 | 29,40 | 29,550 | 66,0 | 50,0 | 58,00 | cloudy | .510 | — |
| 22 | S 1 | 29,40 | 29,30 | 29,350 | 69,0 | 55,0 | 62,00 | showery | — | — |
| 23 | SW 1 | 29,62 | 29,30 | 29,460 | 64,0 | 52,0 | 58,00 | showery | — | .435 |
| 24 | S 2 | 29,62 | 29,30 | 29,460 | 67,0 | 48,0 | 57,50 | cloudy | .485 | .435 |
| 25 | S 2 | 29,78 | 29,62 | 29,700 | 67,0 | 49,0 | 58,00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 26 | S 1 | 29,80 | 29,78 | 29,790 | 69,0 | 52,0 | 60,50 | brilliant | — | — |
| 27 | SW 2 | 29,78 | 29,47 | 29,625 | 70,0 | 47,0 | 59,00 | gloomy | — | — |
| 28 | S E 4 | 29,47 | 29,05 | 29,310 | 64,0 | 52,0 | 58,00 | rainy | .420 | — |
| 29 | S E 3 | 29,54 | 29,05 | 29,345 | 58,0 | 50,0 | 54,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 30 | S E 3 | 29,15 | 29,05 | 29,100 | 60,0 | 55,0 | 57,50 | fine | — | — |
| 31 | S E 2 | 29,05 | 29,85 | 29,950 | 59,0 | 53,0 | 56,00 | rainy | .395 | 1,575 |
| | | Mean | | | Mean | | | Inches | 3,850 | 5,075 |
| | | 29,430 | | | 55,74 | | | | | |

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.430—maximum, 30.03, wind E 4—minimum, 28.85, wind S E 2—Range, 1.18 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is 1.15 inch, which was on the 5th.

Mean temperature, 55.74—maximum, 74, wind S 1—minimum, 35, wind E 2—range, 39.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 24, which was on the 27th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 8.90 inch—number of changes, 19.

Rain, &c. this month, 5.075 inches—number of wet days, 13—total rain this year, 14 710 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 3.850 inches—total this year, 11.030 inches.

WIND.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|-----------|
| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW | Variable. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Number of observations 31—brisk winds 5—boisterous ones 2.

Character of this period gloomy, cloudy, rainy, and temperate: the mean temperature is eight degrees more than that of May, 1810; in consequence of which the whole vegetable kingdom has assumed a very forward and most luxuriant aspect: the rising crops of grass, oats, barley, &c. were never known to be more promising.

The strong and boisterous easterly winds, which blew occasionally during the month, did a little damage to some species of fruit trees, particularly the apple; the destruction of which must be attributed to the effects of wind, and not of diminished temperature, for the thermometer has not indicated freezing; the minimum of the seventh (being the lowest for the month) was 35, but the daily means were generally from 50 to 60 degrees.

The average daily evaporation has been a little more than one-tenth of an inch.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is five inches: on the 5th it was remarkably wet, when the swallows made their first appearance for the season: the 12th was noted for being very brilliant, but in the evening it became gloomy and rainy, when there was distant thunder; the maximum temperature of the month took place the following day.

Twenty-three notations out of thirty-one, point out the wind to have blown from the south and east.

The atmospherical pressure has shown trivial movements, only fluctuating half an inch above and below its mean elevation; the maximum was on the 20th, and the minimum on the close of the month.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

| 1811. JUNE | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | S | 1 | 29,25 | 28,85 | 29,050 | 67,0° | 51,0° | 59,00 ^s | — | — |
| 2 | S | 0 | 29,25 | 29,00 | 29,125 | 64,0 | 51,0 | 57,50 | — | — |
| 3 | S | 2 | 29,50 | 29,00 | 29,250 | 61,0 | 51,0 | 56,00 | — | — |
| 4 | Var. | 4 | 29,50 | 29,16 | 29,330 | 62,0 | 51,0 | 56,50 | .540 | — |
| 5 | S E | 4 | 29,35 | 29,10 | 29,205 | 64,0 | 53,0 | 58,50 | — | — |
| 6 | S | 2 | 29,40 | 29,25 | 29,325 | 66,0 | 46,0 | 50,00 | showery | — |
| 7 | S | 1 | 29,74 | 29,40 | 29,570 | 69,0 | 48,0 | 58,50 | fine | .430 |
| 8 | Var. | 3 | 29,74 | 29,35 | 29,545 | 72,0 | 51,0 | 61,50 | showery | — |
| 9 | S W | 4 | 29,95 | 29,50 | 29,725 | 63,0 | 50,0 | 56,50 | clear | — |
| 10 | S | 1 | 29,95 | 29,48 | 29,715 | 67,0 | 47,0 | 57,00 | fine | — |
| 11 | S | 1 | 29,55 | 29,18 | 29,515 | 64,0 | 50,0 | 57,00 | cloudy | — |
| 12 | S | 2 | 29,70 | 29,55 | 29,625 | 62,0 | 46,0 | 54,00 | cloudy | .740 |
| 13 | S W | 1 | 29,90 | 29,70 | 29,800 | 60,0 | 41,0 | 52,00 | cloudy | .400 |
| 14 | S | 2 | 29,90 | 29,50 | 29,700 | 62,0 | 47,0 | 54,50 | cloudy | — |
| 15 | S | 1 | 29,78 | 29,50 | 29,640 | 67,0 | 48,0 | 57,50 | fine | — |
| 16 | S W | 1 | 29,85 | 29,78 | 29,815 | 63,0 | 42,0 | 55,50 | brilliant | .715 |
| 17 | S | 1 | 30,34 | 29,85 | 30,095 | 70,0 | 43,0 | 50,50 | brilliant | .150 |
| 18 | S | 1 | 30,34 | 30,21 | 30,275 | 70,0 | 46,0 | 58,00 | brilliant | — |
| 19 | S W | 2 | 30,21 | 29,85 | 30,030 | 60,0 | 45,0 | 52,50 | cloudy | — |
| 20 | S W | 2 | 29,85 | 29,60 | 29,725 | 57,0 | 46,0 | 51,50 | showery | — |
| 21 | S W | 1 | 29,80 | 29,60 | 29,700 | 57,0 | 41,0 | 49,00 | cloudy | .720 |
| 22 | W | 1 | 29,87 | 29,80 | 29,835 | 56,0 | 42,0 | 49,00 | cloudy | .090 |
| 23 | W | 1 | 29,87 | 29,70 | 29,785 | 54,0 | 45,0 | 49,50 | rainy | — |
| 24 | W | 1 | 29,70 | 29,50 | 29,650 | 62,0 | 43,0 | 55,00 | cloudy | .225 |
| 25 | S | 1 | 29,70 | 29,60 | 29,650 | 72,0 | 55,0 | 63,50 | brilliant | .670 |
| 26 | S | 1 | 29,80 | 29,70 | 29,750 | 74,0 | 52,0 | 63,00 | brilliant | — |
| 27 | S | 1 | 29,80 | 29,75 | 29,775 | 76,0 | 58,0 | 67,00 | brilliant | — |
| 28 | S E | 2 | 29,75 | 29,75 | 29,750 | 83,0 | 58,0 | 70,50 | brilliant | .980 |
| 29 | S E | 1 | 29,75 | 29,73 | 29,740 | 74,0 | 55,0 | 64,50 | brilliant | .075 |
| 30 | E | 2 | 29,73 | 29,73 | 29,730 | 74,0 | 58,0 | 66,00 | brilliant | .505 |
| | | | Mean | 29,647 | | Mean | 57,40 | Inches | 4,855 | 2,210 |

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.647—maximum, 30.34, wind S. 1—minimum, 28.85, wind S. 1—Range, 1.49 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .5 of an inch, which was on the 17th.

Mean temperature, 57° 4—maximum, 83° wind S. E. 2—Minimum 41. wind S. W. 1—Range 42.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 27°, which was on the 17th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 6.70 inches—Number of changes, 16

Rain, &c this month, 2.210 inches—number of wet days, 7—Total rain this year, 16,920 in. The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 4,855 inches—total this year, 15,835 inches.

WIND.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|-----------|
| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW | Variable. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 |

Number of observations 30—Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 3.

The gloomy, cloudy, and humid state of the weather, which were the characteristics of the month of May, continued (with the exception of a few fine and brilliant days) to the 24th of the present; when, for the first time, there was every indication of settled fine weather. The barometer shewed its monthly maximum on the 17th; after undergoing a few changes, and a loss of about half an inch of pressure, it became almost stationary, which, with a high temperature and brilliant atmosphere, closed the month. The fall of rain is something more than two inches, and the quantity of water taken up by evaporation, is nearly five inches. The maximum temperature was on the 28th, and the minimum on the 21st—the minimum pressure was on the 1st. Prevailing winds S. and S. W.; the strongest occurred about the 4th and 8th; during the latter day there was much lightning, thunder, and heavy showers of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JUNE, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. GIBSON, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

| 1811. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|
| JUNE | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
| 1 | Var. | 29,36 | 29,23 | 29,295 | 79° | 53° | 66,0° | clouds | — | |
| 2 | N E | 29,30 | 29,17 | 29,235 | 67 | 51 | 59,0 | rainy | .25 | .49 |
| 3 | W | 29,53 | 29,30 | 29,415 | 64 | 50 | 57,0 | cloudy | — | |
| 4 | S W | 29,52 | 29,35 | 29,435 | 71 | 59 | 65,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 5 | S | 29,38 | 29,35 | 29,365 | 67 | 53 | 60,0 | showery | .53 | .27 |
| 6 | S W | 29,50 | 29,38 | 29,440 | 75 | 53 | 64,0 | fine | — | |
| 7 | S | 29,57 | 29,50 | 29,535 | 80 | 53 | 63,5 | fine | — | |
| 8 | Var. | 29,67 | 29,47 | 29,570 | 88 | 53 | 70,5 | cloudy | .56 | — |
| 9 | W | 29,73 | 29,67 | 29,700 | 74 | 46 | 60,0 | fine | — | |
| 10 | E | 29,72 | 29,58 | 29,650 | 77 | 54 | 65,5 | fair | — | |
| 11 | S W | 29,59 | 29,57 | 29,580 | 72 | 52 | 62,0 | cloudy | .65 | |
| 12 | S W | 29,66 | 29,59 | 29,625 | 72 | 47 | 60,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 13 | W | 29,68 | 29,66 | 29,670 | 72 | 46 | 59,0 | fair | — | |
| 14 | S W | 29,66 | 29,53 | 29,595 | 72 | 49 | 61,0 | fine | .61 | |
| 15 | S W | 29,57 | 29,53 | 29,550 | 73 | 47 | 60,0 | fine | — | |
| 16 | W | 29,74 | 29,57 | 29,655 | 72 | 50 | 61,0 | cloudy | .31 | — |
| 17 | N W | 29,89 | 29,74 | 29,815 | 72 | 45 | 58,5 | fine | — | |
| 18 | S E | 29,90 | 29,79 | 29,845 | 79 | 46 | 62,5 | fine | .27 | |
| 19 | N W | 29,79 | 29,50 | 29,695 | 75 | 55 | 65,0 | clouds | — | |
| 20 | N W | 29,60 | 29,16 | 29,530 | 66 | 46 | 56,0 | cloudy | .30 | |
| 21 | N | 29,50 | 29,46 | 29,480 | 62 | 43 | 52,5 | clouds | — | — |
| 22 | N | 29,55 | 29,50 | 29,525 | 60 | 44 | 52,0 | clouds | .36 | .05 |
| 23 | N | 29,56 | 29,43 | 29,495 | 60 | 51 | 55,5 | clouds | — | |
| 24 | N | 29,44 | 29,39 | 29,415 | 75 | 46 | 60,5 | clouds | .20 | |
| 25 | E | 29,53 | 29,44 | 29,485 | 79 | 53 | 66,0 | fine | — | |
| 26 | Var. | 29,55 | 29,53 | 29,540 | 76 | 57 | 66,5 | cloudy | .32 | .41 |
| 27 | N E | 29,54 | 29,53 | 29,535 | 74 | 61 | 67,5 | cloudy | — | .09 |
| 28 | N | 29,54 | 29,54 | 29,540 | 67 | 60 | 63,5 | rainy | — | .50 |
| 29 | N | 29,54 | 29,53 | 29,535 | 68 | 59 | 63,5 | cloudy | — | |
| 30 | N | 29,53 | 29,49 | 29,510 | 65 | 58 | 61,5 | cloudy | .17 | |
| | | Mean | | | Mean | | | Total | 4,53 in. 1.81 in. | |

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, westerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,542 inches—thermometer, 61° 5.—Total of evaporation, 4,53 inches.—Rain 1,81 inch.

Notes.—2d Very rainy day—8th. Frequent thunder and lightning in the evening—wind high.—27th. Rainy morning—28th. Very rainy day—some lightning in the evening.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for JULY, 1811.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Albion Fire and Life Ass. | £54 per share | London Dock Stock | £124 per cent. |
| Globe Ditto | £118 do. | — Scrip | £22 do. pm. |
| Imperial Ditto | £90 do. | Commercial Road | £130 per cent. |
| Grand Junction Canal | £200 do. | East London Water-Works | £155 per share |
| Grand Surrey Ditto | £100 do. | Grand Junction Ditto | £5 do. pm. |
| Kennet and Avon Ditto | £36 do. | South London Ditto | £105 do. |
| Wilts and Berks | £26 do. | West Middlesex Ditto | £90 do. |
| East India Dock Stock | £125 per cent. | | |

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

| Date. | Bank Stock. | 3 Pr. Ct. Consols. | 3 pr. ct. Red. | 4 pr. ct. Cons. | Navy 5 pr. ct. | Long Ann. | Omnium pr. ct. | Impl. 3 pr. ct. | Impl. Ann. | Irish 5 S. pr. ct. | S. Sea Ann. | India Stock | India Bonds. | Exchgr. Bills. | St. Lott. Tickets. | Cons. for Ac. |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| June 21 | — | Shut | 63 | 70½ | 97½ | 16½ | 0½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | Shut | 17 Pm. | 1 Dis. | — | 64½ |
| 22 | — | — | 62½ | 70½ | 97 | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 18 Pm. | Par | — | 63½ |
| 24 | Hol. | — | — | 70½ | — | 16½ | — | 61½ | — | 93½ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25 | 230 | — | 62½ | 70½ | 97½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 63½ | — | 18 Pm. | Par | — | 64 |
| 26 | 236 | — | 62½ | 70½ | Shut | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 21 Pm. | Par | — | 64½ |
| 27 | 235 | — | 62½ | 70½ | 97½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 63½ | — | 20 Pm. | 1 Dis. | — | 64 |
| 28 | 234½ | — | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | 63½ | — | 15 Pm. | 1 Dis. | — | 63½ |
| 29 | 234 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| July 1 | — | — | 62½ | 70½ | 96½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | 232½ | — | 62½ | 70½ | 96½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 63½ | — | 17 Pm. | Par | — | 63½ |
| 3 | 232½ | — | 62½ | 70½ | 97 | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | 62½ | — | 16 Pm. | Par | — | 63½ |
| 4 | 232½ | — | 62½ | 70½ | 97 | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 18 Pm. | 1 Pm. | — | 64½ |
| 5 | 233 | — | 62½ | 70½ | 97 | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 20 Pm. | 2 Pm. | — | 64 |
| 6 | 233 | — | 62½ | 70½ | 96½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 21 Pm. | 1 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 7 | — | 62 a 1 | 62½ | 70 | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | 62½ | — | 21 Pm. | 1 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 8 | — | 62 a 1 | 62½ | 70 | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | — | 21 Pm. | 1 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 9 | — | 62 a 2 | 62½ | 70 | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | — | 21 Pm. | 2 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 10 | 234 | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | 93½ | — | — | — | 2 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 11 | 233 | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 12 | 234 | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | — | — | — | 63½ | — | 13 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 13 | — | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 14 | 233½ | 62 a 1 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 15 | 233½ | 61 a 1 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 16 | 235 | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 6½ | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 17 | 235½ | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 18 | 235½ | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 6½ | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 19 | 238½ | 61 a 2 | 62½ | 70½ | 93½ | 16½ | 2 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 6½ | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 6 Pm. | — | 63½ |
| 20 | 239½ | 62 a 2 | 63½ | 70½ | 94 | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | 6½ | — | 12 Pm. | 2 a 7 Pm. | — | 63½ |

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THE
Repository
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Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,
 For SEPTEMBER, 1811.

VOL. VI.

The Thirty-third Number.

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Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month as published, may have it sent to them, free of Postage, to New-York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at £4 12s. per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post-Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-Lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at £4 12s. per Annum, by Mr. SERJEANT, of the General Post-Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any part of the East Indies, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.

We have more than once found it necessary to request authors and publishers to transmit any intelligence intended for insertion in the Repository on or before the 18th day of every month, and are again obliged to repeat this intimation. The non-appearance of several articles of this kind in our present number is occasioned by their having reached us after the department of our miscellany to which they belong was made up.

The engraving of the Conservatory at Carleton-House, given in the present number, will be followed by views of other parts of that magnificent mansion, taken expressly for this work by the special permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The Blue Devils of Woodstock, and The Walk, or Pedigree, are received. We are duly thankful for the warning which accompanied them, though for our own parts we are under no apprehension whatever respecting the little methodistical hypocrite. If, therefore, we decline the insertion of those pieces, we assure the writer it is less from the fear of exposing ourselves to danger, than from a concern lest their exhibition in print might spoil the genteel run which they have in manuscript.

THE
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For SEPTEMBER, 1811.

The Thirty-third Number.

The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNIUS.

(Continued from p. 67.)

MISS K. There is an anecdote of a celebrated painter, who, for some time, was considered as very defective in his art, but who, as we are told, made interest with a man that was entrusted by Michael Angelo with the keys of the pope's chapel, which he was painting, to be admitted to see this great work. From a glance of light, it is said, he immediately conceived ideal painting, which raised him at once out of the poverty of common nature. If this be true, he probably observed in Michael Angelo's sketches, when the scaffolding of the art, if I may so call it, was about them, the winding, concave flourishes, and long lines, that had not only to do with the parts in particular, but with the whole composition, like a full chorus of music. He saw in a moment, by these flourishing lines, which were then apparent, the trick—the totality—the variegated unity. Having discovered this, he found that he could do the same; throw his figures and every other part on these flourishes, and was immediately enrolled in the list of great painters. This observation, simple as it may seem, is unknown to all inferior painters; because it is so potent, that if they were acquainted with it, they would no longer be inferior. The artist in question probably found, that if he did not like his own scrolls, he might borrow scrolls ready flourished. He found, perhaps, that from

one figure he could make twenty or fifty if he chose, all different to the common eye, though radically and in reality the same. What genius is required if this can be done?

Miss *Eve*. I repeat your words like an echo: what genius is required if this can be done? I can imagine that if I wanted a head of hair harmonious and well arranged like Goltzius, Tibaldi, or even Michael Angelo, I might copy it from the eternally grinning or frowning lion's mane, with a human face, on the knocker of a street door. Who would discover this, or a thousand originals of this sort, that might thus be copied, and almost, if not quite, as scientifically arranged as the works of the above masters?

Miss *K*. Look here, Miss *Eve*, is a tracing-paper with about fifty heads of spears and halberts, all different. These I traced from different designs, to be used when wanted. They are so various that I could hardly think of one different, and yet it is likely that the next I see may be very different from any of them. Such is the variety furnished by nature, or rather by art, and the works of our predecessors. Extend this idea to helmets, armour, and many other things that are wanted, and what variety it produces! How it enriches our pictures! This makes the universe tributary to our works. What an appearance of immense genius it confers! and after all it is but as a trick!

Miss *Eve*. I was some time ago with a company, when a person engaged to be in another room and to call, every time a penny-piece was thrown up in the room where

the company was, whether head or woman. This seemed impossible, and was not believed; but it was, nevertheless, done for twenty successive calls. This seemed very surprising; but when we were informed that a confederate among the company had called out when the penny-piece came head, *What is it?* and when it came woman, *What is it now?* what astonished us so much immediately sunk to nothing.

I know that many writers, perhaps all the best, practise what is very similar. Macheath, Gay's principal character in the *Beggars' Opera*, is borrowed from Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. The original Macheath is Moll's Lancashire husband in that celebrated novel. How affecting is that part, when the captain is brought to Newgate, where Mrs. Flanders, his wife, has been under sentence of death, and when she comes muffled in her hood, such as was then commonly worn, as if to try if she can recognize him as one who had robbed her on the highway; and after some time viewing one whom she loved so much, and had not seen so long, she bursts into tears, and says, "My dear, do you not know me?" Defoe understood and copied nature, witness this novel and *Roxana*.

Miss *K*. Gay also wrote the songs of the *Beggars' Opera* to tunes already the most popular. Instead of these methods, bad writers and bad artists trust entirely to their own genius and their own tunes, and fail. Southern's *Oroonoko* is from Mrs. Behn's story of that unfortunate prince, which she copied from nature. Half a day would not suffice to mention the

borrowings of our best poets. They have all adopted the histories and stories of the ancients; even Shakspeare himself has borrowed most of the plots of his plays.

Miss Eve. He, who the greatest authorities say was

Fancy's darling child,

Who warbled sweet his wood-notes wild,
whom, when an infant, Gray represents the muse addressing in these words:—

This pencil take, she said—

Thine too these keys, immortal boy;

This can unlock the gates of joy,

Of horror that and thrilling fears,

And ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears.

Will you tell me, Miss K. from what sources Shakspeare borrowed some of his principal plays?

Miss K. The plot of *Romeo and Juliet* was borrowed from one of Bandillo's novels, and *Othello* from one of Cynthio's; *Cymbeline* from Boccaccio's novels; *Timon of Athens* from Lucian's *Dialogues*; the *Winter's Tale* from *Dorastus and Faunia*; *Troilus and Cressida* from Chaucer; the comedy of *Errors* from Plautus's *Mœnecchi*; *Anthony and Cleopatra* from Plutarch; *Measure for Measure* from Cynthio's *Carolini*; *Macbeth* from Buchanan and other Scotch writers, &c. &c.

Miss Eve. What are Shakspeare's dates?

Miss K. He was eldest son to John Shakspeare, or as some write the name, Shakspere, a woolcomber at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he was born April 16, 1564. His father put him to the free-school in that town, having a large family to provide for, but soon took him away to follow his own business at home.

When about seventeen he married a neighbour's daughter named Hathaway. It is said that he soon afterwards confederated with some young men in stealing deer, and, to avoid the consequences, fled to London, and joined a company of actors at the Red Bull, St. John's-street, Smithfield. Here he attempted to write, and the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* is said to have been his first production. He died April 23, 1615, aged 51, and was buried at the great church at Stratford. He is said to have written forty-two plays, though six are doubted. His merits are such that it has been observed, that if six of the best plays ever produced by all other dramatic writers were opposed to his best six, the advantage would be on the side of Shakspeare.

Miss Eve. Which are the six doubtful pieces?

Miss K. *The Puritan*, *Pericles*, *Prince of Tyre*, the *Yorkshire Tragedy*, *Sir John Oldcastle*, *Lochrine*, and the *London Prodigal*. Some also doubt *Thomas Lord Cromwell* and the *Gentlemen of Verona*. Of the latter it is observed, that it seems too bad to have come from the pen of Shakspeare, but too good to have been produced by any other writer.

Miss Eve. I think there were a great many playhouses in London when Shakspeare wrote.

Miss K. Yes, but of a very inferior kind—at Blackfriars; Whitefriars; the Theatre, the situation of which is unknown; the Curtain at Shoreditch; the Globe at Bank-side; the Red Bull at the upper end of St. John's-street; the Fortune in Whitecross-street, in the place now called Playhouse-yard; the

Fortune, the Swan, and the Rose and Hope. The Fortune is said to have been the oldest in London. The Globe was destroyed by fire during the performance of Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.* in 1613. The Fortune was burned in 1621.

At this period there were neither scenes nor actresses, the female parts being performed by effeminate young men, till the Restoration in 1660, when scenes and actresses were introduced, which added much to the gaiety of the voluptuous reign of Charles II.

Miss *Eve*. On this subject I have read this anecdote, that soon after the Restoration, Charles II. going one evening to the theatre, the curtain did not, as usual, draw up immediately, on which he sent to enquire the reason. Word was brought in excuse, that his Majesty was not expected so soon, and the queen who was to appear in the first act was just then getting shaved.

Miss *K*. To shew the power of method and perseverance, I read and understood Shakspeare's plays in about two months, in the winter
 years old. My aunt used to sit by the fire in our parlour, perhaps sewing, at the same table with Susan and myself, and Romeo on a stool. Between tea and supper I generally read four acts, and had plenty of time for occasional remarks; for my aunt and Susan have both a taste for literature. I read the concluding act after supper. In this way, in less than two months, I understood all Shakspeare's characters, which proved a source of great amusement, and enabled me to enjoy them much more at the theatre, the Shakspeare gallery, &c.

I have almost forgotten to observe, that Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice* is borrowed from a story with which he has taken great liberties. A Jew, in the original, was the oppressed debtor, and a christian the inhuman creditor.

Of Gay's *Beggars' Opera* it is observed, that it made Gay rich, and Rich (the manager) gay. Gay was, no doubt, a real genius; but it is not likely that his genius, unassisted, would have produced a piece that would have commanded such unexampled success as to run 87 successive nights as this did in 1727, when first acted. Those who would be gay or rich by the arts of painting or poetry must borrow.

Drawing-books have their use, and are, indeed, indispensibly necessary for a good foundation; but their utility is exceedingly increased when the instruction to be derived from them is combined with other methods of procedure.

Miss *Eve*. What drawing-books do you think the best?

Miss *K*. For figures that etched in soft ground by Maria Cosway, after drawings by her husband, R. Cosway, R. A. in 36 plates; for cattle and trees, those of Huet Villiers, and for the latter also Laporte's; for landscape Bryant's, forming a series in chalk, Indian ink, and colouring in twelve numbers; and for cattle, figures, and trees united, that of Mannskirch.

As you were observing, an artist may copy from lions' heads on the knockers of doors. Some might ridicule this, because they are so unfortunate as to want comprehension; for it is certain that thousands of such sources, which it would appear ridiculous to enumerate, would largely contribute to facility,

variety, and rich invention. There is often nature, simplicity, feeling, nay, even sublime invention in the wood-cuts on ballads. These refined on by the artist's imagination may produce something very superior to what could have been accomplished without this adventitious assistance. Who could detect the plagiarisms from pictures and drawings by various artists which never were and never will be engraved! What may be gained by parodying, or (where we think ourselves safe) borrowing from the antique and the most celebrated modern productions, is incalculable; and if detected, we may say, "The greatest masters did this: it was not through poverty I did it. I took a fancy to that figure, turn," &c. The turns of figures, drapery, the roll or ringlets of hair, and a thousand such like things may be so copied or parodied, and afterwards added to or subtracted from by ourselves. The superiority which this confers is so great as to entitle to the highest honours and the most liberal pecuniary emolument.

In the works of Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Corregio, Parmegiano, &c. the parts are often so harmoniously, so gracefully arranged, that it is scarcely possible for them to be better imagined. If from the best of them I were to take a head-dress or bosom, and where these lines of drapery run so harmoniously, I were to place in my picture diamonds or other jewels, flowers or other ornaments, these arrangements would display equal elegance and taste. Add to this, the light, shadow, and machinery of colours may also be borrowed. If this can be done, and it is obvious that it

may, an artist, by means of such methods, may do almost as well without genius as with it. If these methods so artfully disguise plagiarisms, that the first artists cannot often detect them, what chance have they who are not of the profession? I am so convinced of the truth of what I have advanced, that I make no doubt some artists of a penetrating genius are unknown, and will for ever remain unknown, to the public, struggling at the bottom of their profession; while others, very far their inferiors, by artful methods, such as I have endeavoured to point out, are soaring aloft and enjoying honours that seem naturally to belong to some who will never have them, nor ever be thought to deserve them.

The art of telling the story well, poetical invention, &c. may also be thus borrowed. Whatever can be invented should also be added to by every advantage; and what may be copied from select nature should never be neglected. O Miss Eve, were I not a female I would range about—I would live with peasants in their cottages—I would be as one of themselves and catch their manners—I would see what was truly rural, and would copy it—youth and beauty, carolling and turning the spinning wheel, surrounded by the rosy blossoms of spring; the sun darting on the window above the cool sequestered shade. Thus would I do in every other department. I would take advantage of the works of art, and neglect nature. I would copy or imagine select, ideal nature.

Miss Eve. The art of pilfering with impunity, no doubt, makes many men rich, has been the origin of

many noble families, and produced many eminent artists. I have long since imagined what is the proper definition of *ideal*—out of the many ways in which things may be considered to cull or select the best in every department. I now hear a woman in a neighbouring street crying *Mackarel all alive, ho! four for a shilling!* practising deception in her way; for who ever saw a mackarel alive in London? According to the ideal, if I had to paint a mackarel, I would not call this wo-

man and buy one for three-pence; I would go where they are caught and chuse one of the finest, with colours that glisten like silver and gold, green, blue, purple, with hues more brilliant and varied than the brightest rainbow. This brightness and brilliancy I would emulate and set off by the cold colours of other fish, perhaps oysters, and proceed in the same way with every thing else. This explains, I think, election, selection, the grand ideal.
JUNINUS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

(Continued from p. 73.)

HAVING in our former numbers given some particulars respecting this inhospitable country, the present article shall be confined to the most striking particulars relative to its inhabitants, their manners, customs, dress, &c. given in the narrative of our traveller.

MEN OF ICELAND.

On his arrival off the island, a boat with some pilots on board, brought the first Icelanders he had ever seen, and afforded him an opportunity of making the following observations:—

We were delighted, says he, at seeing some new faces, in spite of their nastiness and stench; and their grotesque appearance afforded us much amusement. I cannot say that I observed any thing strikingly peculiar in their features; their faces were rather broad, and as to colour, none of the fairest. Their stature was in general small, but one or two of them were rather tall, and I think not much less than six feet high.

Some had pretty long beards, while others had as much only as would remain after the operation of shaving had been performed with a blunt knife or a pair of scissars. As to their hair, it was altogether in a state of nature, untouched by a comb, and hung over their backs and shoulders; it was matted together, and visibly swarming with little vermin and their eggs, which are the constant attendants of that part of the human body when cleanliness is neglected. Their dress was simple enough, and warm; it consisted of a woollen shirt, a short waistcoat and jacket of coarse blue cloth, or wadmal, and still coarser trowsers of the same material, but undyed; the buttons were mostly of horn, and were probably of Danish manufacture. They had on stockings of coarse worsted, and shoes made of seal or sheep-skin. Their gloves, too, were of the same materials as the stockings, that is to say, knitted worsted, made without divisions

for the fingers, but having two appendages on each of them for the thumb. By this contrivance, when a boatman in rowing feels his hands galled from the inside of the glove being wet and dirty, he turns the glove on the same hand, and has a dry and clean side against the palm. An Iceland hat is well contrived to keep the rain from the neck and shoulders; for it is furnished with an immense brim which hangs down behind, in a manner not much unlike that which our London porters to the coal vessels make use of, but is equally large before. This and the buttons appeared to be the only articles of their dress which were of foreign manufacture. When they talked, they seemed to be much animated, and had a great deal of action with their hands and heads; but when any thing was said or offered to them which gave them pleasure, they made it apparent by scratching and rubbing themselves violently, and writhing the body so as to cause it to chafe against their clothes; thereby indicating that they were sorely afflicted with a complaint said to be very troublesome in the northern parts of our own island. These poor creatures swallowed the provisions that we gave them with a most voracious appetite, and by means of their excellent sets of teeth, our hardest biscuits were soon reduced to a digestible shape. With our snuff and tobacco they were highly pleased, and even boys of fourteen or fifteen years of age held out their hands for a piece of tobacco, whilst I was dividing some among the men. They invited us in their turn to partake of their snuff, but when they presented their boxes, we were at a

loss how to get a pinch; for their boxes are shaped generally like a small flask, with an extremely narrow neck and mouth, which is stoppered by a plug or peg of wood, fastened by its upper end to the neck of the box by means of a piece of string. The sides are carved with ornaments of various kinds, and inlaid very neatly with brass or silver; at the bottom, by means of a large hole, which is closed by a screw, the snuff is admitted into the box, and our pilots soon shewed us their method of getting it out for use, which was by holding their heads back, and inserting the mouth of the box into one of their nostrils; when, by two or three gentle shakes, a sufficient quantity is admitted into the nose to produce the desired effect. Nothing more was then required but to wipe away the superfluous particles from the nose, by drawing the back of the hand across it. However, this is not the only, although the general method of making use of their chief luxury; for the more moderate snuff-takers will be satisfied by shaking some upon the back of their hand, and then inhaling it with their nostrils; or by expanding their fore-finger and thumb, so as to form a little pit or hollow at the base of the thumb which will contain half a nostril full; but by this method more is wasted. It is perhaps one of the most disagreeable features among the generality of the Icelanders, both men and women, that their nostrils are always overflowing with this precious dust.

WOMEN OF ICELAND.

A hundred natives, principally women, welcomed us to their island, and shouted on our landing. It was now the season for drying fish,

and they were employed in this operation. Some were turning those that were laid out to dry upon the beach; another group was carrying on hand-barrows the fish from the drying place to a spot higher up the beach; where other persons were employed in packing them in great stacks, and pressing them down with stones to make them flat. Most of this business was performed by women, some of whom were very stout and lusty, but excessively filthy, and as we passed the crowd a strong and very rancid smell assailed our noses. The first peculiarity about the women which strikes the attention of a stranger, is the remarkable tightness of their dress about the breast, where the jacket is, from their early infancy, always kept so closely laced as to be quite flat, which, while it must be a great inconvenience to them, entirely ruins their figure in the eyes of those who come from a more civilized part of the world. Their dress is not otherwise unbecoming, and, from its warmth, must be well suited to the climate. Upon their heads, in their working or common dress, they wear a blue woollen cap, with a long point, which hangs down by the side of the head, and is terminated by a tassel nearly resembling such as is worn by many of our horse soldiers in their undress uniform; and this tassel is often ornamented with silver wire. When they have this head-dress their long and dirty hair is suffered to hang over their shoulders to a great length: but not so when the *faldur*, or dress cap, is worn; then the hair is carefully tucked up, so that none of it is seen. As, however, I shall confine myself at pre-

sent to the dress of those females whom I saw at work when I landed, I shall reserve my description of the dress of the richer people till another opportunity. Over a great number, I cannot tell how many, of coarse woollen petticoats and a shirt of the same material, they wear a thick petticoat, or rather gown without sleeves; for there are two apertures for the arms, made of blue or black cloth, and fastened down the breast either by lacing, or, as is more common, with silver clasps. This gown, however, is not, any more than their petticoats, so long as to conceal much of their ill-shaped legs, otherwise it would be a great hindrance to their walking among the rocks. A short jacket of the same stuff, which has sometimes a little skirt, goes over the gown, and is fastened likewise about the breast with brass or silver clasps, or by lacing. Their stockings are of coarse wool, knitted and dyed black; and their shoes made of the skins of sheep or seals. In laborious employments the women, as well as the men, frequently threw off their jackets, and worked with nothing but their worsted shirt-sleeves over their arms. As to the features of this group of ladies the generality of them were assuredly not cast in nature's happiest mould, and some of the old women were the very ugliest mortals I had ever seen; but among the younger ones there were a few who would be reckoned pretty even in England; and in point of fairness of complexion, an Iceland girl, who has not been too much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, will stand the comparison with the ladies of any country. They are

generally of a shorter stature than our women, but have a good deportment, and, to judge from their appearance, enjoy an excellent state of health.

DRESS OF AN ICELANDIC LADY.

Having had, for the first time, an opportunity of observing carefully the dress of an Icelandic lady, which is different from that of other countries; I shall avail myself of the present occasion of describing it at some length, which I am the better able to do since I had the good fortune to bring one of the richest in the island safe to England with me. I have preserved also an Icelandic account of the different articles it is composed of, from an English translation, of which I have borrowed great part of what follows.

To begin then with the *faldur*, or head-dress. This is the most singular and unbecoming part. The inside is composed of a number of pieces of paper, folded into an oblong shape, and neatly covered with two white linen handkerchiefs, in such a way that below the bottom of the paper they are formed into a sort of cap, that fits the head and goes on nearly as far as the ears, which are, however, always exposed, whilst the hair is carefully twisted into a knot on the crown of the head and entirely concealed. From the top of the head to the extremity the *faldur* measures 18 inches, and from a cylindrical shape below becomes gradually compressed, till the upper part is quite flat and bends over the front, in a manner that somewhat resembles an ostrich feather, though sadly inferior to it in elegance. Its width at top is 5½ inches, lower down

near the head 4½ inches. The part which covers the head is bound round, to keep it on more securely, with two handsome chequered silk handkerchiefs, like a turban, but more tightly. The upper part is stiffened with numerous rows of pins. Three gilt silver ornaments are fastened to the front of the *faldur*, about eight or ten inches above the top of the head, of a spherical shape, hollow, ornamented with open work, and richly embossed. From these hang knobs of the same metal, and rings with leaf-like appendages; in the center of the ring is an embossed figure of the Blessed Virgin with our Saviour in her arms. The *upphlutur*, or bodice, is made of fine green velvet, bound with a narrow strip of gold lace, with two broad bands of the same materials, and of elegant workmanship in front, and three on the back. This is fastened before all the way down the middle, by means of six large clasps of silver gilt, on each side of the opening, as large as a half-crown, and finely embossed with flowers; and these clasps are rendered more conspicuous by being fixed upon a border of black velvet with a red edge. From the bodice depends a green petticoat of fine cloth, which goes over several others of wadmal. Over this is worn another petticoat, *fat*, of fine blue broad cloth, which of course conceals the green one; it is bound with red at the bottom, just above which is a broad border of flowers of various colours worked in tambour. Over the petticoat, in front, is worn an apron, *svynta*, made of the same materials, ornamented with flowers like the petticoat, and bordered all round with red. From the upper part of it

hang three large silver gilt ornaments; the center one spherical, the lateral ones hemispherical; all hollow, richly ornamented and embossed, and having a silver leaf depending from each, which, together with many of the other ornaments, when the wearer is in motion, contribute no little to make a jingling noise, like horses with bells attached to them. Just beneath these ornaments, the petticoat is fastened by means of the *lyndi*, or girdle, which is nearly five feet in length, and composed of a number of oblong pieces of silver about an inch and a half long, and an inch wide, sewed, with the extremities close together, upon a piece of green velvet, so that it forms a number of joints, and is easily bent round the body and fastened with a buckle; one end is suffered to hang down in front of the apron, and nearly reaches the bottom of it. All these joints are gilt, and beautifully ornamented with open work and raised knobs of silver. The jacket, *treja*, which goes over and conceals a part of the bodice, is made of black velvet; the seams and borders of the sleeves ornamented with fine gold lace, with another stripe of the same down the breast, and gold embroidery near the opening in front, which, at the bottom, is never fastened, but left wide to exhibit the ornaments of the bodice. The *kraga* is a stiff and flat collar, an inch and a half wide, completely encircling the neck, and fastened to the upper part of the jacket; this is also embroidered with gold, and sets off the pretty face of an Icelandic girl to great advantage: from the opening in the sleeve hang spherical ornaments called *ermaknappa*, of silver gilt, instead of

buttons. The *halstrefell* is merely a piece of white linen, put round the neck, over which is bound the *hals sikener*, or neck-handkerchief, of purple silk. Around this, the *hals festi*, neck-chain, threefeet and a half long, of silver gilt, and of very curious workmanship, is wound three times; by which means it covers about two inches in depth of the blue silk, and has a very good effect upon it. On one end of it is fastened a large bracelet, *nisti*, curiously ornamented, and hung round with the initials of the owner; this also is of silver gilt. The stockings, *socka*, of an Icelandic lady are generally of dark blue worsted; the shoes, *shor*, are made of the skin of seals or sheep: an oblong piece is slit down two or three inches before and behind, and sewed up somewhat in the form of the foot, which it soon takes the shape of by stretching, and is drawn tight by a leather thong running along the edge and tied over the foot. This dress is applicable only to unmarried ladies of rank. To the wedding dress two rich ornaments are added; one is the *koffur*, or fillet, worn round the head-dress; it is made in the same manner, and of the same materials, as the girdle, but more elegantly wrought, and the joints are fastened upon gold lace. In the front are the initials of the wearer embossed, surmounted by a crown set with precious stones. The other ornament is the *herdafesti*, shoulder-chain, made entirely of silver gilt, of considerable weight, and of most exquisite workmanship. This connects seven circular pieces of silver, each as large as a crown-piece, ornamented with silver wire, twisted and dispersed in various figures. The chain is a double

one, going over each shoulder, and is terminated behind by a large silver gilt medal, two inches and three quarters in diameter, and representing in relief on one side the crucifixion, and on the other Abraham about to offer up his son Isaac, with Latin superscriptions. This medal, which is supposed to have been cast in Denmark, and is in excellent preservation, has the date 1537 inscribed upon the altar. The two ends of the chain are connected in front by a long transverse piece of silver gilt, elegantly embossed and ornamented; to which is suspended a large cross of the same metal, which hangs down upon the breast, and has in the center of it a box for holding perfumes. The lid of this box bears in relief the figure of the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms, and on the under side, a representation of God the Father, in the likeness of an old man, in robes, having a sort of crown upon his head: he is sitting upon a throne, and supports with his hands between his knees our Saviour upon the cross, while the Holy Spirit, like a dove with outstretched wings, is hovering upon his head. At the four extremities of the cross are the symbolical representations of the Evangelists.

This cross has been in a family in Iceland upwards of 500 years.

The *koffur* and *herdafesti* are laid aside after the wedding, and the married lady, in addition to the clothes already described, is never to make her appearance abroad without the *kempa*, an outer coat or habit of cloth, with broad borders of velvet of the same colour, fastened all the way down before from the chin to the bottom, by means of numerous large clasps of silver gilt, and ornamented with two large circular plates of the same metal, on the breasts, richly embossed, and adorned with little leaves and the initials of the wearer set in stones. The *uppslog* are cuffs of black velvet with gold embroidery. It is needless to observe, that the manufactures of Iceland afford neither linen, silk, gold lace, nor broad cloth: these are Danish produce; but all the other articles of the dress are made in the country. Of course, the ornaments of other dresses are not all exactly like what I have here described, but vary according to the fancy of the artist or the wearer, and few are now to be met with of equal value with those just described.

(To be continued.)

ON THE PETRIFYING QUALITY OF SEA-WATER.

TO THE EDITOR,

SIR,

CONSCIOUS that your *Repository* is always open to every branch of natural history, and to any query which science may suggest, permit me, through its medium, to request an explanation of the following

circumstances.—Having, for the last twelve months, resided on the Norfolk coast, I devoted a considerable portion of my time to rambles on the beach, and have been fortunate enough to pick up a tolerable share of jet, amber, and cor-

nelian; but what most surprises me is, that I have frequently found petrifications of various sorts left by the tide; such as oyster-shells ingrafted on stones, logs of wood, and other substances of a durable nature, which, I think, far exceed in hardness those petrifications that are formed by fresh-water springs. The principles upon which these

inland springs act have been clearly proved; but how a body of salt water can possess a petrifying quality, I cannot conceive: therefore, I must leave it to the decision of those whose judgment in *scientia naturæ* exceeds that of

Your humble Servant,

INQUISITOR.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XV.

(Continued from p. 83.)

SUCH was Eupator's interesting narrative, which seemed to have fatigued him in some degree; we, therefore, forbore demanding any further illustration on several points of his recital, thanking him kindly for the trouble he had given himself to satisfy our curiosity. Mons. le Marquis de Vallignac, who had begun to take a drawing of our new friend, exclaimed, "C'est dormir comme un sabot:" and Mr. Dentzner, pulling out his repeater, informed us of the time of the day, observing, that probably in another hour's time the heat would have sufficiently abated to enable us to introduce our new friend to the upper regions with safety. Eupator instantly fixed his eyes with surprise on Mr. Dentzner's watch; asked what it was, and, on being informed that it contained a complicated mechanism by which we were able to ascertain the hour of the day, he begged to be shewn the instrument. The Roman surveyed the outside, and especially the dial-plate, with the utmost attention; but his astonishment arose to the highest pitch when Mr. Dentzner made it strike

the hour, and still more when he opened the case and exhibited its interior works.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" exclaimed Eupator, "what a useful, what a sublime invention! what ingenuity, what labour and patience its construction require! Its use on travels at night, in war, indeed in every transaction of life, all of which are more or less regulated by time, must be eminently great. How superior to our sun-dials, to our hour-glasses and clumsy clepsydras*! No doubt some keen Greek or other was the inventor of this excellent work."

MR. DENTZNER. I ask your pardon, Eupator, one of my countrymen, a German, a citizen of Nurnberg, invented the first of these instruments.

EUP. What dost thou say? a German, one of those barbarians, who, in my time, lived like savage animals in forests and bogs, clad in the skins of wild beasts, feeding upon acorns and horse-flesh? Impossible! thou art joking. The

* Water-clocks.

figures on the dial, which are surely in Roman characters, contradict thy assertion. The Germans were even ignorant of the use of letters.

DENTZ. I appeal to my companions to attest my veracity.—(*We nodded assent.*)

EUP. Thou astonishest me, friend. Believe me, for a clock like this in my time would have been paid its weight in the most precious stone. As it is, I dare say, considering the labour required in its construction, its price is only within the reach of princes and very wealthy individuals.

DENTZ. By no means, Eupator! Although luxury requires them at all prices, a watch may be bought for less money than a coat. Few tradesmen are without one. Many of our boys even wear them. And as to the figures in Roman characters, they are merely employed on account of their being more generally known than any others, and upon the whole more uniform. For you are very much mistaken, my good Eupator, if you suppose my countrymen of the present day the same as your contemporary Tacitus has described them. According to him, we certainly then were ignorant of the use of letters; but times may be supposed to have changed in the space of 17 centuries. To convince you of the truth of what I advance, look at this book, written by a countryman of mine, Winckelmann, on the discoveries made in the excavation of your native town and its neighbour, Herculaneum, which, on that account, I fortunately happen to have brought along with me this morning.

EUP. The characters are unlike any I am acquainted with; neither

Roman, Greek, Punic, nor Egyptian; nor do the leaves on which they are written resemble our papyrus or parchment: but the elegance and uniformity of the character proves, that thy nation possesses penmen very superior to our copyists.

DENTZ. The leaves are made of the rags of our cast-off linen; and the characters are *printed*, not made with the pen as you suppose.

EUP. Printed I do not comprehend your meaning.

DENTZ. The art of printing consists in arranging movable characters cast in metal, letter for letter according to the words of an author. The characters, so placed and confined page for page within a frame, are then covered with a black liquid composition resembling ink, and, by a powerful mechanical apparatus, impressed on the sheets of the paper you see.

EUP. No doubt the method which thou describest is productive of greater regularity and uniformity in the appearance of the letters; but what is gained that way cannot be recompensed by the immense labour and time which such a tedious process must needs require, and the consequent high price which a book thus printed, as thou callest it, must be sold at to pay the workman for his trouble.

DENTZ. The first labour, it is true, is tedious, but that trouble is amply recompensed by an important advantage. The characters once arranged and fixed in their proper order may be impressed successively on many thousands of separate sheets, and thus the copies of one book multiplied almost endlessly. In this manner one man may print

several hundreds of copies in less time than he would be able to write one: proceeding from the same prototype, all must necessarily be equally correct, equally uniform, and alike beautiful; and, what is more, the price of this book, procured by so easy and expeditious a method of multiplying copies, cannot amount to one-tenth part of the money which would be paid for one written by a pen.

SELF. Even the first labour of composing the types, our friend Eupator will probably imagine less tedious, when I inform him, by way of example, that the most voluminous debates of the British senate, protracted sometimes till late after midnight, are read in print the next morning at breakfast by many thousands of citizens, indeed by any one that can afford to gratify his patriotic curiosity at the expence of a sum not exceeding the value of two persons' consumption of bread for one day. The works of Virgil, of Horace, or of Julius Cæsar, may each be bought in elegant binding for less than the price of a pair of shoes.

EUP. The invention of clocks and watches exacted my astonishment; but what you just now have been relating respecting the art of printing is so full of the marvellous, that it almost baffles the implicit credit which I fain would grant to your assertions. What, the whole of the works of Cæsar for a pair of shoes? The deliberations of last night's senate in the hands of many thousand citizens the next morning? Is it possible? Yet, to own the truth, the process you have been good enough to describe appears perfectly adequate to produce

the effect you mention, however marvellous. What a field you have opened to me for reflection! My limited ideas can scarcely compass the important consequences which must have resulted from so divine, yet so simple, an invention, which must unlock, to the poorest of mankind, the gates of learning and science, accessible in our age but to the wealthy, many of whom preferred the gratification of sensual appetite to the pleasure derived from the pursuit of knowledge. I can easily imagine how, under such favourable circumstances, learning, philosophy, and the liberal arts must have spread in every direction, must indeed have become universal; what immense and rapid strides towards perfection the sciences must have made; what libraries must have been collected at so cheap a rate! Oh! happy, thrice happy, on whom the gods have bestowed so valuable a blessing! I say the gods, for the mortal who invented the art of printing must have been inspired by the breath of divine intelligence. His name deserves to be handed down with gratitude to the latest posterity. Monuments of gold, nay temples, were surely erected to so great a benefactor of mankind?

DENTZ. Neither, to my knowledge, Eupator! But what need has the man of monuments of gold or marble? Every book that is printed is a memorial of the fame of Gutenberg.

EUP. A barbarian, no doubt, from the sound of the name?

DENTZ. A barbarian, if you please; but a German.

EUP. Again a German? How droll! that the invention of making

the most important use of letters should proceed from a people at my time utterly ignorant of them. There is Brochovistus, the captain of the Emperor's German guards, he has been a twelvemonth learning to sign his name only. If I live, friend, I shall visit thy country, which, like Greece in our time, must have become the emporium of learning and wisdom.—Once more, I pray, let me cast a look on thy specimen of the art of printing.—(*Turning over the leaves*), Excellent, delightful!—Ha! what do I see? a copy, by Hercules! of a painting in my friend Titius Aristo's dining-room. This surely is not printed too; but drawn on purpose for the illustration of every copy of the book.

DENTZ. I beg your pardon, Eupator, even the drawing is printed, or engraved; as we call it. You shake your head in token of your doubts. Hear me, and then judge. (Here Mr. D. explained the process of engraving with German minuteness and perspicuity, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions on the part of the French marquis, who conceived himself entitled to speak of things which he declared to be *de son ressort, de son metier*). The surprise and admiration of our stranger at this new information equalled his former protestations: "Every moment," said he, "convinces me of the justness of my first remark. I have to become a citizen of a new world, infinitely more perfect and enlightened than that which I left behind. In my time we fondly imagined the genius of my ancestors, the Greeks, had raised the arts to the highest stage of perfectibility. But I am sure, with the facilities of instruction and communication

which the invention of engraving must afford, painting, sculpture, and architecture cannot but have made immense strides towards superior excellence.

SELF. The fact is the reverse, I lament to say: the works of Phidias, Apollonius, and other Greek masters, which time has spared us, are still considered as models of perfection beyond the reach of modern art; the proportions and solidity of ancient architecture, such as we behold in the Parthenon and other Grecian temples, in your amphitheatres, triumphal arches, and other ancient structures, surpass every effort of the present times. *You copied nature, we copy copies*. The facility and frequency of instructive means will diffuse knowledge in a wider range, while they are but secondary agents in forming transcendent mental superiority, to which genius elevates itself by its own powers, with little exterior aid. This observation would, in some respects, even apply to science, some branches of which have received but slight comparative augmentation in the hands of the moderns.

EUP. It is, I suspect, thy modesty, Briton, which inclines thee to undervalue the progress of thy age.—More of this, however, when my own experience shall have enabled me to draw a comparison. But to return to the invention of engraving, which gave rise to thy observation: if it be true that no beneficial effects have resulted from it, I can account for it in no other manner than by supposing the discovery to be of too recent a date to produce any visible consequences as yet.

SELF. Truth prevents us even

from taking the benefit of your liberal supposition. The invention is attributed to one Bockolt of Mentz, your *Moguntiacum*, who lived about the middle of the 15th century.

EUP. What! another German? Have these barbarians then monopolized the wit and ingenuity of all the universe?

DENTZ. Far from it, Eupator! The spirit of research and perseverance inherent in the national character of my countrymen may have given them *some* facilities and advantages over their neighbours in bringing forth the discoveries which the accidental turn of our conversation happened to bring to your notice foremost; discoveries, of which, in general, the least of the benefit arising therefrom remained with their authors, who, like the bees, toil for the use of others. But allowing the Germans the merit of some highly useful discoveries, I should be guilty of great injustice not to declare, that every other nation of Europe has, in a greater or less degree, contributed to the advancement of science, or to the comfort and benefits of the human race. Here is our friend the Briton, for instance. His modesty has hitherto been silent on the discoveries of his enlightened countrymen. He will, therefore, allow me to mention the name of Newton, whose genius and deep thought watched, as it were, Nature in her most hidden operations. To him we owe the knowledge of the attractive power inherent in matter, and of the laws of gravitation resulting from it; from him we hold the theory of light, of its refraction and reflection, and of its prismatic decomposition. His discoveries in astronomy, various and important as they are, appear

more the work of divine intelligence than of the limited sphere of human understanding; and by his enriching the higher fields of mathematics with new theorems and formulas, nay, with entirely new branches of that incomparable science, he has cleared to his successors a road on which they have since rapidly proceeded from one discovery to another, in astronomy as well as in every other department of natural philosophy. But it is not in speculative science alone that the British name stands conspicuous among the moderns. Their inventions and improvements in every species of manufactures are immense. The ingenuity of their machinery has almost superseded manual labour; and to put the former in motion, they have no need of wind, water, or beasts of draught. The marvellous force of vapour alone produces the same effect since the invention of steam-engines by a Briton of the name of Watt. In medicine too, besides the discovery of the circulation of blood by Harvey, Britain can pride itself on the inoculation of both the small-pox and the cow-pox, by means of which many thousands of human beings are saved from the fatal effects of one of the most dangerous diseases.

[You may suppose, dear T. that the starting of the latter subject excited the astonishment of Eupator, who knew as little of the remedy as the disorder itself, and that it required not a little pains to explain to him their nature. When he had seized our meaning, as well as could be expected, he exclaimed, surveying Perninoff, whose face exhibited unequivocal marks of the effects of the disease:]

EUP. Dreadful! horrible! Be-

lieve me, friends, your melancholy description of this scourge of the human race, and the dread of falling its victim myself, would deter me from mixing with a generation thus contaminated, were it not for the harmless remedy which British philanthropy has fortunately devised. The very first thing I propose to do shall be that of getting myself inoculated, as you call it. But pray what infernal demon, or what offended deity, can have afflicted mortals with so destructive a pestilence?

PERN. It is perhaps a fortunate circumstance, Eupator, that our ignorance of its author saves him the curses which otherwise mankind would load him with. The source of the disease is not precisely ascertained, although in all probability it came to us first from *America*.

EUP. One of the furies of Tartarus, no doubt.

PERN. (*Smiling.*) Neither fury nor woman, good Eupator; but a continent, ten times as large as the whole extent of the Roman empire, utterly unknown to your contemporaries, although but four weeks sail westward from the pillars of Hercules.

EUP. (*Shaking his head.*) Thou art amusing me with a dream of Plato's, by placing your continent where the solar disk immerses itself in the waters of ocean, and beyond which eternal night and cold prevail.—Yet stop!—(*in deep meditation, with his hand to his forehead*)—I now recollect a hieroglyphical inscription on the small porphyry obelisk which stands without the Alexandrian gate at Canopus, and the erection of which tradition

ascribes to Repoth, the great astronomer of Memphis. There, if I remember right, the existence of a country west of the Fortunate Isles is mystically alluded to, as abounding in gold, and silver, and precious stones. Should your *America* perhaps be the same?

PERN. The very same! At its first discovery its copper-coloured inhabitants were found bedecked with gold, which they greedily exchanged for our iron, a metal unknown to them. Even now, one year's produce of the inexhaustible mines of America exceeds the money in circulation at your time over the whole Roman empire. Now the discovery of that immense country, which changed the whole face and relations of the ancient world, and which, for ought we know, may at one time assert an ascendancy over it, belongs neither to the Germans nor to Britons. It was a Ligurian mariner, Christophorus Columbus, who, upwards of three hundred years ago, succeeded in realizing Plato's dream, and your friend Repoth's mystic allusion; and his merit is the greater, since the discovery was not, as most others have been, an effect of chance, but the result of mature deliberation, founded on careful observation and scientific deduction, which convinced the bold adventurer of the certainty of his success.

EUP. Bold indeed, to venture so long a voyage on that treacherous element, without any guide, but his own courage and the stars of heaven!

PERN. And the mariner's compass, you should have added; an instrument likewise of modern invention, or use at least, which, to-

gether with the timekeepers invented by Harrison, the Briton's countryman, render a ship's course to the East Indies more safe and certain, than your voyage from Athens to the Heracleotic mouth of the Nile.

(Here was again abundance of work cut out for us. The inexplicable northerly tendency of the magnetic needle, the use of the timekeeper in ascertaining the longitude, the discovery of the maritime route to the East Indies by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, the rich and immense empire acquired in the Eastern hemisphere by an associa-

tion of British merchants—our convict colony in the most distant recess of the globe, our discoveries in the South Seas, and other topics imperceptibly associating themselves with the discourse, formed so many vast and inexhaustible subjects of information to the eager mind of our inquisitive friend.—He seemed totally lost in silent wonder. The vast importations of gold and silver from America, and of the riches of the East, almost set the powers of his conception at defiance.)

(*To be continued.*)

THE SENTENTIOUS WORLD.

Just praise is a debt, but flattery is a present.

The hours of a wise man are lengthened by his ideas, those of a fool by his passions.

Never praise yourself with compliments which may be applied to others with more advantage.

When you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you than that you should hear him.

No man heartily hates him at whom he can laugh.

Light sorrows speak—great grief is dumb.

Never use unnecessary proofs in an indisputable point.

Better one thorn pulled out than all remain.

He who is a troublesome companion to himself will never be an agreeable one to others.

A man should never be too much addicted to any one thing.

Express your sentiments with brevity.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproach of his own heart; his next to escape the censure of the world.

If a great deal of knowledge is not capable of making a man wise, it has a natural tendency to make him vain and arrogant.

Every person should obtain, if possible, a disposition to be pleased.

An ingenious mechanic who employs his time in constructing puppet-shows, is like Swift making riddles.

If I am to suffer, I would rather it should be from the paw of a lion than the hoof of an ass.

Hypocrites are of two kinds—the modish or fashionable, and the vulgar or common. The first endeavours to appear more vicious than he really is, the other wishes to seem more virtuous.

An author should take all methods to humble himself in the opinion he has of his own performances.

It is a certain sign of a bad heart to be inclined to defamation.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. VI.

—A merrier man,
 Within the limits of becoming mirth,
 I never spent an hour's talk without;
 His eye begets occasion for his wit;
 And every object that the one doth catch,
 The other turns to a mirth-moving jest.

SHAKESPEARE.

"EVERY time a man smiles, much more so when he laughs," says the inimitable Sterne, "it adds something to the fragment of life."

-This Shandean aphorism, without having a claim to the being physically true, is equally remote from being physically false. To attain any fixed principles on this subject drawn from the evidence of facts, is scarcely within the reach of philosophical enquiry; for so many circumstances concur in the abbreviation and prolonging of human life, that it is not possible, perhaps, to determine the share which a disposition to cheerfulness or gravity may exclusively have in promoting the one or the other. Nor is it probable, if an anatomist had dissected Heraclitus or Democritus after their deaths, that he would, by a scientific research into their organic systems, have discovered any appearance by which he could judge of their respective living characters; one of whom is represented, by ancient historians, as having laughed through life; while the other is described as being continually dissolved in tears.

That there is less wear and tear of the constitution in the indulgence of mirth than of sorrow, will, I presume, be readily acknowledged; and that cheerfulness and gaiety are more friendly to health than gravity, operating as an active principle,

that is, with its associate habits or its natural causes, is equally apparent. But if we compare those who have been remarkable for the sprightliness of their disposition, and the merriment which marked their hours, with those who are in the more dignified class of philosophers, and whose character bears the stamp of solemn sobriety, it will not be found that life is generally in favour of the laughing, merry-making tribe. Many of our most learned, grave, and scientific men, have had their days extended to a very protracted period. Newton left the world which he had enlightened by his labours, when he had exceeded an age that is seldom allotted to man; Locke attained his seventy-second year: while Scarron, Moliere, Foote, and others of a similar disposition, those merry creatures, who, according to Sterne, might look to the promise of a very long life, had not advanced beyond what is called the middle period of it, when they were summoned to the tomb. Even Sterne himself, as if to controvert his own position, for no man laughed more than he, was, ere he had reached his forty-sixth year, in the silent seclusion of the grave.

But it may be said, with great truth, that such examples prove nothing either one way or the other. Men, who are under the continual influence of frolic and fun, are ever

on the verge of intemperance. As they look to society for their pleasures, they are always in search of what is called pleasurable society; and to whose zest they are themselves so enlivening an addition. Borne away by the stream of pleasure, they are too apt to look for the happiness of life in those gratifications which are calculated to exhilarate the present moment, with little consideration for the future: a career, wherein health, as well as fortune, is too often sacrificed, and the term of life artificially contracted. *A short life and a merry one*, is a maxim by which too many have brought on premature old age, against whose evils laughter will be of little avail. The grave, sedate, and philosophic character, on the contrary, though he may toil in his study, and grow pale by the midnight lamp, necessarily selects temperance for his companion, and leaves nature to the slow and regular operations of decay.

"You laugh too much to grow rich," says a prudent, wealthy old gentleman in the comedy, to a gay, laughing, sporting young country neighbour; and he might have added, with equal propriety—to grow old; not, indeed, from the act itself, for it is a convulsion arising from pleasure, and is as innocent as it is pleasant: but when, instead of being an incidental effect of lively thoughts or grotesque occurrences, it becomes a habit, with all the concomitant circumstances and dispositions to levity, which fix it as such, it can never be considered as a preservative of health, or possessing a tendency to prolong life.

Laughter is exclusively a human

characteristic, which is whimsically illustrated by the following anecdote. One of the ancient philosophers having defined man to be a two-footed animal without feathers, "*Animal bipes, carens pennis*," a wag of that day, for there have been wags in all days, stripped a cock of his plumes, and exhibited him as the philosopher's man. The mirth was loud on the occasion among the standers-by;—when one of them observed, that this exemplar of man might be without feathers, and have no more than two legs, but that still the resemblance did not run on all fours; for though the bird might crow, it could not join in the *laugh*.

Tears, as signs of grief, appear also to be the exclusive property of man. Shakspeare, indeed, has given the faculty of shedding them, from painful sensations, to the stag; and he represents them as

Courseing each other down his innocent nose
In pitious case —————

But I am not so profound in natural history as to be able to determine, whether the poet drew his picture from nature, though, as he was at one time of his life a deer-stealer, he might have opportunities of deriving his knowledge from that source. I am rather disposed to suspect, that he dressed up a vulgar notion to give an added interest to the beauty of his description. But as my present business is not with the miseries of life, I shall return to my subject.

Laughter is occasioned by various circumstances; but though they may differ in form, colour, and character, they are all of the same family: the ridiculous must blend with them all. There is no reasoning upon this faculty; there is no

bringing it to a fixed principle. It is as capricious as whim and fancy can make it. A parson, dressed in a white coat, tumbling into a dirty kennel, or accidents still more distressing, will sometimes produce it. Let a man pull another by the nose which is only of a common size, and the seeing such an attack excites no sense of ridicule; but if the human proboscis should be of a size to fill the hand that is applied to disgrace it, the chance is in favour of its causing laughter in those who witness the occurrence. If a little man slips and falls, the passer by receives no impression, but that of wishing to assist him in getting up again; but if a person with an enormous paunch, should measure his length, and flounder about in the dust, without hat or wig, no one, but a man going to be hanged, would refrain from laughing. If one's most intimate friend should be taking a pinch of snuff in a coach, and by a sudden jolt of the machine, his thumb and finger, with the pungent dust between them, should be turned from the nostril and driven into the eye, would it be possible to refrain from laughter, notwithstanding the torture we might see inflicted on that tender organ. If any person who has a very decayed set of teeth should take a spoonful of ice-cream by mistake, or without the necessary precaution, agony will immediately follow: nevertheless, the sputtering and distortions of the countenance, produced by such an acute pain, will probably have the same effect upon the spectators as the grins and grimaces of a clown in a pantomime.

This may be called practical hu-

mour, and if laughter is to be considered in any way as a physical good, operating to salutary effects on the human frame, it must be looked for rather from ~~humour~~ in whatever shape it may appear, as being more abundant in ludicrous images, than from wit. The latter, by its chaste selection of objects, and its brilliant application of fancy to them, is more immediately addressed to the understanding, so that it may produce pleasant ideas in the mind, without, at least, any violent attack upon the muscles. Indeed, I perfectly agree with Sir William Temple, in preferring humour to wit. The latter, it is true, has superior talents, and produces higher emotions; but the former, after all, is the pleasanter fellow. A few observations will, I think, justify the preference.

Locke says, with his usual discrimination, "that wit consists in distinguishing resemblances in objects which differ from each other, and differences in objects which resemble each other." It may also be added, that wit is an aptitude of thought, and confined in its operation to conception and production: thus rapidly conceiving the affinities and contradictions of things, and, with an equal celerity, displaying unexpected and striking images arising from them.

Wit may be not unaptly compared to the sight; and all its operations may be assimilated to those of the eye, which seems to be the material soul of the body. The properties of wit and sight are the quick perception of objects, the distinction and difference of their forms, and the judgment of their distance. These relations appear to be so just,

that, without reasoning upon their causes, the same expressions are used to determine the qualities of the one and the other. Perspicuity, penetration, and subtlety are equally applied to them both. Eyes, accustomed to certain objects, discover in them shades which escape a more penetrating visual power, which has not been in similar habits of observation. Thus the eye of a connoisseur in painting soon distinguishes a copy from an original. The man of letters and habitual criticism quickly discovers in a work all that relates to the style and genius of a great writer. In the general statement of a proposition he quickly discovers remote consequences; in a principle apparently unconnected many applications; in a simple idea something sublime; and in a brilliant thought falsehood and affectation. Thus wit applies itself to whatever objects it contemplates, and strikes out of them those sparkling thoughts which at once surprise and delight, and not unfrequently illustrate and instruct.

Hence it will appear, I think, that as a mere companionable quality, wit must yield the palm to humour; or, at least, in creating laughter must acknowledge an inferiority. Many brilliant expressions of men renowned for their wit are now repeated, as I doubt not they were originally uttered, without exciting more than a smile on the countenance, though followed with the instant and real admiration of the mind.

I well remember my accidental attendance on an itinerant lecturer in a country town, when a lecture on the art of exciting laughter formed a principal feature of them;

and, among a variety of rules and examples, he related the three following stories, which he insisted had never been told to any one, who had not heard them before, without producing the convulsion which was the subject of his consideration. They certainly justified his opinion at the time, by their powerful effect in exciting the mirth of his audience. At all events I shall conclude this paper with them, leaving their operations to the temper and disposition of my readers.

First, An itinerant painter called at a gentleman's house in the country to offer the services of his pencil. The gentleman said he had a large staircase which he should be glad to have decorated; and, in short, that he had no objection to throw away five guineas upon it. The painter accordingly undertook to cover it with a magnificent picture, the subject of which was to be the Passage of the Israelites over the Red Sea. The money was paid in advance for the purchase of colours; but a sufficient quantity of red ochre was all that was necessary for the painting. The next morning, at a very early hour, the artist began his work, and covered the walls with a succession of scarlet waves. When the gentleman came down to breakfast he was informed that the staircase was finished. "Here is a Red Sea with a vengeance!" he exclaimed; "but where are the Israelites?"—"Oh," said the painter, "they have all passed over; they are safe on the other side."—"But where then is Pharaoh and his host?"—"Oh," replied the artist, "they are all drowned; they are safe at the bottom." e

Second, A pious old gentleman had hired a boy, who was recommended to him for the excellent manner in which he read the Bible; and, as a specimen of his qualification, the youth recited the following verse in the following manner:—"And the prophet said unto his servant, Saddle me my ass; and he saddled him."

Third, Doctor Monckley, an eminent physician in the city, and of an *uncommon bulk*, was standing one summer evening *before his own door*, when he observed a servant knocking at all the doors of the houses to the right and left of him; and, at length, hearing that the man was enquiring where he himself lived, he very morosely addressed him in the following

manner: "I am Doctor Monckley, and the house before which I stand is my house, and you are a blundering booby for not finding it out before." Upon which the fellow replied, "I wish then, ~~doctor~~, you would keep within your house, that one might see there was a door to it!"

I do not answer for the novelty of these stories; but anecdotes of this description certainly give a greater scope to merriment, and create more laughter, than the most brilliant effusions of wit. Nor will it, I believe, be denied, that a humorous man, who is a man of good humour, is better qualified than any other to produce that social cheerfulness, which, in Sterne's opinion, tends to prolong life.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA,

By BEN HALLI, a Native of Morocco.

THE following particulars are the substance of the observations made in travelling, at different times, through the greatest part of Africa, by Ben Halli, a native of Asfi, in the empire of Morocco. His father was second in command in the district surrounding the place of his birth. He quitted Asfi at the age of twelve years, and entered among the youths employed about the person of the emperor to fan him, to assist him in the baths, to dress him, &c.

JOURNEY FROM ASFI TO MOROCCO.

The distance is computed at three days' journey. The day after their departure from Asfi, our traveller with his companions reached Bled-hachanar, that is, the red country,

so named from the colour of the soil, where is a very large salt pond or lake, denominated by the natives Zimmah, where many caravans load with salt for different parts of the country. It belongs to one of the emperor's wives, who lets it for twenty-four quintals of silver per annum. The country is plain, and in some parts woody.

From Zimmah they proceeded through a mountainous country, full of woods, producing gums, and reached the river Tansift. Hitherto they had met with no houses, the people all living in tents. They now entered what is called *the Garden*, abounding in date-trees, from which the natives extract a liquor that intoxicates like our spirits. The Garden extends to the walls of Morocco,

only three hours' journey from Tansift. The whole of the road from Asfi is as safe for single travellers as for caravans.

Morocco is a very large city, about 26 of 28 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with a brick wall, which has seven gates, but neither fortified nor guarded. Here the emperor resides for the greatest part of the year in a palace, which is by far the best built of any in his dominions. He has a considerable number of youths, the children of the first people in the country, to wash his body, which is done five times a day, and has twenty-five of these boys to wait upon him when he goes to the hummums.

Morocco has large manufactories of silk, cotton, woollens, swords, and all kinds of cutlery, and without the city is a powder-mill, the brimstone for which is imported from Europe. Three rivers run through the place, the Wedanfiz, Wadezet, and Wedhinet. These unite at the distance of a day's journey from the sea, and after their junction receive the name of Wadtansift.

The colour of the inhabitants of Morocco differs according to the countries from which they originated. The first class must be given to those whose ancestors came from Fezzan and Tetuan, and who are of a white complexion, for which reason the Moors call them Jews. The descendants of the ancient Moors of Andalusia are of a tawny or swarthy colour; and those of Arab extraction considerably browner or more swarthy than the preceding; but the greatest part are black. The emperor keeps in

his pay, and principally at Morocco, 25,000 black cavalry.

Ben Halli continued in the emperor's service four years, and was dismissed from the following circumstance:—As he was fanning the sultan, together with several others, with silk handkerchiefs, on a sultry day, he became so drowsy that he fell upon the emperor. He was immediately ordered to be bastinadoed, and then sent to prison. Soon after, by the interest of his father, he was not only released, but the emperor gave him one of his black slave girls, and placed him next in command to his father, who was at that time under one of the emperor's sons, commander of the Abdah, a tribe of Arabs living round Asfi. In this post he remained seven years, when, being dissatisfied with the emperor, he turned merchant, and went to Fez.

FROM ASFI TO FEZ.

From Asfi to Mazagan, by a very sandy and stony road, is three days journey; and the same number from the latter place to Sallee, through a very woody country, with many ancient ruins, and few new built towns or villages. From Sallee he went to Mekinez, passing through a fertile country, with extensive arable grounds, and abounding in all kinds of cattle. In different parts of the road he traversed woods much infested with lions, tigers, and hyenas. Mekinez is small, poor, and ill built.

From Mekinez Ben Halli travelled in one day to Fez, through a fertile country watered by several rivulets, over which are brick bridges. Fez is a large town; or, more properly, is composed of two

towns, the new and old, through which run two small rivers. Though inferior in extent to Morocco, it is better built, and its trade and manufactures are much more flourishing. The latter are the same as those at Morocco, with the exception of leather, but have arrived at much greater perfection. Some of the houses are seven stories high. The emperor seldom visits Fez, but places one of his sons there as governor. The people are nearly as white as the inhabitants of the south of Europe, and of a much clearer complexion.

FROM FEZ TO MOROCCO

Is twelve days journey, through a level country. In this space are two towns, besides Mekinez, called Wezzan and Ksibt el Bassa; the latter is three days journey from Morocco, the intermediate country being woody, and travelling very dangerous on account of the independent Arabs, who live on the neighbouring mountains, from which they descend and attack, and frequently plunder, the caravans, though these are well armed. On this road there is no water.

FROM MOROCCO TO ARGUIN.

Having continued at Morocco three months, Ben Halli set out for Arguin, and travelled for the first two days through a civilized country, with many houses on the road, inhabited by very hospitable people, who supplied him gratuitously with whatever he wanted. On crossing the river Wedanfez, he entered a mountainous country, where travellers are obliged to make use of mules, as they cannot proceed with camels. This country is inhabited by independent tribes of Arabs, called Shiluah, who have a language

peculiar to themselves. It is necessary for strangers to engage the company of one of the shiecks of these people, in order to protect them. Notwithstanding this precaution; it appears, that Ben Halli was made prisoner by some one of these tribes, among whom he continued thirteen months, and married a shieck's daughter. How he escaped we are not informed.

Passing through Aitmushi, a town of about 500 houses, with some trade in fruit, bees' wax, and a considerable quantity of gums of different kinds; Agadeer, or Santa Cruz, in the province of Suz, inhabited by Moors, with a few European merchants trading among them; he proceeded southward through several insignificant places, and arrived at Nun, a small town, situated on a large river of the same name, two days' journey from the sea. The river has a bar at the mouth, which it is dangerous for ships to pass. Nun has a considerable commerce with the Arabs of the interior, and with Mogador and Santa Cruz for European goods in exchange. The principal articles of the country merchandize are, gums, great quantities of bees' wax, gold dust, ostrich feathers, ivory, black slaves, ambergris of two sorts, all brought to Nun by the Arabs, some of whom come, as he is informed, from the distance of a year's journey. The European articles most wanted are muskets, pistols, powder, cutlery of all kinds, salt and tobacco, and some spices.

Three days' journey to the south-east of Nun is held a large annual fair about the month of June, at a place called Sook Asha, situated in the neighbourhood of several springs

of water. This fair lasts seven days, the people buying and selling both night and day. This is the largest he ever saw, being near a day's journey in length. The place is inhabited by 101 M̄rabouts, whose sanctity and consequent influence protect and encourage the merchant, who is secure from robbery or theft near their residence and while under their protection.

From this market he embraced the opportunity of the numerous parties of Arabs returning under the protection of shiecks to their respective countries. From Sook Asha to Ducheila by Wed-nun is only ten days' journey; but there is another road, which, though it takes forty days, is generally preferred. Ducheila is situated on the coast in a desert country, without trees or bushes, excepting a kind of thorn upon which the camels feed. There are no houses on this road, and the reason of its being frequented is to feed the camels on this thorn, and to procure a kind of muscle that abounds on the coast.

Proceeding through one continued desert for fifty-five days, they at length arrived at Arguin, an island situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and containing the ruins of an ancient town. Ben Halli was informed by the Arabs that the Christians formerly had a settlement on this island, the ruins of which are yet to be seen, and that they used to go up the river in armed boats to trade with the inhabitants, bartering pistols, guns, powder, tobacco, large knives, and blue linen, for gum arabic, gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, and negro slaves. The people of this country have sheep, but never

shear them, as they know not what to do with the wool. Camel's hair would be a good article of commerce, as the only use to which they apply it at present is to make coverings for their tents. The natives wear blue shirts, which they obtain from Europe, and where these cannot be procured they clothe themselves in the skins of animals.

GALAM.

Galam is a district about two days' journey to the southward of the Senegal, on the coast, with a small town of the same name, built of earth and small stones, and inhabited by blacks. It is a place of great trade, abounding in European goods. Country articles are slaves, some gold dust, gum arabic, abundance of ivory, and some ostrich feathers. There are no gold or silver mines in Galam, whatever is met with here of those metals being brought by strangers. The zebra is common in this country; but as this animal cannot be tamed, it is killed for its flesh, which is much esteemed by the natives. These people are all black, but Ben Halli met with a few white men, Arabs, who travel among them in the capacity of merchants. They have a great aversion to Christians, and immediately force such as enter the country to turn Mahometans. Some years before Ben Halli visited this country, an European ship was cast away on the coast, and the crew being carried before the King of Galam, were obliged to embrace the Mahometan faith, on which he treated them as if they had been his own children; but the strangers, after a residence of seven years, made their escape, and travelled among the Arabs as merchants.

The king of this country questioned Ben Halli about the Emperor of Morocco, whether he had any commerce with Christians; and on being informed that he had, and that these Christians believed in one God only, he seemed to approve of the emperor's conduct.

The moment a Christian becomes a convert to Mahometanism in this country, he is considered as a true believer, and treated with as much respect as a native Mahometan; but a Jew, under the same circumstances, is looked upon with a jealous eye; he is admitted into no place of trust, and, to the fiftieth generation, his descendants are suspected. If a Christian convert marries a black, and has a daughter, the king of the country may make her his wife; but he cannot marry the offspring of a Jew convert and a black for several descents.

FULLAN.

Fullan, a country bordering on Galam, is full of towns and villages. The inhabitants, who are negroes, are very humane to the white people, for whom they have a particular regard. They complained much of the people of Galam, by whom they are ill treated on account of their friendship for Christians, with whom they will drink wine and spirits. The country between the towns of Galam and Fullan, is very fertile, full of trees, and abounds in indigo

and cotton, with which the inhabitants manufacture a stuff like the plaids of the Scotch, whom they also resemble in their dress to such a degree, that when Ben Halli first saw a Scotchman in the habit of his country in London, he concluded that he was a white Fullan.

This part of Africa produces plenty of rice and other corn, and has cattle, goats, and sheep in great numbers, and a species of camel differing from any that our traveller ever saw elsewhere; also beautiful horses, asses, and mules. He met the king, who is a very powerful prince, and a Mahometan, about ten leagues from the town of Fullan, to which he accompanied him. Here he was received with great consideration, and dined with his majesty, who, with his own hand, put a piece of fowl into his mouth, which is looked upon as a token of high respect.

When a Moor describes a female beauty, her eyes are two inches in diameter, and very prominent; her nose very small, and pointed; very small, round mouth, not larger than one of her eyes; her foot not above five or six inches long; and fatness is deemed so essential a requisite, that old women give the young ladies a certain drug to increase their dimensions.

(To be continued.)

A CYPHER. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

PERCEIVING that occasionally you allow a query to intervene among the highly interesting and original matter which distinguishes

the pages of the *Repository*, I take the liberty of inclosing a paragraph written in cyphers, which I have long puzzled my brains in vain to make out. I copied it some years

ago from a very old magazine, where it was accompanied with a challenge to the reader to discover its purport; but it seems that none were fortunate enough to discover its hidden meaning. As the art of decyphering affords to many persons an amusing exercise of acute ingenuity, no doubt there will be some of your numerous readers who may be inclined to give the present specimen a trial; as, from its character and appearance, it may, I think, fairly be presumed, that it is actually a cypher, and not an illiberal hoax.

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I am, Sir, your's,

J. B.

London, 15th Aug. 1811.

PLATE 14.—BULLION-YARD, BANK OF ENGLAND.

THERE is no building in the metropolis which offers more attraction and variety than the new part of the Bank of England. After having surveyed its external parts, the spectator is still more delighted in observing the interior of that building, which exhibits, at every step, elegance of design, intricacy, and variety, though forming a whole of the most perfect harmony, well fitted for its particular purposes, affording an easy access to the numberless rooms and offices, yet without departing from that classical beauty belonging only to Grecian architecture, which will ever be the standard of true taste.

The subject of the present plate is what is called the Bullion-Yard, forming a square, of which the four different sides vary in design. The one facing the entrance gate, is some-

thing similar to the arch of Titus at Rome, ornamented with pillars and four detached columns of the composite order, surmounted with figures representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and above the cornice is an attic richly ornamented, which goes round the four sides. On the left are also pilasters, and four insulated columns, with a circular peristyle behind them leading to various offices. The ascent to it is by a noble flight of steps repeated on the right side, and adorned by a screen of four columns, similar to those of the other side, with Grecian vases on the top. This also leads to various offices. Intending to give other interior views of this magnificent building, we reserve our further observations to accompany the plates as they appear.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

THE edition of Fuller's *Worthies*, with brief notes by Mr. Nichols, in two handsome quarto volumes, will

be forthcoming to the public in a few days.

Mrs. Ritson has in readiness for

the press, *The Poetic Chain*; consisting of miscellaneous poems, moral, sentimental, and descriptive, on familiar and interesting subjects.

A work, consisting of poems, essays, &c. said to be the production of a late fashionable and amiable viscountess, is preparing for the press, and will shortly appear, under the title of *Selections from the Portfolio of the Lady Ursula*, embellished with an elegant portrait.

A *Topographical Account of Tattershall* is in forwardness at the Horn-castle press, in a small shape, illustrated by engravings by Howlet from drawings by W. Brand, Esq. and Mr. G. Weir; and will, doubtless, prove acceptable to the visitors of the castle and church of that place.

Mr. D. M. Cummin, student of the Middle Temple, and translator of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric, is employed in a poem entitled *The Battle of Clontarf*. It embraces a most interesting portion of Irish history; and from the distinction which the author has obtained at Trinity College, Dublin, high expectations are formed of this performance.

A Continuation of the *Consolations of Erin*, a poem, by Charles Phillips, is preparing for the press.

Messrs. Wood and Cunningham of Bath have announced a volume of *Miscellaneous Poems by a Lady lately deceased*.

Mr. J. Ring, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press a *Treatise on the Gout*, with observations on the Eau Medicinale.

The engravings for the work of Mrs. Mee, entitled the *Beauties of George III.* are so far advanced, that the last of those intended for the first number is just completed,

so that the public may expect to be shortly gratified with its appearance. The paintings for the second number are ready to be put into the engravers's hands.

The Rev. Henry Hervey Baber has issued an address on the expediency of publishing a fac-simile of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, as it is preserved in the Codex Alexandrinus in the British Museum; with proposals for printing, by subscription, a portion of the same. The Alexandrian MS. which contains the whole of the Greek text in the Old and New Testament, arrived in this country in the year 1628, as a present to King Charles I. from Cyrillus Lucaris, Patriarch of Alexandria, and afterwards of Constantinople, where, after various persecutions, he was strangled. His motive for transferring this MS. to England, after it had been the revered treasure of the Greek church for many centuries, was to provide more effectually for the better preservation of so valuable a record of Christianity against the barbarous fury and jealous spirit of Mahometan superstition, to which it was hourly exposed in a land of deluded infidels. In the year 1753, this celebrated MS. with the whole of the library of the kings of England, was removed to the British Museum, where it is still preserved with the most religious care, amongst the select treasures of that depository. Mr. Baber proposes to publish that portion of the Alexandrian MS. which contains the *Book of Psalms*, printed literatim as in the MS. itself, and in types resembling the characters of the original. The obliterations occasioned by time, and the restorations made by a modern hand,

will be particularly noticed. The work to correspond with that portion of the Alexandrian MS. which was edited by Dr. Woide.

At the late examination of the students at the East India College at Hertford, the following prizes were awarded to Mr. Henry Wm. Hobhouse, son of H. Hobhouse, Esq.: The first prize for Theology, a gold medal; the first prize for Classics, a gold medal; the first prize for Political Economy and History, a gold medal; the first prize for Sanscrit, a gold medal; the first prize for Persian, a gold medal; the first prize for French, books: an instance of talents, application, and success, among numerous juvenile competitors, probably unparalleled.

In our present state of exclusion from the sources of information afforded by the continent of Europe, and Germany especially, the following particulars will doubtless prove acceptable to our readers.

The latest accounts from M. Seetzen, assessor to his Russian Imperial Majesty, are dated from Suez, May 13, 1809. After a residence protracted by various circumstances to near two years at Cairo, he at length set out on the 13th of April, 1809, for Hamadrait and the Arabian peninsula, having been previously provided, by M. Rosetti, the Austrian consul at Cairo, with letters for Suez, Jambo, Dschidda, Mocha, and Aden. In his last letter from Suez, containing an interesting confirmation respecting the traces of the ancient canal, he thus expresses himself on the subject of the prosecution of his travels: "Here, at Hedschas, the dangers to be encountered are described as very

great. The Wahabees, who are supreme masters at Akaba, put to death every heretic; they have a garrison at Meileh, and people predict that I shall have bad luck. Though I perceive the danger on one hand, yet on the other I behold Aileh, Assuihn, Faraun in Wady Musa, Mœjair Schraib, Madajihn, Szalleh, &c. Can you doubt which will gain the ascendancy with me?"—How intent this gentleman has been upon enriching the Oriental museum of his great patron, the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha, must be obvious, when it is known that the manuscripts purchased by him at Cairo amount to 1574, the antiquities to 3536 numbers, one single number of which consists of 800 coins and medals. To these must be added several collections of apparel, domestic implements, subjects in natural history, together with four complete mummies, 40 heads of mummies, and a great quantity of embalmed ibises and ichneumons. He had previously sent off 13 chests from Aleppo, Tripoli, and Acre, by way of Cyprus, partly to Venice and partly to Trieste.

Another German traveller, a physician, named Morpurg, has been some years in Cyprus and Syria, at Aleppo, Beirut, and Gasir, on Mount Lebanon. Morpurg was maltreated and plundered by Jews and Wahabees, but consoled himself for his loss with the Arabic works which he met with at Aleppo; and has written interesting observations on the plague and endemic diseases, on the origin of which he differs widely from the French physicians; on the religion of the Anaseiry, and the origin of the Druses, but above all, Jewish observations in Palestine.

His intention was to go to Baalbeck and Palmyra, but as his last letter was dated from Cyprus, in August 1808, that plan must have been frustrated. The Wahabees seem to have rendered travelling in those parts utterly impracticable. Even a French staff-officer on his way to Persia, was plundered with his retinue. He expressed a wish to be able to meet with Seezen at Acre, in order to give him a warning, as writing was a thing that nobody durst think of.

Of the latest discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the Icy Ocean, by Syrawatskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice. Hedenström, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined this island, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found there birds' claws a yard in length; and the roving Jakutes related that they had sometimes found feathers there the barrel of which was capable of admitting a man's clenched fist. Thus these polar regions, which have yielded those gigantic bones of the class of mammalia, known by the name of mammoth, have likewise preserved similar relics in the department of ornithology, whose authenticated existence may, perhaps, at some future period, afford a key to the fables of the griffin and the great bird on the mountain of Caf.

The first and second numbers of the *Treasures of the East*, by a society of amateurs, have been published at Vienna in large folio, and it was intended that the third and fourth should follow before the end of 1810. This work is conducted on a liberal plan, and admirably calculated to render the *Treasures*

of the East acceptable and attractive to mere dilettanti. Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski, one of the best scholars in Persian, Turkish, and Arabic, with his characteristic generosity, advanced the money necessary for the undertaking, placed himself at its head, and associated in the conduct of it the learned orientalist, Joseph von Hammer, so distinguished for his perseverance in reclaiming at Paris, and recovering, more than one hundred Oriental manuscripts, taken by Denon from the library of Vienna. The second part is opened by Madame Chezy, wife of a celebrated orientalist at Paris, with a panegyric on Bagdad from the Persian of Enveri, accompanied with the text of the Persian original. Then follows an inscription on a Turkish mosque, also engraved on a separate copperplate. Salvatori Medico, physician to the French embassy, gives, in Italian, an account of his travels through Natolia, Armenia, &c. with General Gardanne, in a series of letters to Dr. Carneio at Vienna. Seezen (the traveller mentioned in a preceding paragraph) communicates, in a letter dated Feb. 9, 1809, a thousand observations on Egypt and the stores of Oriental literature which there poured in upon him. If these are calculated to gratify every amateur, the essay which follows by professor Rink, of Danzig, on the critical means of improving the Koran will not prove less interesting. M. von Hammer has furnished rich extracts from the Sunna, or oral traditions of Mohammed, a real bouquet full of genuine Oriental gems. This part concludes with a notice, by Count Rzewuski, concerning an Arabic

manuscript of the time of the Crusades, containing very unexpected particulars relative to discoveries in the military art and pyrotechny; among the rest, on the use of gunpowder in that age, and a genuine receipt for the Greek fire. On this valuable manuscript the count is at present engaged, with a view to publication. It was one of the many Oriental manuscripts which enriched the library of Baron von Jenisch, who died in 1807, and which the count purchased, as well as the considerable collection of M. von Wallenburg. No where is this enthusiasm for Oriental literature to be found among the great but at Vienna. Among the rest, the name of Count Charles Harrach, distinguished by his multifarious services to mankind, ought not to be omitted. As to M. von Hammer, the public is not only indebted to him for the completest work extant on the literature of the East, the *Hadshi Chalfa*, published in 1804, at Leipzig, in two volumes, under the title of *Encyclopædische Uebersicht der Wissenschaften des Orients*; but also for a version of the poem *Schirin*, into which he has transfused all the splendid colouring and magnificent imagery of the East; besides a complete translation of the Thousand and One Nights.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan has it in contemplation to visit Jerusalem and the interior of Palestine, with the view of investigating subjects connected with the translation of the Scriptures and the extension of Christianity. It was stated in the India papers, before Dr. Buchanan left Bengal, that it was his intention to return to Europe by a route over-

land, for the purpose of visiting the Christian churches in Mesopotamia, some account of which he had received from the Syrian Christians; and also of enquiring into the present circumstances of the Jews in these regions, and in the Holy Land; and with this design he came to the western side of India; but he was dissuaded by the Bombay government from proceeding further, on account of the then unsettled state of the countries through which he was to pass. He had received from the Syrian Christians the names of upwards of a hundred churches in Mesopotamia and Syria, constituting the remains of the ancient and primitive church of Antioch, with which they maintained correspondence in former times; and some of which, it is said, have remained in a tranquil state, subject to the Mahomedan dominion, since the commencement of that power. Another object of Dr. Buchanan's enquiry will be the state of the Syriac printing-press of Mount Lebanon, from which various works have issued; and to ascertain whether it may be practicable to establish presses in Jerusalem or Aleppo, for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages; and to open a correspondence with England for their encouragement and support; the relations of amity now subsisting between Great Britain and the Porte and Persia, rendering the present time more auspicious to researches of this nature, than any former period. He will also learn what language (with a view to a translation of the Scriptures) is most generally used at this time in the Holy Land. It is Dr. Buchanan's intention to touch at Alexandria in his voyage to Pales-

tine, and to return from his tour by Lesser Asia, through the region of the seven primitive churches, some of which endure to this day. He proposes to pass over from thence to Athens and Corinth, to visit the principal Christian churches in Greece, and afterwards those of the larger islands in the Archipelago. A chief object here will be to ascertain whether a translation of the Scriptures in one dialect alone of modern Greek, will suffice for the continent of Achaia and the Archipelago (which he does not think to be likely), or whether some principal dialects have not been already cultivated.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin (obligato), composed, and respectfully dedicated, by permission, to John Cazenove, Esq. by Nicholas Rolfe. Pr. 5s.

THIS sonata consists of three movements, an allegro moderato in E \flat , a minuet in B \flat , and a rondo in E \flat ; all of which have, in their perusal and performance, afforded us high gratification. The subject of the allegro is tasteful; we observe an elegant dolce, and some good violin-responses in the first page. In the 2d page and 2d line, a sudden bold turn into G minor strikes the ear; and the modulations of the 3d page are creditable. But those in the first portion of the 2d part demand our unqualified tribute of praise to the author's refined taste and harmonic science. He tarries beautifully among various chords of suspended harmony, till he drops in a masterly manner into the key

of D \flat , which affords him an ample and successful opportunity to display his theoretical knowledge, by a variety of harmonic evolutions, terminating in a well prepared return to the original key (*p. 5*). The conclusion of the allegro appears to us somewhat too short and abrupt, considering the nature and extent of the movement.

The theme of the minuet is spirited and well imagined; its second part, especially, is conspicuous for originality and effect; and the minor trio possesses much of that chromatic delicacy which characterizes many similar movements of Haydn's, to whose minuets that before us altogether bears a creditable resemblance.

Of the rondo, likewise, we have nothing to report but what is favourable to Mr. R.'s abilities. The subject is neat, and frequently assigned, in the shape of sixths, to the left hand, which acts as often a responsive part to the right. The ascent of the treble, under sustained E \flat 's of the bass (*p. 10, ll. 4 and 5*), is pleasing; and the modulations in the 11th page, leading to the dolce in A \flat , deserve our particular notice. The author's proficiency in composition is further evinced by subsequent aberrations to other keys, such as C minor and major; and above all, by the fine and skilful transition (*p. 14, l. 2,*) from the latter key once more to A \flat , in which he returns to his former dolce. In this rondo, likewise, we think the termination too deficient in previous preparation, not wound up sufficiently, and, as it were, elicited from the theme itself. The violin part is quite in the character of that instrument.

"*The Banks of the Danube*," a *Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum), composed, and dedicated to Miss Tudor*, by J. B. Cramer. Pr. 5s.

The present publication of Mr. C.'s comprises a *maestoso moderato*, an aria, and "Danubian" rondo; and we must declare, that none of Mr. C.'s previous compositions have afforded us a more delightful harmonic treat. The first movement is replete with sublime flights of the most chaste invention; its solemn pathetic style seems to speak more to the heart than to the ear. It would be an endless task were we to enter into an analysis of its harmonic economy, and we should only tire our readers by following the author through his consummate chromatic modulations. The sudden burst into the key of C, from D b (p. 4, l. 1), is above our praise, and the close of this movement, with its beautiful low bass-passages, must be admired by all who are capable of feeling such music. It is well contrasted by the aria which succeeds it, a movement than which we know none that can boast of more placid, tender, and charming strains. It glides on in tranquil simplicity and repose; it is one of those fascinating melodies, which the voice follows by involuntary impulse; and the flute accompaniments, how delicately amalgamated are they with the piano-forte! The best composer must be in the best mood and disposition to produce a movement like this. No more of this aria—dry details would weaken our picture!—The theme of the "Danubian" rondo, whether of the author's invention or not, certainly partakes of

the style of the Austrian waltz. We observe a number of playful passages (pp. 10 and 11), as also the relief afforded by the unison ascent in B b in the latter page, l. 4. In the 13th page, the author presents us with an excellent dolce in A b, or rather D b; from which key a transit of but three nicely arranged quavers leads him to C (p. 14), and thence to the theme in the original key of F major. In the 15th and last page we notice the brilliant manner in which the rondo is brought to a conclusion. We have not mentioned any of the elegant responses of the flute part, from the brevity of our limits; and this cause we must plead in excuse, if the merits of this divertimento shall be found too superficially treated in this critique.

"*The Solitaire*," a *Divertissement for the Piano-Forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Miss Freeling*, by P. Anthony Corri. Price 4s.

This divertissement sets out with an aria in E b as a subject for its subsequent variations. Its melody is chaste and graceful, and in the second part strongly reminds us of Mozart's celebrated "Forget me not." The ease and volubility of the first and second variation command our approbation. The third (C minor) is delicately wrought and appropriately enriched with some good semitonal touches; we notice especially the able arrangement of the solving bar (p. 4, l. 2, b. 1,) although the transition from the third quaver of the chord of G major to the next (the seventh of the chord of E b) appears somewhat bold. In the fourth variation the alteration of both hands

will furnish practice for incipient fingers.

The motett, in no less than six flats (E b minor), does the author no less honour, than the lady whose proficiency warranted a dedication of so chromatic and (as Mr. C. himself apprehends) so sombre a minor harmony. It is extremely beautiful, but requires a nice ear to execute as well as to understand it.

The presto sets out in rapid semi-quavers, and demands as quick a sight as light fingers. The first line, p. 9, has an original minor turn. Equally original is the fine transition to the chord of C, by means of the sudden leap to the bar G in the bass at the very beginning of the tenth page, the end of which contains some wild unisono passages. In p. 12 Mr. C. returns to his original key of E b. Here he displays a variety of spirited evolutions which lead, under a brilliant bustle, to a shewy termination. The whole of this presto is admirably linked together, so as to produce all the effect of a regular overture movement; and although it certainly is not within the reach of a beginner, yet the passages lie admirably to the hand.

"The Bee proffers Honey, but bears a Sting," a favourite Ballad, sung with the most unbounded applause by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's - Wells Theatre, in the Venetian Water Romance of the "Council of Ten, or the Lake of the Grotto," written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by W. Reeve. Price 1s. 6d.

This ballad is composed in an easy and natural style; but we can-

not recommend it on the score of novelty of ideas: it even bears a strong resemblance to many of the author's former productions. A little more richness in the accompaniment and a more select bass would have rendered its very simple melody more interesting. Plain viands are all the better for a little seasoning.

"Let the Epicure boast the delight of his Soul," sung with the greatest applause by Mr. Payne, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the "Outside Passenger," written by Mr. Brewer, composed by Jno. Whitaker. Price 1s. 6d.

We are not insensible of the difficulty a composer must labour under to find sounds for a text like the present song, which not only exhibits a mere dry moral lesson, but contains words absolutely unmusical, such as "benefit, benevolence," &c.; and it is with that impression that we allow a corresponding share of merit to Mr. W.'s execution of the arduous task. He has infused appropriate expression into his melody, which, although not distinguished by any of those happy thoughts that grace others of Mr. W.'s pleasing compositions, proceeds smoothly and correctly through its different turns.

"Steady Port—a little steady," sung with the greatest applause by Mr. Payne, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the "Outside Passenger," written by Mr. Brewer, composed by J. Whitaker. Price 1s. 6d.

This is one of the best sailor's songs we are acquainted with. The melody, although replete with cha-

racteristic resoluteness, is void of that vulgar, ungracious rudeness which we have often noticed with regret in similar compositions from another pen; and, in point of accompaniment, it likewise merits the palm of decided superiority. In the symphony we have to applaud two elegant touches of the diminished seventh, the words, "When right ahead a vessel looms," are impressively set; and the refrain at, "The quarter-master tends the wheel," &c. is extremely happy and natural; nor could the conclusion, "Steady port, a little steady," have possibly been expressed more emphatically, although, for our ourselves, we could have wished another note (perhaps F) in the place of the D which forms the last quaver in the last bar but one in the second page, at "a little steady." That D, with the succeeding G, excites involuntarily an expectation of a solution into C, which is disappointed. We have another observation in regard to this and the preceding song. The word *bold* is, for beginners, at least, insufficient, as it conveys no idea of the time; for both a slow and a quick movement appear to us capable of being played *boldly*. Why not at once give the length of the pendulum? But the idea of reprinting the vocal part only with every succeeding verse, adopted in this

instance, is an excellent one, and deserves universal imitation; it is a happy medium between giving the mere text and the expensive practice (to say no worse) of reprinting song and accompaniment over again. *The favourite Airs in Mozart's celebrated Opera of "Zauberflöte," arranged for the Harp and Piano-Forte, and dedicated to Miss Jane Langton, by J. M. Weippart.* Pr. 8s.

The harp-amateurs will feel gratified to receive sixteen of the finest airs of the above beautiful opera, arranged by a performer of Mr. Weippart's fame. The greatest care and diligence appear to have been employed to condense all that is essential in the harmony of the pieces within the score of the two instruments, neither of which acts as the principal; for the melody is studiously and impartially divided between the harp and the piano-forte, according as the nature of the instrument seemed best suited to the proper expression. We mention this, lest a performer on either should expect to find a complete melody in either of the two parts.

* * * *A number of songs and instrumental pieces with which we have been favoured, must, from want of room, remain for next month's critique.*

ON COMMERCE.

No. XIII.

WHILST under its old masters, the Dutch, who used every effort in their power to check commercial inclinations, the colony at the Cape languished; but when enlivened by being under the English government, although under the old laws and customs, which were secured by the capitulation, it comparatively flourished. Of this there cannot

be a stronger proof than that, in six years, during which period we were in possession, the public revenues were more than doubled, without any additional tax, or increase of the rents to government; and the property in Cape Town, also increased almost cent. per cent. in value. There was an idea of declaring the Cape a free port at the treaty of Amiens, and it would probably have been adopted, had not the British ministry wisely prevented it; for although it would have been of infinite advantage to all the states of Europe, the small ones more especially, yet England must have suffered materially, by the injury which would have been done to her India Company, whose sales in London would have been excessively diminished by such a measure; as the Swedes, Danes, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. would have found it more advantageous to buy their cargoes at the Cape, as a *free port*, at a small advance, without duties, than to supply themselves at the London market, where they are liable to heavy duties, and puzzled with drawbacks and other financial regulations.

When it was before in our hands, every attention was paid by government to the interest of the India Company; they had an agent established there, and no article of Asiatic produce, even the most trifling present, was allowed to be landed, without a declaration in writing from the said agent, that the landing thereof was not any way injurious to the said company; and indeed in all things, except appointing the civil and military establishments, the Cape might have been regarded as one of their own settlements.

We shall next proceed to consider to what extent the Cape may be rendered conducive to the general interest of the British empire as an emporium of merchandise, and particularly of Eastern produce; first, as furnishing articles of export, for the consumption of Europe and the West Indies, as well as other parts of the world; secondly, as taking, in exchange for colonial produce, articles of British growth and manufacture. Without entering at large into the question, whether the establishment of such an emporium would, or would not, be detrimental to government, as well as the company, on which much might be adduced on both sides, we will only say, that the latter (in order to prevent competition) have, by amply supplying the markets of India and China with such European articles as are in demand, merely without actual loss, prevented all foreign nations, the Americans excepted, from trading thither: nay, even the private trade of 3000 tons annually, which by their charter the company are obliged to allow to sundry individuals, is by the above measure rendered so unproductive in general, that it is said never to be filled up; and they have also thereby rendered the prices of European produce so low in the before-named market, that no private adventurer can find any advantage in either sending or carrying European goods, on his own account, even on the most moderate freightage, to the eastward of the Cape. The Americans alone are by their fisheries enabled to furnish a cargo to exchange for Indian and Chinese commodities, and thereby supply their own country and the West India Islands, very much to the detriment of the sales of the

British East India Company. We can say in favour of an emporium being established at this place, that it could be supplied by the company with the produce and manufactures of Great Britain to any amount, and at so cheap a rate as to undersell any other nation; so that even the Americans, finding no longer a market at the Cape for their lumber-cargoes, would confine their exports to other articles, such as peltries, ginseng, &c. which they might be induced to bring to the emporium, and exchange them there; instead of proceeding further for such Indian and Chinese goods as they might want, such as teas, nankeens, muslins, calicoes, &c. provided they could obtain them at such a moderate advance in price, as would not make it worth their attention to proceed to the places of their original production.

MERCATOR & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS AND ANECDOTES.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF HENRY IV.

AFTER the battle of Ivry, Henry being very much in want of money, asked one of his most trusty courtiers where he could procure some. The courtier replied, that he knew a very rich merchant's wife, a zealous royalist, who very probably might lend him some. The monarch advised his confidant to pay a visit immediately to the lady, and offered to accompany him in disguise. At the close of the evening, they both set out from Manla, where the camp was, for Meulan, where Madame le Clerc, the lady in question, resided. They were most hospitably received; and after the usual congratulations on the success of the king's army, the courtier, affecting an air of deep sorrow, "Alas! madam," said he, "to what purpose are all our victories? We are in the greatest distress imaginable; his majesty has no money to pay his troops—they threaten to revolt and join the leaguers; Mayenne will triumph at last. "Is it possible?" exclaimed Madame le Clerc: "but let not that afflict our gracious so-

vereign: he will still find new resources; he fights for too noble and glorious a cause to be abandoned; many other persons will follow my example." On saying this, she quitted the room, and returned with bags full of gold, which she laid at their feet. "This is all I can do for the present," added she gracefully; "go and relieve the prince of his anxiety; wish him, from me, all the success and happiness he deserves; tell him to be confident that he reigns in the hearts of his subjects, and that my life and fortune are, and will be for ever, at his disposal." Henry could not conceal himself any longer. "Generous woman," cried he, "my friend has no occasion to go far to tell his majesty the excellence of your heart; here he stands before you, and is a witness to your effusions of sensibility. Be assured that the favour will be indelibly engraved on Henry's heart." Madame le Clerc fell at the monarch's feet, without being able to utter a word; the confidant wept, and Henry joined in the sweet emotions. But

the time was too precious to devote it solely to friendship and gratitude: for want of money the troops were ready to revolt that very morning. Henry and his friend took leave of the lady, and went to the army, who, hearing they were to receive their pay, began to cry, "Long live the king!" From that time success attended every one of that monarch's enterprises; and after having subdued his enemies, and rendered himself master of the capital, he sent for Madame le Clerc one day when the court was very brilliant and full: in presenting her to the nobility, "You see this lady," says he, "a true friend of mine. To her I owe all the success of my last campaigns. It was she who lent me considerable sums of money to carry on the war, even at a time when the troops threatened to abandon me. She shall be reimbursed with more than lawful interest, and letters patent of nobility shall be forthwith issued in her favour."

Ah! sire," interrupted Madame le Clerc, "do you reckon as nothing the infinite pleasure I then felt, and have ever since, for having contributed to the happiness and success of my sovereign? That is the only interest that belongs to me, and the only reward my ambition aims at." The lady accepted the title, but refused the offered interest.

SCHILLER.

It has been said, that Schiller was a surgeon in his youth. This is not strictly true. The fact is, he studied physic in the academy at Stuttgart, and would have had the degree of M. D. conferred on him had Stuttgart been a university at that time. Having completed

his course of study, he published a thesis, according to custom, in the German language, the subject of which was, "The Connection and Relation between the Animal and Intellectual Nature of Man." In support of several of his psychological observations he adduced passages from his own tragedy of the *Robbers*, which at that time had not appeared, giving them as translations from an English play.

After being appointed physician, not surgeon, to a regiment, he published his *Robbers*, with all the passages that had appeared before in his thesis. This play was soon after brought on the stage at Mannheim, and Schiller solicited leave of absence, to be present at the representation. This being refused, he set off without leave, and returned to Stuttgart before his duty required his attendance. He requested his discharge, however, presently after, but whether on account of this refusal I do not know.

It was said at the time, that a person of distinction, a native of the Grisons, complained to the Duke of Wirtemberg respecting a passage in this tragedy, where the Grisons were mentioned as robbers on the highway, a character which in fact they generally bear in Swabia; and that, the duke having in consequence prohibited Schiller from publishing any thing in future, he immediately threw up his commission.

Schiller's residence in the military academy of Stuttgart no doubt repressed some of those faculties in him that began to display themselves; but his talents were not wholly stifled. The application with which the pupils of that aca-

demey distinguished themselves in every branch of knowledge, was on the contrary very advantageous to him; at the same time, the strict discipline to which they were subjected, led them to form ideal notions of liberty, which frequently suggested grand ideas, and sometimes a degree of enthusiasm, that could not but be favourable to a poetical genius. Schiller often confessed, that the years he spent in the academy were the happiest of his life.

In this establishment Schiller enjoyed a singular mark of distinction, which in other days would have been deemed a presage of the rank among the nobility afterward conferred upon him. He had red hair; but, being the son of a private gentleman, the laws of the academy would not allow him to wear powder, a privilege reserved exclusively for those pupils who were of noble birth. The duke, however, had so strong an aversion to red hair, that he gave particular orders for Schiller, though the son of a commoner, never to appear without his head being made as white as a twelfth cake.

M. DE BEAUVAU.

When the French were besieging Mahon, the wine of Minorca being very cheap and very strong, the soldiers were constantly getting drunk. Reproaches, prohibitions, punishments, were all tried in vain. The Duke de Richelieu, not knowing what steps to take, to prevent this disorder, M. de Beauvau advised him to insert in the general orders, that no soldier who was found drunk should be allowed to march to the assault. From that moment not a drunken man was seen in the camp;

a convincing proof, that the French soldiers were more attached to the point of honour than to good wine.

When M. de Beauvau was governor of Languedoc, he made a tour through his province to examine into its state. Arrived at the tower of Constance, the gaoler conducted him up a long, dark, winding staircase; a heavy door, creaking on its massy hinges, was opened, and fourteen women were discerned in a room, from which both light and air were nearly excluded. The governor shuddered at the sight. They all fell at his feet weeping and sobbing, till they were encouraged by him to relate their griefs. Their only crime was their having been educated in the religion of Henry IV. The youngest of them was fifty years old; she had been taken going to hear a Protestant preacher with her mother, at the age of eight, and had been confined ever since. "You are no longer prisoners," said M. de Beauvau: but he did not stop here. Aware that these poor creatures must be without the means of getting their bread, perhaps without relations, without friends, he ordered their immediate wants to be supplied at his own expense, till they could be provided for. In this act of humanity it appears M. de Beauvau had exceeded his authority. Before he left Versailles, he had obtained the favour of being allowed to set at liberty three or four of these victims of power, and to emancipate fourteen was highly criminal in the eyes of those by whom his authority was delegated to him. In giving an account of the transaction to the minister, he said, "Justice and humanity pleading equally in favour of all these poor creatures,

I could not permit myself to make a choice among them; and after they had quitted the tower, I ordered it to be shut up, hoping that it will never be opened on a similar occasion." The minister blamed his conduct, which he styled an abuse of confidence; and enjoined him immediately to repair the fault he had committed, otherwise he could not answer for his not losing his place. To this the worthy governor wrote in reply, "That it was in the power of the king to deprive him of the command with which his majesty had thought proper to entrust him; but not to prevent him from fulfilling its duties according to the dictates of his conscience and of his honour."

LE KAIN.

This celebrated actor was originally a goldsmith, and, while he followed his trade, used occasionally to perform for his own amusement at one of the minor theatres. He happened to act the principal character in a piece, at the first representation of which Voltaire was present, it being the production of a young man whom he patronized. Voltaire had judgment enough to discern the capacity of the amateur actor, and requested his friend to bring le Kain to his house the next day. This interview conferred on the French stage one of the most eminent performers it could ever boast. Voltaire gave the young goldsmith some lessons, and introduced him to the *Comédie Française*. Perhaps the sentiments of

gratitude he felt impelled him to perform with such a degree of energy and zeal in the fine tragedies of his instructor, as contributed in some measure to their great success, and thus rendered the obligation mutual.

PUGET.

This celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect, was fond of working in solitude, and not over-polite to those who troubled him with advice. It is said, that when he was working at Versailles, two noblemen came to see him, and gave him some hints respecting a bust on which he was employed. Out of patience with their remarks, he took up his mallet and knocked off the nose of the figure.

Seeing in other artists only persons envious of his merit and reputation, he was by no means fond of their visits. Coisevox, desirous of seeing his workshop, got himself introduced by a friend under a fictitious name. Unfortunately, while there his companion blurted out his real name: on which the Marseilles sculptor took him by the shoulder and pushed him out of the door, saying, "What! Mr. Coisevox! a man of talents like you come to visit such a blockhead as I am!"

He died at the age of seventy-two, without ever having received any mark of distinction; though Lewis XIV. who had well rewarded many inferior artists, was not insensible of his talents: but Puget, in the midst of a court, was a man of independent spirit, and no flatterer.

PLATE 15.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

THE annexed engraving represents a fashionable dwarf library bookcase, made of mahogany; the top shelf ornamented with brass fret-work,
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shallowed off for small books, &c.; the under parts being made deep in proportion for larger books; standing on a plinth; the whole beautifully ornamented with various woods and brass work. Immediately under the upper row of books are four slides, with brass knobs to draw them out, each forming a desk, &c. The front

view is a pedestal break, with arched top shelves, the two ends being deeper than the center.

The globe vases, telescope, &c. &c. with busts of Milton and Newton, crown the whole. The pedestal on the right, and the candelabrum on the left, are appendages peculiarly convenient, as well as ornamental.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

No pieces having been produced at this theatre during the past month which we have not noticed in former numbers, our critique of the performances must necessarily be brief. The "*Tyrant Saracen*," the standard favourite of this season, has alternately been accompanied with "*Lisbon*," and "*Harlequin's Amour*," one week; and "*Tracey Castle*," and "*Harlequin in China*," the week succeeding. In the equestrian exercises we have observed considerable variety. Young Ivory improves daily; and the feats of Mr. Thomas, especially his broad-sword manoeuvres, deservedly gain him nightly bursts of applause from all parts of the house.

SURRY THEATRE.

Among the novelties recently exhibited by the indefatigable manager of this theatre, the spectacle of "*Lodoiska*" stands foremost. A considerable portion of its fine music by Krentzer, Cherubini, and Storace, has been selected to heighten the interest of the piece, and certainly none was better calculated to shew in a very favourable light the strength and ability of the orchestra, and of the vocal per-

formers in general. Mrs. Nunn, in the character of Lodoiska, sings with considerable execution and delicacy, particularly the beautiful air in a minor key. The chorusses of the Tartars are likewise given with much effect. Of Mr. Hill also it would be injustice not to make honourable mention. The scenery of the piece is appropriate and well executed; but of the last scene, the conflagration of Lovinsky's castle, it is difficult to speak in terms of too much praise. The ascending volumes of fire and smoke, the successive falling of detached parts of the fortifications, and the perilous combats and leaps of the performers through the midst of the flames, produce an awful sensation, mixed with an apprehension for their safety. Independently of the preceding melodrama, we have to notice a most amusing burletta, called "*Hops and Steps*," in which Mr. Hill sings one or two very beautiful airs in the Italian style; but Mr. De Camp as Bowkitt, the dancing-master, constitutes the soul of the piece. We question whether that character can be better performed by any man living. His humorous vivacity, his antic capers, and his extravagantly foppish

costume, keep the audience in one continued roar of laughter. Mr. De Camp has likewise given a specimen of his versatility of talent in the performance of the three Singles, || in "*The Three and the Deuce*;" a task in which applause was the more difficult to be obtained from those who had seen Mr. Elliston in the same character last year.

PLATE 13. — VIEW OF THE CONSERVATORY, CARLETON-HOUSE.

It is natural to man to wish for variety; and architecture, like every other art, has paid tribute to the caprice of fashion. The taste for Gothic architecture has of late become so prevalent, that it is now employed for every purpose, having been gradually brought from our places of divine worship, to which our forefathers had confined it, to dwelling-houses, and even the palaces of our princes.

In the present instance, we have before us, in the Conservatory lately built at Carleton-House, a most elegant specimen of what is technically denominated the florid style of Gothic architecture, of which the finest model in the world is the chapel of King Henry the Seventh at Westminster Abbey.

This building is seventy-two feet in length, twenty-three in breadth, and twenty high. It was begun about four years ago, and not long since completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Hopper. The selection and arrangement of its parts have been made with infinite judgment and taste; so that, notwithstanding their extreme richness, they are perfectly free from confusion. A great degree of cheerfulness pervades the whole, from the admission of the light by the roof.

In this Conservatory the royal proprietor entertained the most dis-

tinguished of his guests, on occasion of the magnificent fête given by him on the 19th of June last. It was our original intention to exhibit this place in our engraving exactly as it then appeared, with all its splendid decorations and apparatus; but conceiving that these additions would only tend to conceal the beauties of the building itself, we deemed it preferable to represent our view of this elegant structure unencumbered with those ornaments.

The entertainment just alluded to, which surpassed in splendour any thing of the kind that ever took place in this country, originated from the desire of the Prince Regent to pay due respect to his royal parent, whose birth-day had passed without any mark of public celebration: and to combine with this object another scarcely less laudable, he intimated, in his cards of invitation, a wish that every person should come dressed in articles of British manufacture only. This desire was complied with, and upwards of two thousand of the principal nobility and gentry in the kingdom partook of the ball and supper given by his Royal Highness.

In the splendid arrangements of this fête, the Conservatory was one of the most distinguished objects.

It presented at one glance the fine effect of a lofty aisle in an ancient cathedral. The grand supper-table extended the whole length of the Conservatory, and across Carleton-House, to the length of two hundred feet. It was uncommonly well adapted for this truly princely entertainment, both for convenience and appearance, affording ample room behind the supporting pillars, with recesses for the attendants. These recesses, which are arched, were brilliantly illuminated with a profusion of variegated lamps; and on each of the ten pillars was a superb branch with four patent lamps. Down the center from the roof also were suspended several beautiful chandeliers and lustres.

The chief supper-table exhibited the grand service of massy gold plate. Here the skill of the confectioner and engineer were alike conspicuous; for amidst the most choice and delicious refreshments, a fountain of real water was introduced with the happiest effect, springing from a silver fountain at the head of the table. It ran in an irregular stream, about six inches above the surface, between banks covered with green moss and artificial flowers, and in its current a number of gold fish sported up and down. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on a throne of crimson velvet trimmed with gold, in such a situation that he could distinctly see and be seen from one end to the other of the tables carried through the library and the lower suite of rooms.

The west end of the Conservatory, behind the Prince, was hung semicircularly with crimson silk drapery, covered with transparent muslin, drawn into a variety of apertures for the splendid display of numerous gold vases, urns, massy salvers, and other articles of plate, adorned with admirable embossed work, and surmounted with a superb ancient urn, taken, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Spanish admiral who commanded the fleet, presumptuously styled by the haughty Philip the Invincible Armada. Above the whole of this superb display appeared a royal crown, and his Majesty's cypher, G. R. III. brilliantly illuminated.

Such is a very faint outline of the brilliant arrangements of the superb edifice, of which an interior view is here given. Though the liberality of the prince induced him afterwards to gratify the curiosity of the respectable part of the public with permission to view his apartments, decorated with the magnificent apparatus employed on the night of this fête; yet it is impossible for any one who was not present on that occasion, to form an adequate idea of the scene, when enlivened with all the beauty, fashion, splendour, taste, and elegance, of which the metropolis, or indeed the kingdom, could boast.

In our future numbers we shall be enabled to submit to our readers views of some other parts of this truly princely residence of his Royal Highness, taken by his special permission for this work.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

ALTHOUGH from the want of any very important or decisive transactions during the last month, our present historical record will necessarily be found more brief, and probably less interesting, than former ones; yet it is satisfactory to reflect, that the complexion of what we have to state is throughout favourable to the cause of Britain.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

The report of General Blake's having, subsequently to his separation from the Anglo-Portuguese army, succeeded in gaining possession of Seville, has, as we apprehended, proved totally unfounded. On the contrary, it appears, that, after many days of fatiguing marching, one division of the Spanish troops met an enemy's column of 600 men in el Cerro, whom they put to flight; and that another, under General Zayas, attempted to take the town of Niebla by assault, on the 30th June; but that the small number and shortness of the scaling-ladders prevented the success of the enterprize; upon which the whole of Blake's army (about 7000 men) filed off to Ayamonte, to embark for Cadiz (6th July), where they arrived in a few days.

Although thus the presumable object of Lord Wellington in detaching Blake was probably not attained in its full extent, the measure, nevertheless, has contributed its share in rendering the great designs for which the army of Portugal under Marmont was brought down to join Soult's, entirely abortive, if we except the relief of Badajoz. Subsequently to that event,

the two united French armies have not been able to accomplish any of their boasted plans; the formidable front which the British army on the right of the Guadiana presented to them, deterred the enemy from attempting ulterior offensive operations. After hovering for some time in the neighbourhood of that river, a great portion of Soult's forces retired to the south, from whence they came; while those of Marmont in like manner retraced their steps towards Truxillo, keeping a corps of observation and communication at Merida. The British Fabius having thus defeated the sanguine intentions of his opponents without striking a blow, and rendered the frontiers of Portugal as secure in the south as he had done previously in the north, appears to have availed himself of the forced inactivity of the French, in order to give his troops some repose in a season so unpropitious to southern warfare, to lead them to cantonments in a more healthy district than the feverish marshes of Estremadura, and to place them in an extended line, the two extremities of which touch upon Elvas and Castel-Branco. From thence Lord Wellington may with equal ease and dispatch direct his movements towards the Guadiana or the Coa, according to the future manœuvres of the French. Indeed, it is said that the return of Marmont to his former position on the latter river, has actually induced our vigilant commander to draw likewise towards Almeida. What profit the French can expect from such marches and counter-marches

with Russian produce, has recently arrived at Leith; and two ports, Archangel and Leibau, are, according to the last advices, to be selected and neutralized for the purpose of opening a direct commercial intercourse with Great Britain, whose colonial goods and manufactures have, according to report, already found admittance in Russian ports, 134 vessels so laden having in the course of the summer arrived at Petersburg. An open declaration may perhaps not be expected while the war with Turkey diverts so great a part of the emperor's forces from the Polish frontier, where the consequence of such an avowal would render their presence necessary; and it is on this account that we report, with considerable regret, the commencement of hostilities on the Danube. On the 4th of July the grand vizier advanced with 60,000 select troops to the attack of the army under the command of Gen. Kutusow. The two armies met near Rudschuck, a bloody contest ensued, which, according to the Russian official account, terminated in a decisive victory over the Mussulmans, who, after the action, retreated in great haste, leaving 1500 killed on the field of battle, thirteen standards in the possession of the conquerors, and their baggage strewn over the whole track of their flight. The torch of warfare being thus rekindled, we despair totally of any speedy accommodation between the two belligerents.

SWEDEN.

Count Gottorp, the ex-king, whose rashness placed too implicit a faith in the promise or honour of a brother monarch, on his arrival at Tonningen, in the Danish terri-

tory, had a guard placed over him, and will probably be kept there, until the pleasure of Napoleon be ascertained in regard to his ulterior fate.

The treaty of Friedrichsham, as far as relates to the intercourse between Sweden and Finland, has been extended for one year longer from the 13th of October next, the date on which that intercourse would otherwise have expired.

AMERICA.

The secret destination of Sir Joseph Yorke's little squadron, mentioned in our last as directed towards America, has since been doubted: for our own part, we think the original report warranted by every circumstance, and should regret to find it otherwise: for the mission alone of Mr. Foster, as ambassador extraordinary to the United States, without an imposing *appuy*, is not likely to procure to Great Britain the reparation she has a right to expect for the insult of her flag in the rencontre between the President frigate and the Little Belt.

That gentleman arrived in America the 28th of June, and, in an audience he had of the President on the 2d of July, delivered his credentials.

FRANCE.

Lest the great nation and its ruler grow offended at not being mentioned in the present portion of our monthly annals, we will just state, that the so called legislative body closed its sittings on the 25th July with much *éclat*. Count Montesquiou, in the first place, reported the reception of the deputation that was selected to offer the homage of that august assembly to the young King of Rome. The nurse, in the name

of her little Romulus, addressed them in a very neat speech, returning thanks for this uncommon display of their loyalty; after which the representatives of the people sat down to a most excellent—*bason of caudle*, as we suppose. This report being received with bursts of applause from all parts of the hall, Count de Segur, the government orator, dismissed the legislators with an able speech. He acknowledged that the sittings had not been conspicuous for the number of laws enacted this season, but added the soothing consolation, that the smallness of the number of new laws proves the “all-sufficiency of those that already exist,” alluding to the Code Napoléon, “which all nations envied, which all nations were eager to adopt,”—by which “the sources of riches and prosperity were opened! creation finished!! life commenced!!!”—*Parlez moi de cela!*

MEDITERRANEAN.

The Archduke Francis, the Emperor of Austria's brother (not his son, as was stated in our last), whom we reported as having fled from Vienna and arrived at Malta, prosecuted his intended voyage in a British ship of war, and reached his present destination, Sardinia, in May last, where both he and Captain Peyton, the commander of the British vessel, were received by the court with the highest marks of distinction. His further views remain as yet involved in mystery: in the mean time it has been remarked as a singular coincidence, that the brothers of two emperors, disgusted at the conduct of their brothers, should effect a clandestine escape from their dominions, and seek an asylum in foreign countries.

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From Sicily various mysterious reports have reached this country of late, which we trust will in the end prove unfounded. The strange news of a curious agreement having been entered into between the court of Palermo and Bonaparte, has officially and indignantly been contradicted by the former. But the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants at various financial measures of the government, such as the sequestration of ecclesiastical estates, and a new tax of 1 per cent. on all payments whatsoever, seems less doubtful. The latter duty is loudly complained of by our merchants in the island, who, by turning their capital several times in the year, will have to pay the tax as often. They have addressed a memorial to the Board of Trade, in which they state another grievance, scarcely credible, viz. that British goods are subjected to a much higher import duty, than goods of the same description coming from any other country. More extraordinary, however, than all this, is the suspension of Mr. Fagan from his duties as British consul at Palermo, not by our government, but by the court of Sicily; because, in consequence of directions from Rear-Admiral Boyles, he had been instrumental in putting Mr. Campbell, a British merchant, on board of his own ship, which, according to letters from Sicily, had been piratically captured by three Sicilian privateers, and brought into the port of Palermo, having previously turned Mr. Campbell and his crew adrift in a small open boat. This, it is true, is only one side of the story: indeed, for the honour of our Sicilian ally, we hope that there must have been

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stronger motives to produce such a measure on the part of a government which not only receives a large monthly subsidy from Great Britain, but entirely depends on her powerful arms for security and existence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The symptoms of his Majesty's disorder of state with grief have not abated since our last report; and his bodily health appears now to have suffered in a proportionate degree by the repetition and violence of successive attacks, by frequent want of appetite and long protracted abstinence from food, and by habitual sleeplessness. More than once the royal family and the nation at large have been alarmed in the course of the past month by sudden and critical paroxysms, which render the tenure of life of the royal sufferer highly uncertain and precarious. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at, if the probability of the fatal catastrophe has created much active bustle in the country. The candidates for public favour are assiduously employed in every part of England to canvas for an eventual parliamentary election; a stimulus too powerful to give way to a sense of decorum.

On the 24th of July parliament was prorogued, by commission, to meet again on the 24th of August.

Within two days of each other, the House of Peers has lost two of its members. The Marquis Townshend died on the 27th, and the Duke of Devonshire on the 29th of last July.

Sir Francis Burdett, it is stated has brought writs of appeal against

the decisions in his two actions, the one against the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the other against the Serjeant at Arms; and the questions will, therefore, again be discussed before the Court of Exchequer, which has paramount jurisdiction over the separate courts of Westminster-Hall.

In celebration of the Prince Regent's birth-day, the celebrated English aeronaut, Mr. Sadler, effected his seventeenth aerial flight on the 12th of August, at three o'clock, from Hackney, accompanied by Lieut. Paget of the navy. After a short, but elevated, trip of about one hour, the two travellers descended near Tilbury fort, to the great consternation of the cattle, who, frightened by the novel phenomenon, fled with antic capers in all directions. The rebounding of the balloon against the earth threw out Mr. Paget; without injury, however, to himself. In common with other aeronauts, his ears were affected with a keen pain when the balloon was at its greatest height, which gradually went off as it descended, and left him perfectly free from any inconvenience.

The Irish government, dreading a disturbance of the public tranquillity, from the meeting of the Catholic committee convoked for the alleged purpose of drawing up a petition to the legislature, praying for an equality of rights with his Majesty's Protestant subjects, issued, on the 30th July, a proclamation, prohibiting the election or assemblage of delegates to the Catholic committee. The proclamation enumerates the resolution of the committee, then quotes a section of the Convention Act, and declares it to be the inten-

tion of the government to enforce the penalties of the law against such persons as should proceed to elect deputies, managers, or delegates to the Catholic committee. This ordinance was not attended with the desired effect. The conventionists, unintimidated by the threat, passed counter-resolutions, and continued their meetings; in consequence of which several of them were, on the 9th of August, arrested by warrant of the chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. Their names are as follow: Dr. John Joseph Bourke, Dr. Breen, Henry Edmund Taaffe, Esq. banker, of Lord Ffrench's bank, Gregory Scurlog, Esq. merchant, and Thomas Kirwan, Esq. merchant. These five gentlemen were brought before the chief justice on the charges of being either elected

delegates, or being present at the election, and aiding and assisting therein, in Liffey-street chapel, on the 31st July, 1811, and were liberated on finding sufficient bail. Similar warrants have been issued for arresting other persons of the same description in the country; and the question now awaits the decision of a court of justice. Meanwhile the government in London is taking the most energetic steps to support the vigorous measures thus adopted, and to insure the tranquillity of the sister kingdom. Twenty-five regiments of British militia have received orders to embark immediately for Ireland; a force which, joined to the troops already there, will probably by its presence alone keep turbulent spirits in awe, and infuse confidence into the minds of the well affected.

MEDICAL REPORT.

AN account of the practice of a physician, from the 15th of July to the 15th of August, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 8.... Catarrh, 6.... Acute rheumatism, 4... Peripneumony, 2.... Pleurisy, 1... Small-pox, 2... Cholera, 3.... Acute diseases of infants, 8.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and dyspnoea, 18.... Asthma, 3.... Pulmonary consumption, 4... Asthenia, 10... Marasmus, 1... Head-ach and vertigo, 8.... Palsy, 4.... Chronic rheumatism, 12.... Lumbago and sciatica, 5.... Rheumatic gout, 2... Pleurodyny, 7.... Tic douloureux, 1.... Gastrodynia, 9... Enterodynia, 2... Dropsy, 6... Hæmorrhage, 4... Diarrhoea, 12.... Dysentery, 4... Constipation, 2... Worms, 3... Enlarged

spleen, 1.... Gravel and dysure, 2.... Dyspepsia, 5.... Cutaneous diseases, 4.... Female complaints, 9.

The complaints during the last month appear to have been considerably influenced by the weather, which has been changeable, and on some days much colder than is usual at this season of the year. Catarrhal and rheumatic affections have consequently been prevalent, and a disordered state of the bowels has been frequent.

The subject of gout still excites much attention. The opinion that the disease is incurable, and that the helpless sufferer must be left to patience, flannel, and water-gruel, has been adopted without sufficient reason. More than twelve months have

elapsed since the writer of these reports stated the beneficial effects of a new gout-medicine, imported from France, and called Eau Medicinale d'Husson. Since that period it unquestionably has cured many severe cases of gout; but there are many weighty objections to its use, not to mention its shamefully exorbitant price. Its effects are occasionally violent, and even fatal: being purchased at the discretion of the patients, like other empirical nostrums, it has often been taken very improperly. Although the composition of this medicine was kept a profound secret, and baffled every attempt at analysis by the most ingenious chemists, the effects of it could not be concealed from medical practitioners. From these effects resembling most intimately those produced by a vinous infusion of white hellebore and laudanum, Mr. Moore, brother of the late lamented general of that name, supposes that this combination actually forms the Eau Medicinale d'Husson, and has corroborated his opinion by giving the mixture of hellebore,

in several cases of the gout, with as much benefit, and similar effects, as were produced by the French nostrum.

The powerful effects of hellebore were well known to the ancients; but the drug has been almost abandoned by the more gentle and tempering moderns. The mode in which either this or the French medicine operates in gout, is by violent evacuations; these are checked, and the pain alleviated by the opiate contained in the mixture. The great advantage of substituting hellebore mixture for the eau medicinale is, that, in the one case, we know the component parts of the medicine we use, and can duly adapt its strength to the nature of the case; while with the French remedy, we can only proceed on vague conjecture: the apothecary may prepare a dose of the one for ten farthings; for the same quantity of the other he must pay ten shillings.—We wish we could say—

“Such poor impostures now no more avail,

“The world grows wiser, and the trick is stale.”

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE bright weather through the early part of last month most genially checked the mildew, that was making a rapid progress upon the wheat plant in particular situations. Those wheats that have escaped this destructive malady, have been harvested in a good state, are very productive, and of fine quality.

Barley is considerably more than an average crop; but the quality is not so fine as when the crops are lighter.

Oats are the largest crop that we have had for many years, and the quality good, considering the great bulk of straw.

Beans, on every soil, and in every situation (except a very few spots that are injured by the fly), are most productive.

Peas, and the other pod crops, are good, and have been well harvested.

Turnips, and all the brassica tribes, have made a large growth in the last month. Hops are flowering in the most luxuriant state.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 16.—PROMENADE COSTUME.

A ROUND high robe, with large long sleeves, and deep falling collar, edged with lace or needle-work, composed of jaconot muslin. A small capuchin mantle of green shot sarsnet, lined with white, and trimmed with Chinese silk fringe of corresponding shades; deep Spanish pointed cape, trimmed with the same. White satin hat, of the Spanish form, with rim the colour of the mantle, ornamented with a demi-wreath of corn-flowers. Roman shoe of green morocco. Gloves of lemon-coloured kid; and parasol corresponding with the cloak, with deep Chinese awning.

PLATE 17.—MORNING DRESS.

A Chinese robe with full long sleeve, composed of fine imperial, or plain cambric muslin; trimmed round the throat and wrist, and down the front, with a full plaited

border of plain muslin. A French foundling cap, formed of alternate stripes of lace and white satin, ornamented with blossom-coloured ribbon, and autumnal flowers to correspond. A *pelerine* of spotted muslin or net, trimmed entirely round with lace or muslin, and thrown loosely over the shoulders. Shoes and gloves of lemon-coloured kid.

These dresses are furnished by Mrs. Gill, No. 1, Cork-street, Burlington-Gardens; whose extensive and elegant assortment of millinery, robes, &c. &c. has rendered her so justly eminent in her line.

In ladies' shoes there has of late been a complete revolution. Rodwell's brass military heel and copper fastenings are quite the *ton*; as is also the gold and jet clasp to the regent slipper, which is certainly the most graceful ornament for the female foot we have witnessed for some time.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1 & 2. A striped Persian dove-coloured chintz for window-curtains and bed furniture. The colour of this article is so chaste, and at the same time so perfectly neutral, that fringed trimming of any hue will suit it: a rich gold yellow, however, is more particularly adapted to shew it to the greatest advantage. This pattern is supplied by Mr. Allen, 61, Pall-Mall, whose taste as a designer and printer of furniture is so conspicuously displayed in the elegance of all his productions, as to have procured him the most

flattering patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

No. 2 is a celestial blue waved gauze for evening dress. This article, equally novel and graceful, should be worn over white satin or sarsnet, and may be had of Messrs. Cooper and Co. silk-mercers, 28, Pall-Mall.

No. 3. A sprigged chintz, designed for morning dresses. It combines a high degree of elegance with a pleasing simplicity; and is sold by Cooper and Co. 113, New Bond-street.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

ABRAHAMS E. Bedford, silversmith (Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch

Anderson W. Church street, Bethnal Green (Hughes, Christ church passage, Newgate st.

Apthorp C. Cullum st merchant (Shawes, Le Blanc, and Shaw, Tudor street, Blackfriars

Archer J. Chesham, Bucks, baker (Stevens, Sion college gardens

Arrowsmith W. Stoke, Stafford, and J. Arrowsmith, Pennington, Lancashire, common-brewers (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Badger R. Bury, Lancaster, innholder (Wiggleworth, Gray's inn

Baily R. Kennington, merchant (Gregory, Newington

Barber T. Bath-easton, Somerset, dealer (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Barnett T. Wheedon-Beck, Northampton, butcher (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Barnett S. Dial Long alley, Moorfields, victualler (Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch

Barns T. and T. Sifton, Blackrod, Lancaster, calico-printers (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Barns F. Shepton-Mallett, Somerset (King, Bedford row

Battye C. and T. Pilgrim, Lawrence Pountney hill, brokers (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Bayly R. Kennington, merchant (Gregory, Prospect place, Newington

Beck T. Upton, Chester, and P. Beck, Salford, Manchester, brewers (Ellis, Chancery lane

Becker T. Dover, mealman (Coven, Lyon's inn

Bell C. F. and R. F. Oxford street, linen-drappers (Nend, Throgmorton street

Bilby W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, builder (Lee, Three Crowns court, Southwark

Bishop R. Bow, Middlesex, jeweller (Bennett, New Inn buildings, Wych street

Bolt J. Portsea, green-grocer (Shelton, Sessions House

Bond J. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Bradley J. Milford, Wilts, timber-merchant (Lowten, Temple

Bridge W. Liverpool, soap-boiler (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Bryan T. sen. Brampton, Oxford, shop-keeper (Sherwen, Great James street, Bedford row

Bald J. and T. James, Snow's fields, Surry, coal-dealer (Webb, Southwark

Burgess W. Willow Bank, Broughton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Hurd, Temple

Burton G. New City chambers, insurance-broker (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Byrn J. Broad street, London, insurance-broker (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, Hutton court, Threadneedle street

Campbell E. Oswestry, Salop, leather-dresser (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

Carter R. Stephen Green, St. Pancras, carpenter (Benton, Southwark

Champion J. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter, and Snowhill, tea-dealer (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Clark J. P. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, linen-draper (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Clegg A. Failsworth, Lancashire, innkeeper (Ellis, Chancery lane

Coles J. Hauway street, Oxford street, jeweller (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Crowe C. Bilton, Staffordshire, linen-draper (Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearse, Old Jewry

Cypson C. Huckney road, dealer (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Dando J. Langport, Somerset, corn-factor (Wallington, Aldersgate street

Darke W. Birmingham, bookbinder (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Dingle J. Chalestown, Cornwall, merchant (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Dufrene C. and J. Penny, Nottingham, haberdashers (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Dunkerly J. Pitt Bank, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Huxley, Temple

Duxbury J. Manchester, dealer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Eginton W. R. Handsworth, Stafford, painter on glass (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

English T. E. Great Marlow, Bucks, shop-keeper (Ellison and Waller, White Hart court, Lombard street

Every S. Bethnal Green, merchant (Harrison, Salters' Hall court

Fleet J. Lambeth, miller and coal-merchant (Fowler, Clement's inn

Gaitskill J. M. Wapping, mathematical instrument-maker (West, Red Lion street, Wapping

Glass J. W. Woodford, Essex, and Size lane, London, merchant (Chowne, Lavie, & Garth, Frederick place, Old Jewry

Greaves J. Gloucester buildings, Surry, insurance-broker (Farlow, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Green G. S. Bristol, accountant (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Green J. A. Lamb's Conduit street, haberdasher (Farren, Church court, Lothbury

Halliday T. Old South Sea House, merchant (Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Harrison T. Liverpool, cow-keeper (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn

Hockley T. Mincing lane, merchant (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall qt.

Hart W. Tynemouth place, Northumberland, ship-owner (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Hay N. George street, Portman square, baker (Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish square

Henry A. Finsbury sq. merchant (Shawe, Le Blanc, and Shaw, Tudor st. Blackfriars

Hepper J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hosier (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Herbert E. T. and R. C. Penfold, West Smithfield, blacking-manufacturers (Syddall, Aldersgate street

Hill J. Misson, Lincoln and Nottingham, mason (Clarke, Wood, and Clarke, Cattle ct. Budge row

Hill J. Great Mary le bone street, tailor (Wettig, Duke street, Portland place

Hird R. Skipton, York, shopkeeper (Heelis, Staple's inn

Hodgetts G. Birmingham, button-maker (Egerton, Gray's Inn square

Hodgkinson J. jun. Short street, Shore-ditch, scavenger (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

Homer R. Rowley Regis, Stafford, victual-ler (Williams, Quality court, Chancery lane

Hose J. D. jun. Walbrook (Collett, Win-burne, and Collett, Chancery lane

Howell J. Liverpool, dealer (Milne and Parry, Temple

Hubble W. Dartford, miller (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Hucker T. jun. Middlezeoy, Somerset, job-ber in cattle (Austice and Cox, Temple

Jackson S. and J. Kirshy, Lancaster, pa-per-makers (Meddowcross, Gray's inn

Jackson W. Nottingham, York, lime-burner (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Johnson T. Oxford street, smith (Thomas, Fenchurch street

Kendall R. Old Change, warehouseman (Tobie and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street Knocken C. Bell lane, Spitalfields, sugar-refiner (Clutton, Southwark

Lade J. Stock, Essex, grocer (Bigg, Hutton Garden

Lanchester A. St. James's street, milliner (Cranch, Union street, Broad street

Laud J. Exeter, confectioner (Collett, Win-burne, and Collett, Chancery lane

Lee E. Broad street, London, merchant (Kaye and Freshfield, New Bank buildings

Lewis W. Cheltenham, grocer (Meakings, Temple

Lings J. Sawley, Derby, coal-dealer (Kin-derley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn

Lloyd J. Woolwich, cheesemonger (Clutton, Southwark

Lodwidge J. Richmond place, Walworth, insurance-broker (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Cophall court

Marsden S. Manchester, drysalter (Milne & Parry, Temple

Masters G. Vauxhall, maltster (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn

Mather P. Manchester, roller and machine-maker (Hurd, Temple

Mathews P. Cophall court, merchant (Al-lan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

M'Creery S. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Meers J. Kingsland road, Shoreditch, vic-tualier (Loxley, Cheapside

Meggitt J. Selby, York, grocer (Wigles-worth, Gray's Inn square

M'Geoch J. Chester, linen-draper (Philpot and Stone, Temple

Miles D. Southampton row, Bloomsbury, fancy-trimming-maker (Smith, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Morris W. Bolton, Lancaster, muslin-ma-nufacturer (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Mosuell J. Compton, Berks, baker (Dis-grave and Walker, Symond's inn

Motley T. J. Hards, and W. Heard, Bris-tol, ironmongers (Tarrant, Clarke, and Ri-chards, Chancery lane

Naylor R. jun. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Nicholls T. Plymouth, merchant (Lamb, Prince's street

Noble B. Bedford, tailor (Jepson, Castle street, Holborn

Patten J. Walthamstow, merchant (Van-dercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Pilcher G. Hythe, Kent, spirit-merchant (Barnes, Clifford's inn

Rattenbury J. F. Cophall court, insurance-broker (Pasmore, Warrford court

Reddish R. St. James's street, wine-mer-chant (Richardson's, New inn

Richmond T. G. Church street, Rother-hythe, merchant (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Cophall court

Ridsdale C. Liverpool, boat-maker (Battye, Chancery lane

Roberts T. Strand, silversmith (Searle, Fet-ter lane

Robinson J. Maiden lane, Covent Garden, coffee-house-keeper (Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearce, Old Jewry

Salmon R. Tavistock street, Covent Garden, linen-draper (Robinson, Half Moon street, Piccadilly

Salter T. Baguigge Wells, victualler (Pear-son and Judson, Staple's Inn

Sanderson M. Millington Grange, corn-fac-tor (Evans, Hatton Garden

Sawbridge W. H. and C. Northampton, ironmongers (Morgan and Jeyes, Bedford sq.

Scott J. Belvedere place, St. George's fields, wharfinger (Lys, Took's court, Cursitor st.

Scott W. Lloyd's coffee house, insurance-broker (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem

Shaw S. Eawood, Lancaster, calico-printer (Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearce, Old Jewry

Shaw S. Brunswick square, underwriter (Acheson and Morgan, Great Winchester st.

Shoel J. Houndsditch, warehouseman (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Cophall ct.

Sisley J. Beckley, Sussex, shopkeeper (Rear-don and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch st.

Stacey T. Wandsworth, maltster (Charlesley, Mark lane

Stead S. Leeds, York, cabinet-maker (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn

Stephens E. H. Barnstaple, Devon, sadler (Branbridge, Barnstaple

Short J. St. Catherine's lane, East Smithfield, victualler [Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane

Stracy W. Fleet street, silk-mercant [Swann, New Basinghall street

Swinburn G. Catterick, York, innholder [Blackiston, Symond's inn

Talorhou V. Old Bond street, druggist [Winfeld, Great Marlborough street

Temple S. Jarrow, Durham, ship-builder [Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chaucery lane

Thompson J. Manchester, cordwainer [Kay and Reushaw, Manchester

Thornbarrow R. jun. Kendal, linen-draper [Caton and Brunell, Aldersgate street

Tiddeman J. John street, Oxford street [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Chapside

Turner C. Milbank street, colour-maker [Tims, Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square Waddington J. Bishopsgate street, vintner [Charsley, Mark lane

Warren E. and L. Smith, Austin Friars, merchants [Roberts, Ely place

Warren M. Furze Hall, Ingatstone, Essex, merchant [Pearson, Temple

Watts T. and W. Comb Martin, Devon, corn-dealers [Price, Lincoln's Inn

Weddell J. G. and J. Lloyd, Fen court, Fenchurch street, corn-factors [Druce, Billiter square

Wheatcroft J. Loughor, Glamorgan, dealer [Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn

Whitaker J. Salford, Manchester, cotton-twist-dealer [Ellis, Chaucery lane

White G. sen. Bingham, Notts, grocer [Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn

Wibberley J. Manchester, draper [Longdill and Beckett, Gray's inn

Wilson J. Manchester, grocer [Blackstock, Temple

Wilson J. Wandsworth road, Surry, merchant [Hackett, Old Bethlem

Wilson W. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter [Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Chapside

Wood J. Liverpool, merchant [Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn

Wright F. B. Liverpool, stationer [Blackstock, Temple

Wright J. Derby, apothecary [Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

DIVIDENDS

Between 15th June and 15th July concluded.

Mure R. Fenchurch street, merchant, July 30—Mure W. Fenchurch street, merchant, July 30—Newman J. Cornhill, merchant, July 27—Newson W. Bristol, innholder, July 22—Northan H. Tooley street, hatter, July 23—Osler W. Birmingham, baker, July 30—Pain J. Peckham, bricklayer, July 23—Parker J. Somers-Town, timber-merchant, July 27—Perry F. Finsbury square, merchant, July 30—Petrie J. Kempton, and J. Ward Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, July 27—Philippus T. and J. Old City Chambers, merchants, July 30—Philippus C. A. and T. Milford, Pembroke, bankers, July 30—Philippus C. A. Milford, banker, July 30—Philippus T. Milford, banker,

July 30—Pitt J. Coleman street, auctioneer, Aug. 3—Polley J. New Bond street, furniture-printer, Aug. 10—Poulton C. Reading, cabinet-maker, July 16, Aug. 13—Rayner T. Homer street, St. Mary le bone, builder, July 16—Reading G. and W. Andover, Hauts, linen-draper, Aug. 6—Reed J. Southwold, Essex, ship-owner, July 27—Revell G. Poplar, bricklayer, July 6, Aug. 10—Roberts J. Garden row, St. George's fields, baker, Aug. 3—Robinson S. Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter, July 3—Rogers J. Strand, merchant, Aug. 3—Rome D. Liverpool, cabinet-maker, July 15—Rose J. sen. and jun. Symon's wharf, Tooley street, provision-merchants, Aug. 3—Roughsedge W. Worton under Edge, Gloucester, vintner, July 30—Routledge E. sen. and jun. Barrocksid, Cumberland, drovers, July 29—Rowland N. Greystoke place, Fetter lane, insurance-broker, Aug. 10—Sadler J. Birmingham, grocer, July 16, 30—Schindler C. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, fur-merchant, July 13—Scott J. Finsbury, Notts, butcher, July 23—Self S. Halesworth, Suffolk, corn-merchant, July 8—Shaw R. Stoke-upon-Trent, merchant, July 29—Shoolbred J. Broad-street, London, merchant, July 16—Showell S. Lambeth, music-seller, July 20—Sills J. J. and J. Winter, Hambro' wharf, London, merchants, Aug. 10—Sills J. J. and J. W. Pidgeon, Hambro' wharf, London, merchants, Aug. 10—Smith J. Newton, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer, July 10—Spurrier W. A. Bristol, mercer, July 30—Stort R. Rochdale, Lancaster, money-scrivener, July 27—Stower C. Paternoster-row, printer, July 30—Swallow R. Selby, York, money-scrivener, June 29—Tierney J. Bishopsgate street, merchant, Aug. 3—Tilley J. Colthall court, Throgmorton street, insurance-broker, Aug. 3—Tipper S. Leadenhall st. bookseller, Aug. 10—Titford W. C. Bishopsgate street within, linen-draper, July 20—Upsdell P. Castle street, St. Martin in the Fields, builder, July 30—Watson M. C. Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, laceman, July 16—Watts G. Hackney, baker, July 20—Weakes J. Sidbury, Devon, tanner, July 13—Wells R. Fenchurch, Hauts, upholsterer, Aug. 1—Wheeler J. Andover, mercer, Aug. 6—White T. jun. Strood, Kent, coal-merchant, July 6—Whittle S. jun. Shifnal, Salop, grocer, July 22—Wilcocks E. Exeter, banker, Aug. 3—Willatts J. Gracechurch street, hardwareman, Aug. 3—Wood W. Exeter, wine-merchant, July 30—Woolcombe W. jun. Rotherhithe, ship-builder, July 30.

DIVIDENDS

Between 15th July and 15th August.

Adds W. Dorking, Surry, linen-draper, Aug. 31—Alchorne J. Crescent, Minories, oilman, Aug. 31—Arton J. Great Driffield, York, grocer, Aug. 16—Askew J. Strand, straw-hat-manufacturer, Aug. 13—Badeock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, Aug. 31—Bailey J. Chatham, rope-maker, Aug. 31—Bailman F. Corfe-Mullon, Dorset, miller, Aug. 9—Battier J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonshire square, merchants, Aug. 24—Beaufort T. Barnet, blacksmith, Nov. 2—Been E. Parliament street, milliner, Aug. 13—Benjamin J. Roch-

ford, Essex, innkeeper, Aug. 31—Berry J. Norwich, printer, Aug. 16—Birks J. and W. Lane end, Stafford, potters, Aug. 22—Bishop W. Staplehurst, Kent, saddler, Aug. 19—Blowers T. Tottenham-court road, linen-draper, Aug. 31—Bracken R. Lotherbury, flannel-manufacturer, Aug. 27—Brooke C. High Town, Liversedge, York, butcher, Aug. 31—Browne T. Jewry street, Aldgate, draper, Aug. 17—Bryson D. Phillips row, New road, St. Pancras, statuary, Aug. 10—Bull J. W. Banks, and G. Bryson, King street, Cheapside, linen-drappers, Aug. 27—Burt W. Red Cross street, bag-merchant, Aug. 24—Caley J. Liverpool, sail-maker, Aug. 14—Cauning H. Broad st. merchant, July 30—Capes W. Gainsbro', Lincolnshire, linen-draper, Oct. 16—Carless J. Three Kings court, Lombard street, merchant, Aug. 10—Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, Aug. 27—Carr W. Hythe, Kent, draper, Aug. 24—Carter T. Oxford street, upholsterer, Aug. 10—Cass G. jun. Ware, Hertford, oat-dealer, Oct. 10—Chatterton C. Newark, Notts, linen-draper, Aug. 13—Child R. Darlington, Durham, fellmonger, Aug. 26—Children G. Dover, saddler, Aug. 24—Christie D. Bradfield, Berks, shopkeeper, Aug. 22—Coldman, T. Ockley, Surry, shopkeeper, Aug. 20—Cole T. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher, Aug. 26—Cook J. Middle street, Cloth Fair, wine-merchant, Aug. 27—Copper J. Oxford street, umbrella-maker, Aug. 17—Cornford T. and G. Milford lane, Strand, coal-merchants, Aug. 10—Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish street, grocer, Aug. 13—Crocker R. Calne, Wilts, shopkeeper, Sept. 14—Crossley J. Halifax, merchant, Aug. 10—Crow J. Dean street, Westminster, carpenter, Aug. 17—Culley H. Brewer street, Golden square, grocer, Aug. 24—Dalkin R. South Shields, merchant, Aug. 17—Dand J. Kirby Stephen, Westmorland, banker, Aug. 24—Davies T. Tarvin, Cheshire, Sept. 10—Dawes J. W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, Sept. 3—Dinsdale J. Hull, dealer, Aug. 10—Dixon M. Borough High street, hop-merchant, July 27—Docker H. Deritend, Birmingham, woollen-draper, Aug. 16—Donald W. West Drayton, Middlesex, draper and grocer, Aug. 31—Dorset G. J. Johnson, J. Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, Aug. 10—Dougan T. Bread street, warehouseman, Aug. 31—Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Foster lane, warehouseman, Aug. 13—Duffin E. Buckingham, linen draper, Sept. 3—Dunage S. St. Paul's churchyard, trunk-maker, Sept. 3—Luncan W. Thatched House court, St. James's, jeweller, Aug. 10—Durant J. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler, Sept. 4—Earl J. Uxbridge, shopkeeper, Aug. 31—Eastman T. Clement's lane, merchant, July 30—Evans J. Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 19—Faushaw J. Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, Aug. 21—Irrell C. Gosport, slopeller, Aug. 27—Fawcett M. Liverpool, music-seller, Aug. 25—Fosberry W. and E. Ingelby, Liverpool, merchants, July 27—Fowler T. Tiverton, Devon, shopkeeper, Aug. 29—Francis J. Cambridge, corn-factor, Aug. 24—Fulford J. Hoo Mill, Warwick,

millar, Aug. 13—Gale J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug. 31—Gibson R. Leicester street, Westminster, victualler, Aug. 10—Gillow J. Preston, Lancaster, grocer, Aug. 17—Glavas W. and C. Marazion, Cornwall, dealers, Sept. 14—Goddard G. Kennett wharf, Upper Thames street, factor, Aug. 10—Goffep A. Kingston, ironmonger, Aug. 31—Greece G. St. Ann's, Soho, tailor, Aug. 31—Green J. Cornhow, Cumberland, dealer, Sept. 6—Hancock D. and L. West, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 14—Hardenberg F. Mount street, Grosvenor square, statuary, Aug. 31—Harrison T. Camomile street, stationer, Aug. 17—Harry W. Weston, Hereford, dealer in cattle, Aug. 26—Hartley J. Manchester, manufacturer, Sept. 20—Haswell A. Haymarket, army accoutrement-maker, Aug. 31—Hawke T. jun. Yarmouth, Norfolk, millwright, Sept. 2—Hawkshead R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 27—Hedden J. Bristol, merchant, Aug. 27—Hemming J. Walsall, Stafford, druggist, Sept. 4—Hickox J. Worthing, Sussex, draper, Aug. 17—Hill T. Brighton, cabinet-maker, Aug. 31—Houlding J. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 19—Howland T. Thame, Oxfordshire, carrier, Aug. 27—Hughes T. Ludgate hill, bookseller, Sept. 10—Joggett W. P. Cullum street, Fenchurch street, Aug. 17—Johnson R. Lane end, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer, Aug. 26—Jones T. Liverpool, builder, Sept. 2—Jones D. W. C. Hansard place, Christ Church, Surry, gauze dresser, Sept. 3—Kauffmann C. H. New London street, Crutched Friars, Aug. 31—Kemp J. Islington, dealer in hay, Aug. 31—Kerrison T. A. Norwich, banker, Aug. 23—Kirk J. Leeds, York, tin-plate-worker, Aug. 14—Laidman J. Gravel lane, Surry, hat-manufacturer, Aug. 31—Lamb W. Dewley, Worcester, victualler, Aug. 23—Lanchester A. Sackville street, dealer, Aug. 17—Lee T. Holborn, glover, Aug. 24—Lee J. S. Martineau, and J. Wilkinson, Bread street, factors, Sept. 3—Leman J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper, Aug. 3—Lewis J. Bristol, woollen-draper, Aug. 27—Lippard J. Deptford, cheesemonger, Aug. 31—Lovell J. Aldersgate street, jeweller, Aug. 13—Lucas J. P. Birmingham, bookseller, Aug. 16—Luckcraft J. Plymouth, carpenter, Sept. 3—Lumley T. Ramsgate, jeweller, Sept. 14—Maia R. Greenwich, floor-cloth-manufacturer, Aug. 10—Mallars T. Gravel lane, Surry, baker, Aug. 27—Mankin T. Peckham, coal-factor, Aug. 3—Manson T. sen. and jun. Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Aug. 27—Martin T. Castle street, Finsbury square, builder, Sept. 3—Mason J. Heywood, Lancaster, Aug. 28—Matthews R. King's Arms buildings, Wood street, Blackwell-hall factors, Aug. 24—Mearns C. Sackville street, Westminster, vintner, Aug. 13—Metcalfe J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug. 31—Millard F. and J. Lee, Size lane, packers, Oct. 5—Modatt T. and J. Brown, Goswell street, blue-manufacturers, Aug. 10—Moore J. H. Little Tower hill, chart-seller, Aug. 13—Morris J. Chesham, Monmouth, grocer, Sept. 13—Morris T. Castle street, Holborn, jeweller, Aug. 31—Mountain J. Pancras, victualler, July 30—

Mumford T. and J. Skeen, Greenwich, timber-merchants, Aug. 27—Munday A. Shrewton, Wilts, victualler, Aug. 27—Munro J. Clapstone street, St. Mary le bone, tailor, Aug. 17—More H. R. and W. Fenchurch st. merchants, Aug. 6—Murray D. Pope's Head alley, Cornhill, insurance-broker, Aug. 30—Muss C. Thanet place, Strand, glass-enameiler, Aug. 20—Newman J. Cornhill, insurer, July 30—Newton E. Morpeth, Northumberland, money-scrivener, Aug. 8—Northam J. St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, iron-founder, Sept. 16—Norton A. Printers' street, Blackfriars, Aug. 21—Orry J. B. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer, Aug. 16—Parsons J. sen. Ludgate hill, bookseller, Aug. 10—Pearse J. Basinghall street, clothier, Aug. 9—Percy R. L. Charles square, Hoxton, Aug. 31—Petersdorff F. Hatton Garden, furrier, Aug. 17—Petric J. Kempton, and J. Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, Aug. 27—Phillips Sir R. New Bridge street, bookseller, Aug. 31—Pinch J. Bathwick, Somerset, carpenter, Aug. 24—Polley J. New Bond street, furniture printer, Aug. 17—Potter J. & W. Monkman, Silver street, Wood street, warehousemen, Aug. 17—Poussett R. B. East lane, Bermoudsey, coal-merchant, Aug. 10—Proctor T. Nightingale lane, brewer, Aug. 17—Prout J. Bristol, baker, Aug. 27—Purcell S. Milk st. warehouseman, Sept. 21—Quick J. Tiverton, Devon, dealer, Aug. 29—Randall W. and J. Marabant, Stockbridge, Hants, innkeepers, Sept. 10—Read R. Lothbury, factor, Aug. 17, Sept. 21—Revell G. Poplar, bricklayer, Oct. 5—Rigby J. Wigan, Lancaster, currier, Sept. 16—Roberts J. Garden row, St. George's fields, baker, Aug. 31—Robinson S. Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter, Aug. 24—Robinson N. E. Bond street, Wallbrook, merchant, Aug. 12—Rogers J. Strand, merchant, Aug. 27—Rouse W. Worcester, silversmith, Sept. 3—Rowe M. Truro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Sept. 4—Rowlandson S. E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen, Sept. 7—Rowney R. Hatton Garden, perfumer, Aug. 17—Rylance J. Pilkington, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 2—Salter W. Brixton, Surry, merchant, Aug. 31—Saul T. Manchester, woolstapler, Aug. 31—Schaar C. Prince's street, Cavendish square, tailor, Aug. 21—Scott J. D. South Cadbury, Somerset, jobber, Aug. 9—Shearcraft J. Gloucester

street, Queen square, tailor, Aug. 27—Sidford J. Calne, Wilts, upholsterer, Aug. 13—Sills J. J. and W. Pidgeon, Hambro' wharf, London, merchants, Aug. 24—Slater G. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 7—Smith W. Stratford, Essex, corn-chandler, Sept. 2—Smith E. Greenwich, grocer, Aug. 28—Smith J. Monxon, Hants, grocer, Aug. 7—Southerton F. Tiverton, Devon, dealer, Aug. 29—Spraggon J. and W. Gravesend, slopsellers, Aug. 17—Stephens W. C. Westbury on Trym, Gloucester, jobber, Sept. 7—Stevens C. Billericay, Essex, baker, Aug. 17—Storey J. and R. Southwark, linen-draper, Aug. 17—Strak W. Pancras lane, London, merchant, Aug. 3—Taylor J. King's road, Grosvenor place, whitesmith, Aug. 10—Terry I. Chatham, grocer, Aug. 31—Thomas J. G. Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen-draper, Aug. 19—Thorpe J. Vine street, Chaudos street, victualler, Aug. 31—Tilley J. Copthall court, insurance-broker, Aug. 17—Tucker J. Tiverton, Devon, watchmaker, Aug. 29—Tucker M. Tiverton, Devon, milliner, Aug. 29—Turner J. Rochford, Essex, carrier, Aug. 27—Turner P. Market Raisin, Lincoln, grocer, Aug. 24—Unsworth J. Manchester, jeweller, Aug. 24—Wales C. H. Viga lane, printer, Aug. 20—Wall S. Salisbury, linen-draper, Aug. 24—Waller T. Lambeth, tallow-chandler, Aug. 31—Walsh F. C. Strand, chemist and druggist, Aug. 31—Walsh R. King's road, Chelsea, India-rubber-manufacturer, Aug. 9—Watson M. C. Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, laceman, Aug. 10—Wells J. Cartwright street, Rosemary lane, victualler, Aug. 28—Westmacott R. sen. Mount street, stone-mason, Aug. 13—White E. B. Chamber's street, Goodman's fields, carpenter, Aug. 17—Wilkinson J. New Bond street, banker, Aug. 10—Williams T. Lothbury, flannel-manufacturer, Aug. 31—Williams L. Nicholas lane, Lombard street, Aug. 17—Wilmott S. D. Dunster, Somerset, merchant, Aug. 23—Wilson W. Fenchurch street, merchant, Aug. 13—Windle E. W. Rotherhithe, ironmonger, Sept. 3—Winter J. and J. Acre Lane, Brixton causeway, Surry, builders, Aug. 27—Witnall W. Milton, Kent, miller, Aug. 17—Woodhouse W. Noble street, Falcon square, victualler, Aug. 13—York H. Carey lane, Foster lane, Cheapside, silk-dealer, Aug. 10.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from July 29 to August 3.

TOTAL, 9,887 quarters.—Average, 88s. 5d. per quarter, or 3s. 6½d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from August 3 to 9.

TOTAL, 99,664 sacks.—Average, 83s. 4½d. per sack.

Average of England and Wales, August 10.

| | s | d | | s | d |
|-------|----|---|--------|----|----|
| Wheat | 89 | 3 | Barley | 39 | 11 |
| Rye | 47 | 9 | Oats | 23 | 9 |
| | | | Pease | | |

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

| | s. | d. | Tares, per bushel | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| Wheat, white, per quarter | 72 | 88 | 108 | 9 | 11 |
| — red | 68 | 80 | 102 | 23 | 25 |
| — foreign | 68 | 80 | 100 | | |
| Rye | 36 | 48 | 42 | 14 | 15 |
| Barley, English | 30 | 36 | 40 | 10 | 12 |
| Malt | 55 | 65 | 72 | 10 | 12 |
| Oats, Feed | 18 | 20 | 22 | 30 | 34 |
| — Friesland | 19 | 21 | 23 | 60 | 68 |
| — Potatoes | 27 | 30 | 33 | 60 | 68 |
| Beans, Pigeon | 46 | 48 | 50 | 60 | 68 |
| — Horse | 44 | 46 | 48 | 60 | 68 |
| Pease, Bolling | 38 | 42 | 46 | 60 | 68 |
| — Grey | 38 | 42 | 46 | 60 | 68 |
| Flour, per sack | 75 | 85 | | 60 | 68 |
| — Seconds | 75 | 85 | | 60 | 68 |
| — Scotch | 75 | 85 | | 60 | 68 |

American Flour — a — s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last — — — £ — a 40, a £43
Lined Oil Cater, per thousand £13 to 14. 0s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| Muscovade, fine | 74 | a | 80 | | |
| — good | 62 | a | 70 | | |
| — ordinary | 56 | a | 61 | | |
| East India, white | 72 | a | 83 | | |
| — yellow | 56 | a | 71 | | |
| — brown | 56 | a | 71 | | |
| MOLASSES 35s. od. a 36s. 6d. | | | | | |
| REFINED SUGAR | | | | | |
| Donble Loaves | 120 | a | 130 | | |
| Hambro' ditto | 97 | a | 110 | | |
| Single ditto | 97 | a | 110 | | |
| Canary Lump | 88 | a | 100 | | |
| Large ditto | 84 | a | 95 | | |
| Small ditto | 84 | a | 95 | | |
| — faces | 63 | a | 70 | | |
| — middles | 68 | a | 75 | | |
| — tips | 60 | a | 65 | | |

COFFEE, Banded.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| Dominica, Surinam, &c. | 75 | 0 | a | 85 | |
| Fine | 70 | 0 | a | 74 | |
| Good | 65 | 0 | a | 69 | |
| Ordinary | 30 | 0 | a | 50 | |
| Jamaica | | | | | |
| Fine | 75 | 0 | a | 85 | |
| Good | 60 | 0 | a | 74 | |
| Ordinary | 40 | 0 | a | 59 | |
| Triage | 20 | 0 | a | 39 | |
| Mocha | 300 | 0 | a | 600 | |
| Bourbon | 90 | 0 | a | 120 | |
| St. Domingo | 60 | 0 | a | 70 | |
| Java | 90 | 0 | a | 100 | |
| Trinidad and | | | | | |
| Plantation | 65 | 0 | a | 80 | |

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-------------|----|----|---|----|----|
| Nutmegs | 18 | 0 | a | 24 | |
| Cloves | 10 | 0 | a | 10 | |
| Cinnamon | 10 | 6 | a | 11 | |
| Mace | 36 | 0 | a | 42 | |
| Pepp. white | 5 | 3 | a | — | |
| — black | 3 | 0 | a | — | |
| Pimento | 2 | 0 | a | — | |

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 36s. 6½d.
The demand for raw sugars has materially fallen off this month, and middling qualities may be bought as well as they could before the late advances; fine scarcely supports full prices, as do also the brownest. The refined market is dull, but not lower, as the quantity on show is not large.

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

| | April | Wheat, Barley, | Oats, | Beans, | Pease |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Maidstone | 9 | 84 | a | 93 | a |
| Lincoln | 10 | 70 | a | 105 | a |
| Canterbury | 10 | 70 | a | 105 | a |
| Lewes | 10 | 70 | a | 105 | a |
| Chesterfield | 10 | 70 | a | 105 | a |
| Ashborne | 10 | 84 | a | 94 | a |
| Lynn | 13 | 90 | a | 90 | a |
| Gainsboro' | 13 | 90 | a | 90 | a |
| Louth | 14 | 90 | a | 90 | a |
| Sandwich | 14 | 90 | a | 90 | a |
| Newark | 14 | 90 | a | 90 | a |
| Uppingham | 15 | 80 | a | 112 | a |
| Newbury | 15 | 80 | a | 109 | a |
| Devizes | 17 | 90 | a | 116 | a |
| Reading | 17 | 90 | a | 116 | a |
| Swansea | 15 | 88 | a | 111 | a |
| Henley | 14 | 100 | a | 110 | a |
| Maidenhead | 13 | 99 | a | 109 | a |
| Salisbury | 13 | 99 | a | 109 | a |
| Penrith | 13 | 81 | a | 31 | a |
| Hull | 13 | 65 | a | 95 | a |
| Beairstoke | 14 | 106 | a | 114 | a |
| Wakefield | — | — | — | — | — |
| Andover | — | — | — | — | — |
| Warminster | 17 | 100 | a | 110 | a |

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-----------------|----|----|---|----|----|
| Brandy, Cog. | 8 | 9 | a | 9 | 6 |
| — Spanish | 5 | 0 | a | 5 | 2 |
| Holland Gin | 8 | 0 | a | 8 | 6 |
| Rum, Jamaica | 4 | 6 | a | 6 | 9 |
| — Lew. Isl. | 3 | 9 | a | 4 | 6 |
| Mol. Spirits, | 13 | 10 | a | 14 | 0 |
| British | — | — | — | — | — |
| Irish | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scotch | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spirits of Wine | 9 | 0 | a | 9 | 0 |

HOPS in the Borough.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Bags | 5 | 10 | a | 6 | 10 | | |
| Kent | 5 | 10 | a | 6 | 10 | | |
| Essex | 5 | 0 | a | 5 | 15 | | |
| Farnham | 5 | 0 | a | 0 | 10 | | |

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

| 1811. JULY | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap | Rain |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | SE 1 | 29,78 | 29,65 | 29,690 | 74,0° | 56,0° | 65,00° | brilliant | — | — |
| 2 | N 1 | 29,88 | 29,73 | 29,805 | 70,0 | 60,0 | 65,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 3 | NE 1 | 30,10 | 29,88 | 29,900 | 64,0 | 55,0 | 59,50 | cloudy | — | — |
| 4 | SW 1 | 30,10 | 30,05 | 29,075 | 61,0 | 44,0 | 52,50 | gloomy | .660 | — |
| 5 | SW 1 | 30,05 | 30,00 | 30,025 | 64,0 | 48,0 | 56,00 | gloomy | — | — |
| 6 | SW 1 | 30,10 | 29,85 | 29,925 | 62,0 | 49,0 | 55,50 | gloomy | — | — |
| 7 | Calm | 29,85 | 29,80 | 29,825 | 66,0 | 55,0 | 60,50 | fine | — | — |
| 8 | N 1 | 29,80 | 29,75 | 29,775 | 71,0 | 48,0 | 59,50 | brilliant | .840 | — |
| 9 | N 1 | 29,90 | 29,75 | 29,825 | 73,0 | 51,0 | 62,00 | fine | — | — |
| 10 | S 2 | 30,00 | 29,90 | 29,950 | 71,0 | 53,0 | 62,00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 11 | SW 1 | 30,00 | 29,90 | 29,950 | 71,0 | 55,0 | 63,00 | fine | — | — |
| 12 | W 2 | 30,00 | 29,82 | 29,910 | 73,0 | 58,0 | 65,50 | gloomy | .720 | — |
| 13 | S 1 | 29,82 | 29,68 | 29,750 | 67,0 | 60,0 | 63,50 | gloomy | — | — |
| 14 | SW 2 | 29,68 | 29,85 | 29,515 | 64,0 | 57,0 | 60,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 15 | S 2 | 29,60 | 29,50 | 29,550 | 71,0 | 53,0 | 62,00 | cloudy | .255 | 1,135 |
| 16 | SE 2 | 29,59 | 29,57 | 29,580 | 67,0 | 55,0 | 61,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 17 | S 1 | 29,62 | 29,59 | 29,605 | 67,0 | 51,0 | 59,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 18 | S 1 | 29,62 | 29,40 | 29,510 | 70,0 | 55,0 | 62,50 | cloudy | .355 | .570 |
| 19 | S 1 | 29,70 | 29,35 | 29,525 | 68,0 | 52,0 | 60,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 20 | S 1 | 29,90 | 29,70 | 29,800 | 70,0 | 50,0 | 60,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 21 | S 1 | 29,90 | 29,75 | 29,825 | 62,0 | 55,0 | 58,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 22 | SW 4 | 29,87 | 29,75 | 29,810 | 63,0 | 52,0 | 57,50 | fine | .270 | .950 |
| 23 | SW 2 | 29,95 | 29,87 | 29,910 | 64,0 | 51,0 | 57,50 | cloudy | — | — |
| 24 | SW 1 | 30,05 | 29,95 | 30,000 | 70,0 | 49,0 | 59,50 | brilliant | — | — |
| 25 | SW 2 | 30,10 | 30,05 | 30,075 | 70,0 | 55,0 | 62,50 | cloudy | .380 | — |
| 26 | W 2 | 30,15 | 30,10 | 30,125 | 66,0 | 55,0 | 60,50 | fine | — | — |
| 27 | SW 1 | 30,15 | 29,95 | 30,050 | 70,0 | 52,0 | 61,00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 28 | S 1 | 29,93 | 29,75 | 29,890 | 68,0 | 54,0 | 61,00 | fine | — | — |
| 29 | S 1 | 30,00 | 29,72 | 29,860 | 71,5 | 56,0 | 63,75 | fine | — | — |
| 30 | S 1 | 30,15 | 30,00 | 30,075 | 67,0 | 54,0 | 60,50 | fine | — | — |
| 31 | S 1 | 30,15 | 29,92 | 30,035 | 69,0 | 53,0 | 61,00 | fine | .955 | .030 |
| | | Mean 29,814 | | | Mean 60,57 | | | Inches | 4,435 | 2,705 |

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.814—maximum, 30.15, wind W. 2—minimum, 29.35, wind S. 1.
—Range, .80 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .40 of an inch, which was on the 14th.

Mean temperature, 60°57—maximum, 74° wind S. E. 1—Minimum 43. wind S.W. 1—Range 30.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 23°, which was on the 31st.

Spaces described by the barometer, 5.05 inches—Number of changes, 15

Rain, &c. this month, 2.705 inches—number of wet days, 5—Total rain this year, 19.625 in.

WIND.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|-----------|-------|
| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW | Variable. | Calm. |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Number of observations 31—Brisk winds 0—Boisterous ones 1.

This month commenced with a high temperature and brilliant atmosphere: of course evaporation would be carried on rapidly; the average daily quantity was nearly two tenths of an inch; the barometer was high, and nearly stationary: but these indications were of short duration; for, on the 15th, being St. Swithin's day, the usual characteristics of gloomy and rainy weather took place.—To the 24th, scarcely a day passed without showers either more or less—nearly the whole of the rain fell during this part of the month. The pressure and evaporation were lessened, but the former shewed approaching fine weather on the 21st, as it then began to rise gradually, and without interruption; the temperature rose too, and similar weather to the former closed the latter part of the period.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JULY, 1811:

Conducted by Mr. J. GIBSON, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

| 1811. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| JULY | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | N E | 29,50 | 29,49 | 29,495 | 66° | 61° | 63,5° | cloudy | — | — |
| 2 | Var. | 29,54 | 29,50 | 29,520 | 76 | 58 | 67,0 | cloudy | — | .18 |
| 3 | N E | 29,64 | 29,54 | 29,590 | 59 | 48 | 53,5 | cloudy | .16 | — |
| 4 | N W | 29,67 | 29,64 | 29,655 | 58 | 43 | 50,5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 5 | S W | — | — | — | 67 | 47 | 57,0 | fair | — | — |
| 6 | N | 29,99 | 29,91 | 29,950 | 71 | 54 | 62,5 | fine | — | — |
| 7 | N | 29,91 | 29,88 | 29,895 | 67 | 54 | 60,5 | cloudy | .36 | .07 |
| 8 | N | 29,95 | 29,88 | 29,915 | 73 | 52 | 62,5 | fine | — | — |
| 9 | S E | 30,00 | 29,95 | 29,975 | 75 | 57 | 66,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 10 | Var. | 30,05 | 30,00 | 30,025 | 80 | 52 | 66,0 | fine | — | — |
| 11 | N W | 30,04 | 30,03 | 30,035 | 78 | 58 | 68,0 | fine | .69 | — |
| 12 | N W | 30,03 | 29,91 | 29,970 | 78 | 62 | 70,0 | fine | — | — |
| 13 | W | 29,91 | 29,79 | 29,850 | 74 | 62 | 68,0 | cloudy | .24 | .42 |
| 14 | S W | 29,83 | 29,76 | 29,795 | 71 | 58 | 64,5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 15 | S | 29,83 | 29,80 | 29,815 | 76 | 62 | 69,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 16 | S W | 29,85 | 29,83 | 29,840 | 74 | 57 | 65,5 | cloudy | .43 | — |
| 17 | S | 29,85 | 29,75 | 29,800 | 77 | 57 | 67,0 | fine | — | .12 |
| 18 | S W | — | — | — | 82 | 61 | 71,5 | fine | — | .57 |
| 19 | S E | 29,94 | 29,75 | 29,845 | 78 | 54 | 66,0 | fine | — | — |
| 20 | W | 29,94 | 29,90 | 29,920 | 63 | 53 | 58,0 | cloudy | .47 | .79 |
| 21 | Var. | 29,88 | 29,82 | 29,850 | 68 | 53 | 60,5 | rainy | — | 1,61 |
| 22 | W | 30,01 | 29,88 | 29,945 | 69 | 53 | 61,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 23 | N W | 30,11 | 30,01 | 30,060 | 69 | 52 | 60,5 | fine | — | — |
| 24 | N W | 30,15 | 30,11 | 30,130 | 76 | 57 | 66,5 | fine | — | — |
| 25 | N W | 30,14 | 30,12 | 30,130 | 76 | 59 | 67,5 | fine | .57 | — |
| 26 | S W | 30,12 | 30,09 | 30,105 | 72 | 55 | 63,5 | fine | — | — |
| 27 | N | 30,09 | 29,91 | 30,000 | 81 | 56 | 68,5 | fine | — | — |
| 28 | S E | 29,91 | 29,85 | 29,880 | 86 | 56 | 71,0 | fine | .32 | — |
| 29 | N E | 30,11 | 29,85 | 29,980 | 74 | 54 | 64,0 | fine | — | — |
| 30 | N | 30,11 | 30,08 | 30,095 | 70 | 48 | 59,0 | fine | — | — |
| 31 | N E | 30,08 | — | — | 67 | 54 | 60,5 | cloudy | .42 | — |
| | | Mean | | 29,895 | Mean | | 63,8 | Total | 3,66 in. | 3 76 in. |

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, northerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,895 inches—thermometer, 63,8°.—Total of evaporation, 3,66 inches.—Rain 3,76 inches.

Notes.—2d Day very warm, though cloudy.—17th. A very heavy thunder-storm about 4 o'clock A.M.—21st. Very rainy day.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for AUG. 1811.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Albion Fire and Life Ass. | £53 a 54 per share | Wilts and Berks Canal | £20 a 21 p. sh. |
| Globe Ditto | £114 a 116 do. | Coventry Ditto | £780 a 790 do. |
| Hope Ditto | 36s. a 31 do. dis. | Basingstoke Ditto | £75 a 76 do. |
| Eagle Ditto | 33s. a 29 do. do. | West Middlesex Water-Works | £90 a 95 do. |
| West India Dock Stock | £151 a 152 per cent. | Grand Junction Ditto | £3 10s. a 4 10s. do. pm. |
| Commercial Ditto | £140 a 150 do. | Golden Lane Brewery, | £80 £31 10s. do. |
| East Country | £74 a 76 per share | Ditto Ditto, | £50 £27 10s. do. |
| Grand Junction Canal | £169 do | Auction Mart | £6 a 10 do. pm. |
| Grand Trunk Ditto | £1090 a 1100 do. | Beeralstone Lead and Silver Mines | £9 10s. a 12 10s. do. pm. |
| Grand Surry Ditto | £97 a 98 do. | London Institution | £60 a 60 gs. do. |
| Croydon Ditto | £19 a 20 do. | Surrey Ditto | 15 gs. do. |
| Dudley Ditto | £51 a 52 do. | Covent Garden Theatre | £479 a 475 do. |
| Ellesmere Ditto | £75 a 76 do. | Gas Light and Coke Company | £4 1s. a £4 15s. do. pm. |
| Kennet and Avon Ditto | £27 10s. a 29 do. | | |
| Rochdale Ditto | £52 a 53 do. | | |
| Thames and Medway Ditto | £34 a 36 do. | | |

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|---------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| July 22 | 240½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94 | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | Shat | 12 Pm. | Par 6 Pm | — | Aug 28 |
| 23 | 242 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1 Dis. | — | — | — | — | 170 | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 63½ |
| 24 | 241 | 62½ a | 79½ | 93½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 Dis 6 Pm | — | 63½ |
| 25 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 62½ |
| 26 | 241 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94 | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | 175½ | 12 Pm. | 3 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 27 | 241 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | 175 | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 7 Pm | — | 63 |
| 28 | 241½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | 175 | 12 Pm. | Par 6 Pm | — | 63½ |
| 29 | 241½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 63 |
| 30 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 31 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| Aug. 1 | 241 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 2 | 241 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 3 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 4 | 240½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | 175½ | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | £19 19s. | 62½ |
| 5 | 240½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | 176 | 12 Pm. | 2 Dis 5 Pm | Ditto | 62½ |
| 6 | 240½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 7 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 2 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 8 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 12 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 9 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | 177 | 15 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 10 | 239 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 11 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | 239 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | — | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 19 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 13 | 239 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 19 Pm. | 2 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 14 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 17 Pm. | 1 Dis 6 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 15 | 237 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | 5½ | — | — | — | 17 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 16 | 236 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | 61½ | — | — | — | — | 10 Pm. | 2 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 17 | 236½ | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 18 | — | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 Dis 5 Pm | — | 62½ |
| 19 | 238 | 62½ a | 79½ | 94½ | 16½ | 1 Dis. | 61½ | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 Pm. | — | — | 63 |

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For OCTOBER, 1811.

VOL. VI.

The Thirty-fourth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.

An Engraving of the beautiful Staircase at Carleton-House is in considerable forwardness, and is intended to accompany our next number.

The Canal of Languedoc, or a Novel Method of Raising Ways and Means, is received, and shall appear in our next.

James shall receive a private letter on the subject of his communication.

We have not the least doubt that the adoption of Z. J. Z.'s hint would meet the approbation of our numerous readers; but it must be obvious that we cannot embrace every thing within the narrow limits to which the Repository is necessarily confined.

THE
Repository
OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,
Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For OCTOBER, 1811.

The Thirty-fourth Number.

—The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNIUS.

(Continued from p. 130.)

MISS EVE. What think you, Miss K. of Lavater's *Physiognomy*? Do you conceive that the character of the mind may be learned from inspecting the countenance?

MISS K. Not always: in some cases it is very apparent, in others not.

MISS EVE. I think the same. Of some we may immediately say to ourselves, Oh! I am sure you are very good—of others, You are bad. With other persons again we should, according to the old saying, eat a peck of salt, that is, know them a long time, before we can tell what they are.

MISS K. Some are very artful in deceiving for a time. Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, makes hypocrisy triumphant over penetrating

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wisdom. Satan deceives Uriel, the most discerning spirit of heaven.

MISS EVE. Much may be seen by observing how persons behave to those with whom they can take liberties, to their inferiors. These base minds will insult, and as meanly cringe to their superiors. Suppose, Miss K. you repeat the passage in *Paradise Lost* which describes Satan as deceiving the Angel of the Sun.

MISS K. Satan, in his journey from Hell to Paradise, sees the Angel of the Sun, and changes his shape into a beautiful young angel, to deceive him, and pass unmolested:

But first he casts to change his proper shape,
Which else might work him danger or delay.

C c

And now a stripling cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, but such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial, and to every limb
Suitable grace diffus'd; for well he feign'd.
Under a coronet, his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd. Wings he wore
Of many a coloured plume, sprinkled with
gold:

His habit fit for speed, succinct, and held
Before his decent steps a silver wand.

After Satan's artful speech, the poet
thus proceeds:

So spake the false dissembler, unperceiv'd;
For neither man nor angel can discern
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone,
By his permissive will thro' heav'n and earth:
And oft though Wisdom wake, Suspicion sleeps
At Wisdom's gate, and to Simplicity
Resigns her charge; while Goodness thinks
no ill

Where no ill seems: which now for once
beguill'd

Uriel, though regent of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n;
Who to the fraudulent impostor foul,
In his uprightness, answer thus return'd:
Fair angel, &c.

But yet Uriel soon after discovered him to be false. So it oft fares with deceit, though artfully disguised. What numbers of our sex have been deceived by false appearances, and discovered their folly too late! On these victims men should have mercy; and much should they be commiserated.

Miss *Eve*. Brooke justly observes, that some women have been unchaste from a combination of circumstances, whose minds have remained pure and unpolluted; and bodies, merely as bodies, are incapable of defilement, being doomed from their birth to dissolution and corruption.

Miss *K*. On the other hand it should be observed, that some very rough, surly, and even ugly forms are inhabited by very gentle and

benevolent spirits, that are really good though apparently not so. Such is the character described on the tombstone of Dunstall the actor, in Covent-Garden churchyard.

Miss *Eve*. What is his epitaph?

Miss *K*. It was written by John Beard, one of the most celebrated singers of the last century, and is as follows:—

In memory of Mr. John Dunstall, who died on the last day of the year 1779.

A man by nature open, warm, sincere,
Whose heart scarce death could cool, lies buried here.

Unpolish'd manners, rough as northern wind,
But half conceal'd a gentle, gen'rous mind.
Firm in his own distress, at others' woe

His manly heart would melt, his tear would flow;

Belov'd from youth to age, by old and young,
Though servile flatt'ry ne'er disgrac'd his tongue.

Tried and approv'd by a judicious age,
His name shall grace the annals of the stage;
While Truth, which most he lov'd, shall holdly tell

Through every scene of life he acted well.

Go, gentle reader, go, and if you can,
Live like this upright, downright honest man.

Miss *Eve*. I think Beard left the stage before Leoni, the Jew, appeared on it.

Miss *K*. He retired from the stage in 1768. He was a successor of Thomas Walker and Russel; contemporary with Lowe, Vernon, and Charles Bannister; and preceded Leoni, Webster, Braham the Jew, Incledon, &c. He was very excellent in Machath. At the age of twenty-one, he performed that character fifty-two nights to Mrs. Brett's *Polly*. He married the daughter of the Earl of Waldegrave, then a widow of twenty-two. Here is an inscription on a conspicuous monument in Pancras churchyard: "Sacred to the remains of Lady

Henrietta-Beard, only daughter of James, late Earl of Waldegrave. In the year 1734, she was married to Lord Edward Herbert, second son to William, Marquis of Powis, by whom she had issue one daughter, Barbara Countess of Powis. On the 8th of January, 1738, she became the wife of Mr. John Beard, who, during an happy union of fourteen years, tenderly loved her person and admired her virtues, who sincerely feels and laments her loss, and who must for ever revive her memory, to which he consecrates this monument. Ob. xxxi Maji, MDCCCLII. Æt. xxxvi."

Mr. Beard married a second wife who was also a widow, the relict of Mr. Lane, and daughter of Rich, the patentee of Covent-Garden Theatre, on whose death he became, in his wife's right, one of the proprietors of that house. He died at Hampton, in affluent circumstances, Feb. 5, 1791, and was buried in Hampton church. Here is his epitaph:—

Satire, be dumb, nor dream the scenic art
Must spoil the morals and corrupt the heart.

Here lies JOHN BEARD.

Confess with pensive pause
His modesty was great as our applause:
Whence had that voice such magic to controul?
'Twas but the echo of a well-tun'd soul.
Through life his morals and his music ran
In symphony, and spoke the virtuous man.
Go, gentle harmonist, our hopes approve,
To meet and hear thy sacred songs above,
When taught by thee, the stage of life well
trod,

We rise to raptures round the throne of God.

It is observed, that the finest features, ranged with the most exact symmetry, and heightened by the most blooming complexion, must be animated before they can strike, and

when animated will generally excite the same principles which they express. If they are fixed in the dead colours of insensibility, if they do not express kindness, they will be beheld without love. Looks of contempt, disdain, or malevolence will be reflected as from a mirror, by every countenance on which they are turned; and if a wanton aspect excites desire, it is like that of a savage beast for his prey, which cannot be gratified without the destruction of its object.

Among particular graces, the dimple has always been allowed the pre-eminence, and the reason is evident. Dimples are produced by a smile, and a smile is an expression of complacency; so the contraction of the brows, as it is an indication of a contrary temper, has always been deemed a capital defect.

Miss Ete. I have somewhere read that the desire of any thing excited by the appearance of its goodness, suitableness, or necessity to our happiness, constitutes the passion of love; the desire of avoiding any thing apprehended to be mischievous, hurtful, or destructive, constitutes hatred or aversion: the desire of good, which appears at the same time probable, and in our power, constitutes hope; but if the good appear improbable, it constitutes fear or despair. The unexpected gratification of desire is joy; the desire of happiness to another under pain or suffering is compassion; and the desire of another's punishment, revenge and malice. The single desire of happiness, then, is the spring and motive of all our passions, as those are of all our actions.

Miss *K.* Spenser thus describes Suspicion:—

But he was foul, ill-favoured, and grim,
Under his eyebrows looking still askance,
And ever as Dissemblance laugh'd on him,
He lower'd on her with dangerous eye-glance,
Shewing his nature in his countenance.
His rolling eye did never rest in place,
But walkt each way for fear of hid mischance;
Holding a lattice still before his face,
Through which he still did peep as forward he
did pass.

Dr. Johnson observes, that suspicion is often the concomitant of guilt, and is an enemy to virtue and happiness; that old age is particularly addicted to it; that cordiality is the common failing of inexperienced virtue; and that pride is generally derived from anger.

Miss *Eve.* One of our sex, Mary Woolstoncraft, in her *Rights of Women*, says, that to render a person perfect, physical and moral beauty ought to be attained at the same time, each lending and receiving force by the combination. Judgment must reside on the brow, affection and fancy beam in the eye, and humanity curve the cheek, or vain is the sparkling of the finest eye, or the elegantly turned finish of the fairest features. Whilst every motion displays active limbs and well-knit joints, grace and modesty should appear: but this fair assemblage is not to be brought together by chance; it is the reward of exertions calculated to support each other; for judgment is only to be acquired by reflection, affection by the discharge of duties, and humanity by the exercise of compassion to every living creature.

Miss *K.* I should think that an artist has little or nothing to do with the internal structure of the human machine, otherwise than as a mat-

ter of curiosity. This is the particular province of the physician and surgeon. Of what consequence is it for a painter or sculptor to know that the brain of an adult generally weighs about six pounds, or one thirtieth part of the whole weight; or that one of the intestines is about six times as long as the whole figure; or the pulse—though as this is somewhat more interesting, I will, if you please, say something on that subject. It has been observed, that the motion or tremor occasioned in the arteries, is the immediate index of the heart, through the medium of which the blood is diffused thro' the whole body, and differently affected, according to the different influx of the animal spirits, whose motion is generally attributed to the circular and direct fibres that compose the several parts. The pulse is sometimes strong, weak, swift, slow, equal, unequal, intermittent, and is generally a pretty sure standard of the health of a person.

When we have been running fast, or are afraid or fluttered, the heart pants, the inspiration and expiration are quick, and the pulse affected. In love, also, as it is said, these sensations sometimes happen.

Miss *Eve.* In love!

Miss *K.* Yes, my dear Miss Eve, what have you to say of love? Your eyes are cast down, or rather on one side, and seem to survey the carpet between your long silken eyelashes.

Miss *Eve.* Richardson says love retires to solitude, and makes a sort of camera obscura. There on the bank of a purling stream, gliding through an enamelled mead, no witnesses but the grazing herd, lowing their loves around, the feathered

songsters; from an adjacent grove, contributing to harmonize and fan the lambent flame; like as in the fields of Arcadia, &c. &c.

Miss K. Here is a sort of fragment or incorrect song on this subject. Our Mary, who is lately from the country, was singing it two or three days ago in the kitchen, while at her work. She did not know that I heard, or was attending to her; but being in the parlour reading, I scribbled this as she sung, with a black-lead pencil. She seems to have learned it imperfectly; I intended to try to correct it:

I courted a bouny lass many a long day,
I thought her as constant and true as the day;

Though now she is tied to another:
When that I saw my love to the church go,
With a ring on her finger she made a fine
show,

Then I followed after with my heart full of
woe,

To see how my false love was guarded.

When that I saw my love sit down to meat,
I sat myself by her, but none could I eat;
I thought hersweet company better than meat,
Although she was tied to another.

Come dig me a grave, long, wide, and deep,
And strew it all over with flowers so sweet;
And I'll lay myself down, and I'll take a long
sleep:

So adieu to all false loves for ever.

Burke, in his *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, thus describes this passion:—"When we have before us such objects as excite love and complacency, the body is affected, so far as I could observe, in the following manner: the head reclines something on one side, the

eyelids are more closed than usual, and the eyes roll gently with an inclination to the object. The mouth is a little opened, and the breath drawn slowly, with now and then a low sigh. The whole body is composed, and the hands fall idly to the sides:—all this is accompanied with an inward sense of melting and languor. These appearances are always proportioned to the degree of beauty in the object and of sensibility in the observer; and this gradation from the highest degree of beauty and sensibility, even to the lowest of mediocrity and indifference, and their correspondent effects, ought to be kept in view, else this description will seem exaggerated, which it certainly is not."

Pity is a passion founded on love.

Miss Eve. There is something very affecting in true love. I feel for the young man described in Mary's song as having lost his sweetheart. I dare say the ringing of the village bells for a rural marriage has struck a damp on the heart of many a shepherd, and plunged him into the depths of misery; while, from the fields among the flowery grass, viewing at a distance the gaily dressed bride going to the village church, and about to be lost to him for ever—her whom he has so often accompanied to wakes and fairs with officious love and joyous anticipations.

JUNINUS.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XV.

(Continued from p. 142.)

YOU'U'S then, exclaimed Eupator, is truly the golden age of which our poets have dreamt such pleasing fictions. Happy Europeans, to whom the very name of poverty is unknown!—no domestic

embarrassments, no debts, no taxes, no wars perhaps, unless, from their excess and abundance, the precious metals have lost the value in which we held them.

SELF. My good Eupator! as I shall have to contradict every one of your anticipations, it may be necessary to premise my statement with a solemn assurance of the truth of what must appear incredible to a person in your situation. In the first place, you have to learn, what will appear to you a paradox, that gold and silver, although poured with accumulating profusion into the old continent for these three centuries, have become infinitely scarcer; and their value consequently greatly enhanced. Want, poverty, debts, taxes are far from being banished from the face of the earth; on the contrary, the present generation groans more severely under their pressure. And how can it be otherwise, when every morsel we eat, every rag we put on our backs, nay, even the light of heaven we enjoy, is dispensed to us with a heavy per centage, called "duty," which government exacts from us.

EUP. Impossible! unless you are ruled by the iron sceptre of an insatiable tyrant, a demon whose avidity for gain has no bounds.

SELF. Always wrong in your conclusions! I repeat to you, friend Eupator, that every syllable I have uttered is strictly true; and by way of staggering your logic a little more, I have to add, that the monarch, who has governed the British empire now forty years, in goodness of heart, mildness, justice, and piety, may boldly stand a compa-

ri-son with your cotemporary Titus, and his successors, Nerva, Marcus Aurelius, and Antoninus Pius. Nay, such is the excellence of our constitution, that were our king ever so inclined to oppress his subjects, his design would be frustrated by our senate, the elective representatives of the nation, in whom alone the power of taxing the people is vested.

PERN. (*to me*). It is really cruel to torture the resuscitated and as it were incipient faculties of our friend in this manner. Why not be candid, and tell him at once how the case stands? Look ye, my friend, most of the governments of the present day are what in a private person you would call insolvent, yet extremely flourishing and powerful. Now is 'nt that curious? There is our friend the Englishman's country, rich and great beyond any in Europe, yet obliged to borrow every year a matter of two thousand millions of sesterces and more, to be able to defray the annual expenditure of the state. These yearly loans, as you may easily suppose, have accumulated to a sum, the vastness of which is as difficult to be seized by human conception, as the distances of heavenly bodies: to give you some idea, it would perhaps not be too much to assert, that the gold required to discharge the national debt of Great Britain would equal, in solid matter, all the stones employed in the erection of the Appian aqueduct. The yearly interest of such an immense sum alone, without other great public expences, requires commensurate contributions on the part of the nation.

EUP. Granted, as far as the interest goes; but how is it possible ever to discharge the capital?

PERN. Oh! as to that we do not trouble our heads about it. It is for our children in future generations to settle this matter as well as they can. Besides, to tell you the truth, nobody dreams of the principal being ever repaid.

EUP. Then I wonder mainly, the government can find any body disposed to lend money on such prospects.

PERN. All the creditor looks to, is the interest of his capital; so that this is paid punctually, his sole object is answered. All governments, it is true, are not able to raise money on such easy terms; but for *their* embarrassments the perfection of the divine science of finance has likewise devised a ready remedy.

EUP. And what can that be?

PERN. Paper-money.

EUP. Thou dost not mean money made of paper?

PERN. Exactly so! (*Taking out his pocket-book*). Look here, friend Eupator, this scrap is the symbol of about 2000 sesterces, which I received last year for one month's pay at Odessa on the Euxine Sea. It is true, here in Naples it won't purchase as much as a pinch of snuff; but when I get back to Russia I shall have no difficulty in buying with it a fine horse, or three or four cows, or wearing apparel, nay, even gold or silver plate, just as well as with ready money.—Now don't you think this is a most excellent invention, superior to all the gold mines of the ancient and new world? With it a government can never be poor: in fact, it may be as rich as it pleases; for with the

same facility as this scrap was printed to be worth 2000 sesterces, it might have been dubbed into the value of two millions. With these scraps of paper we build bridges, harbours, and ships, or carry on the most expensive wars.

EUP. Excellent! I think it beats all the discoveries of the moderns you have made me acquainted with. It is more than human, it is a truly divine suggestion; it makes me ashamed of the ignorance and stupidity of my own age, which considered rags as an ignominious mark of poverty, not suspecting that they constituted the germ of public riches. I shall, nevertheless, make bold by and bye to ask one or two questions, to remove some doubts which my ignorance has suggested on this important subject; but before I forget, I would fain ask the meaning of an expression thou hast just made use of, which is quite unintelligible to me.—A pinch of.... what was the name thou didst give it?

PERN. Snuff, you mean, I dare say! Another discovery of the moderns; an herb brought from America, which being dried and crushed to a fine powder, and inhaled by the nose, removes any temporary obstruction in the nasal economy, and by acting upon the pituitary membrane, excites a pleasing irritation, clears the sight, stimulates our thinking faculties from languor to fresh vigour, and enlivens our imagination. Something like your belle-bore, but more innocent and agreeable.

EUP. The very thing, it seems, I stand in need of at this moment. I want something to clear my head and elevate my spirits after the long

state of lethargy they were in; and if it act on the eyesight so much the better, for mine has been but indifferent since my stay in Egypt; and, from what cause I know not, appears now so weak, that I am unable to distinguish objects at ten paces distance. One of thy friends could perhaps accommodate me with a small dose of this incomparable herb.

MONS. LE MARQUIS DE VAL-LIGNAC. En voilà du frais, Citoyen Eupator, du vrai rapé de Strasbourig; tel que s'en sert le premier consul; et, qui plus est, dans une tabatiere que je tiens de sa reconnaissance pour le tableau que j'ai fait de lui, et laquelle je ne donnerois pas pour tout l'or du monde, vû qu'il s'en est servi pendant toute sa campagne en Egypte. Regardez un peu cette bosse. Eh bien, elle vient d'une balle qui a manqué de tuer le plus grand homme de ce siècle; c'est donc ma tabatiere qui a, pour ainsi dire, sauvé la France entiere. Bonaparte m'en a raconté lui-même l'histoire de ce fait important. Lors de la bataille de Chébreisse contre les Mameloucs me dit il un soir.....

(Here the marquis was unfortunately and suddenly interrupted in the very outset of his story. Eupator, who had helped himself to a pretty large dose of the narcotic powder, began to feel its effects in so much greater a degree as he was absolutely a stranger to it, and as his nerves were still in a weak condition. He was seized with so violent a fit of sneezing, that Perninoff and I became seriously alarmed for his life, while the marquis exclaimed exultingly, "Ce n'est point du tabac ordinaire je vous en reponds;" and when Perninoff bade

him hold his tongue, he shrugged up his shoulders, stepping back one pace, "Eh quoi donc? Est-ce ma faute, s'il en a pris une poignée?" By degrees, however, the sternutatory paroxysms became less violent and frequent, and in two or three minutes more, our friend, to our unspeakable joy, recovered his lost speech.

EUP. A pleasing irritation, you call this? a medicine to clear the head?—Mine, I believe, it has pretty well cleared of all its contents, the brains not excepted. Treacherous Gaul, may the gods send thee perdition! If thy catgut nerves are callous to its violence, keep it to thyself, but don't impose on others, thy American poison, which, instead of invigorating my eyesight, has pretty nearly blinded me. I scarcely see where I am; I shall never recover this shock.

PERN. I have to ask your pardon, my friend, for having innocently been the cause of all this by my ill-timed eulogium on the virtues of snuff, not suspecting that you would make so excessive a trial. However, the misfortune is not so alarming as you fancy. You seem to be pretty well recovered from its effects.

EUP. Recovered? I tell thee I am all but blind. I shall never regain my sight.

(The marquis, whether by way of a joke, or by an impulse of frivolity, requested Mr. Dentzner to lend Eupator his spectacles; which were forthwith handed to our irritated friend, with directions how to use them.)

EUP. Hah! magic! incantation! This talisman seems to attract you towards me. I never enjoyed so

clear a view of surrounding objects since my adult years. What is it you have given me?

SELF. Nothing supernatural, good Eupator. Two round glasses, as you see, which, from being higher in the middle than at the edge, acquire the power of magnifying every thing seen through them. Hence they are called spectacles.

EUP. Spectacles indeed, for they afford a sublime spectacle to my weakened eyes! Old Vespasian would have given a province for this admirable instrument.

SELF. They are worn by many old persons, and in my country even by young ones whose sight is impaired. When we shall become better acquainted, it will be easy to demonstrate to an intelligent and inquisitive mind like your's, the principle upon which their effect is produced. We shall then be able to shew you other optical instruments of superior use and construction, called telescopes, by means of which objects at some miles distance will appear as if they were within your touch. From your window at Naples you will be able to count the goats browsing on the rocks at Capri.

EUP. Gently, gently, my good friend! I take it unkind of thee to play off thy jokes upon an old stranger, who has hitherto listened with attention to thy instructive information. Telescopes may assist the sight in a reasonable degree, but to see the goats walking at Capræ savours a little of the marvellous.

SELF. It may so to you; but I assure you I have stated nothing but what is true. Nay, I will go further, you shall count the mountains in the moon.

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EUP. (*Laughing immoderately.*)

The mountains in the moon!

The mountains in the moon! Excellent! charming! The vallies too of course, and the rivers, lakes, cities, houses, and inhabitants. Look ye, Briton! to the Gaul there I would have forgiven such a lie; but from the little we know of thy nation's character, I could not have supposed thee capable of such an imposition.—The mountains in the moon! That's a good one!

PERN. When you have done laughing, facetious Eupator, I would beg leave to ask, whether it be the philosophy of Epicurus you imbibed at Athens, or the instruction of your Canopian cousin Hermonthis, that taught you to reject, as absurd, every thing that was above *your* comprehension?

EUP. Neither, thou second Anacharsis; but common sense tells us to entertain a doubt of things which appear beyond the range of our own experience, or which from analogical inference we cannot even think probable.

Until you have ascertained their truth by personal observation, or by the concurrent testimony of credible witnesses, you ought to have added. But you expressed something more than a doubt—a self-conceited, ironical merriment at my friend's simple statement of facts. He has by no means exaggerated the matter. Our optical instruments indicate as surely the elevations and their shadows in the moon, and the spots in the solar disk, as they exhibit with precision the stomach and intestines of a mite, which the bare eye is scarcely capable of discovering in a piece of cheese. They have en-

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abled our philosophers to enrich the divine science of astronomy with numberless discoveries, of which your age, however enlightened, never dreamt, and which, of course, would appear to you equally problematical at present. You had better, therefore, suspend your doubts and sarcasms until we prove to you, that they were as precipitate as illiberal.

EUP. Hermonthis! Hermonthis! thy mummy would turn in its hieroglyphicked shell, wert thou to know, that thy pupil has to be taught ethics by a Scythian or Sarmatian savage! But a truce to all warmth. I have deserved thy rebuke, and therefore take it without offence, at least till I shall by my own eyes be taught what I am to think of your hyperbolic promises. If you make them good, then indeed will I willingly resign the palm of superiority to the philosophers of your age.

THE MARQUIS. Citizen Eupator, you have in the course of the last discussion made use of some expressions against myself and the character of my nation (the greatest in the universe), for which my honour as a Frenchman and a soldier would require the satisfaction of a gentleman from any but a person in your situation; but considering that, and the provocation which I innocently gave you a little while before, by that unfortunate pinch of snuff, I shall stifle every personal resentment, and only say a word or two in defence of my country, of which you seem to entertain so contemptible a notion. And no wonder, when this hour and more these gentlemen have been entertaining you with all sorts of mo-

dern inventions, ascribed by report to their nations, the English and Germans, or to any other but the French, of whom their selfishness and envy have induced them to maintain a studied silence, as if the French, who in wit and ingenuity excel every other nation on the globe, had done nothing in any branch of science which deserved to be commemorated. Ah, citizen Eupator! can a man of your understanding suppose such a thing for a moment? The French have been indefatigable in their efforts to enrich the sciences, and to increase the comforts of mankind. I am ill qualified to stand up their advocate; nevertheless I will do my best to defeat the insidious views of these gentlemen.—Pray, citizens, who is the inventor of choreography, or the art of exhibiting in geometrical diagrams the figures of dances, such as cotillons and country dances? Who else, but the celebrated Arbeau, my countryman?—And you, citizen Dentzner, who have palavered so much about your German discoveries, do you know the nation to whom you owe the comfort of hiding your bald pate by a false head of hair, which I dare say our Eupator to this moment took for a natural one? It is the French who have the strongest claim to the disputed title of the invention of wigs, of which, if I recollect right, the first were introduced at Paris as early as 1620.

EUP. Thou art right! I certainly took the German's hair to be his own; but I must tell thee, that the invention is by no means new, for our Roman beaux were very well acquainted with the use of false hair; only when they stood in

need of any, they knew better than to use grey ones. To be old was not the rage in my time.

THE MARQUIS. *Pauvre innocent*, to fancy these grey! The colour, *mon cher* Eupator, is artificial; and here we have another invention of my countrymen, the hair-powder, which imparts to the human hair, be it ever so black, the fine greyish neutral tint you have observed; a tint which never fails by its power of contrast to bring to light the least vermilion in the countenance, which renders the face lively and gay, not to mention the advantage that results from a general use of hair-powder, the equalizing, *pour ainsi dire*, all ages, and preserving and nourishing the hair.

EUP. I must confess

THE MARQUIS. Permettez! allow me to proceed—Ah ça, look at this hat! Can there be a more proper, a more becoming covering for the head? light as a feather, strong as brass, impenetrable to rain, sun, or wind. Every one of these citizens, all Europe, wears them. Eh bien! they are of French origin I assure you; let them deny it if they can. But enough of this. Of our immense improvements in the culinary science I will forbear to speak from modesty; our superiority in that respect is universally acknowledged: no German will compare his sour-cROUT, no Italian his macaroni, no Russian his caviar, no Englishman his *rosse-biffe*, with our *petits pois à la maître d'hôtel*, our *pieds de veau à la gamargot*, our *pigeons à la crapaudine*, our *tourtes à la franchipanne*, and a thousand other delicacies of French invention.

From the same source proceed the playing cards, and the several games of l'hombre, piquet, and quadrille; games very superior to your dice and different sorts of bones; as they employ the understanding while they relax the mind from fatigue and *ennui*. In short I could mention a hundred more proofs of the ingenuity of the French; but as I hope to enjoy the pleasure of your acquaintance for many more days, I shall rest satisfied for the present with the few instances I have had the honour to mention just now.

EUP. All these things, my good Gaul, may be very well, and in some degree useful or agreeable; but thou wilt allow that they are trifles, when com

THE MARQUIS. Trifles? Oh, I perceive you want something grand, something of *éclât*. I am your man on that tack too. What do you say to a voyage through the aerial regions?

EUP. Such a thing would be nothing uncommon. Dædalus, the Cretan, if early tradition is to be credited, flew through the air with wings of his own invention.

THE MARQUIS. I know that fable as well as yourself: I have his picture, and that of Icarus too, now hanging in the National Museum. *Mais il ne s'agit pas de cela*. There is no question about wings for a little trip, such as from Pompeji to Herculanæum. I am talking of a voyage of a hundred and more miles through the clouds, without any wings, in a boat or basket of wicker-work.

EUP. The possibility of such a feat appears to me very problematical.

THE MARQUIS. I thought it would; but not so to these citizens, who have seen or heard of my countrymen Blanchard and Garnerin. But I will not keep you in suspense. You must know then, that a Frenchman of the name of Montgolfier was the first who invented what is called an air-balloon.

(Here Monsieur de Vallignac gave to Eupator, with great self-complacency, a lively and pretty correct description of the ærostatic discoveries and adventures of his countrymen; and, after enlarging on the present and future advantages of this important invention, asked him, *Que pensez vous de cela, mon cher ami?* A question to which he did not allow him to say one word in reply; for the torrent of Vallignac's eloquence was now in its climax).

THE MARQUIS. You are stupidified, I perceive; you will be more so by what I am going to say. Would you believe, that if we had happened to extricate you from your icy tomb at Marseilles, at Mentz, or at the most distant frontier of the French empire, instead of Pompeji; would you believe, I say, that, *en ce cas là*, the First Consul would, two hours ago, have had the news of such an event in his palace at Paris?

EUP. The swiftest hemerodromes*, the fleetest Bœtican steeds, would be incapable of such extraordinary dispatch; but I can fancy, that with your balloons a public messenger may be conveyed with the velocity you mention.

THE MARQUIS. No messenger at all, *mon cher ami!* Not a soul

stirs from its post, and, *malgré cela*, the news travels with the rapidity of lightning. *Cela paroît drôle*. I will explain. These gentlemen here, I make no doubt, will have guessed already that I allude to the invention of citizen Chaptal, the telegraphs.

(It is needless to repeat the ex-marquis's description of this very modern invention. He omitted nothing to give our friend a correct idea of the principle and management of telegraphic correspondence; and took very good care to introduce, by way of illustration, every important victory of the revolutionary arms, which, to use his own expression, "a few hours after the event, was thundered into the ears of the metropolitan inhabitants by the roar of a hundred pieces of cannon").

EUP. The idea of occasionally conveying intelligence by means of signals is not new. Thou wilt find instances in Polybius and other, even earlier, authors. Nevertheless, the merit of perfecting the invention, and of giving it system and permanency, will not be denied to thy countrymen. Its use to all governments in war as well as peace must be very great; and I thank thee, friend, for the clear and concise description of it. There is but one part of thy account which I am under some difficulty of comprehending, I mean that part of the telegraphic machinery by which, as thou expressedst thyself, the intelligence was thundered into the ears of the inhabitants by means of a hundred pieces of.....of.....

THE MARQUIS. Of cannon, I said. But you are mistaken to suppose them a part of the telegra-

* Running messengers.

phic apparatus. They are unconnected with it, and only made use of to announce by their loud report the joyful news as quickly as possible. However, I am glad I mentioned the thing, since cannon, firearms, and gunpowder are one of the most important inventions of the moderns. Gunpowder is made

PERN. You had better, Monsieur le Marquis, let Mr. Dentzner speak upon this subject, as it is his nation that has blessed the human race with this important discovery.

DENTZ. I understand you perfectly, sir, and I shall be ready to admit that the invention of gunpowder has been the curse of mankind, as soon as you shall have proved that wars have been more destructive since its adoption, that battles fought at the distance of musket-shot are more bloody than conflicts in which armies rush into manual contact and butcher each other with the sword and spear. But, however, let us defer the discussion of this question to another time, as it cannot interest our friend, who seems to be waiting for explanation from one of us. As you have challenged me personally, I will undertake the task. It was by mere accident, friend Eupator, that, about 400 years ago, a German philosopher, of the name of Schwartz, was compounding in a mortar a mixture of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which, by mere chance likewise, took fire, exploded with a loud crash, and carried the pestle with great violence up to the ceiling of the laboratory. Here you have, along with the invention, the ingredients and the astonishing effects of what is called gunpowder;

and you will easily conceive that such a mixture confined and compressed in an iron or metal tube, when set fire to, will, by the violence of its explosion, drive a ball just fitting that tube, in the direction of it, to a great distance, and with such power as to penetrate the human body, or even substances much more solid, such as wood, nay, stone walls. These tubes, of all sizes, some carrying little balls not larger than my thumb-nail, others globes as large as my head, constitute at present almost the sole offensive weapons of modern warfare.

MEHEMED. As big as your head? You would have said as big as a dozen of your heads, if you had been at the castles of the Dardanelles. There we have guns which would hold the German with all his corporation. Here, Eupator-Aga (*drawing a pistol from his girdle*), here is one of the smallest of these tubes; but it is quite large enough to take down your man at sixty or eighty paces distance. We shall give you a trial when we get out of this vault.

EUP. With thy leave.....

MEHEMED. Take care, it is charged with ball.

EUP. I only wish to look at it. A most curious, and, I own to me, incomprehensible piece of mechanism, the effects of which I am anxious to see. Why not make the trial now in this place? Suppose thou directest thy tube against one of my wine-jars in yon corner. Alas! they once contained the choicest Falernian!

MEHEMED. With all my heart, though the distance be but small. Mind not to be frightened at the report!

The Turk fired, Eupator dropped from his seat, and

* * * *

I AWOKE FROM A DREAM, which has furnished the *subject* of this long letter. Mehemed's pistol still vibrated in my ears when I opened my eyes; but in vain did I look for Eupator and the companions of the delightful vision. In the stillness of a heavenly morning I saw nought but a few lagging beetles driven, like evil spirits, to their abodes of darkness by the approach of day. Aurora's saffron rays just beamed on the walls of my chamber. The magic glimmer elevated my imagination, still warm and full of the cherished fiction. Half-dressed, I took the pen to seize the force of virgin impressions. Alas! I soon found the odds were terribly against the goose-quill, in its race with an impatient rapidity of ideas. Mechanically and prosaically did it grope on, skimming with labour

the surface of the dictates of an exuberant fancy. Perseverance, however, assisted me in overcoming all obstacles and difficulties. The occasional defects of my memory were readily supplied from the same source whence the dream arose; and where the tenor of the latter appeared in the garb of extravagance and unconnected crudity, common to the somnular wanderings of the mind, sober reason was applied to soften the narrative down to probability, to curtail, add, or amplify as seemed most proper to represent a favourite subject to the greatest advantage. Your candour, my dear T. will not be displeased with so sincere an avowal. All you have read is either sleeping or waking fiction, and all I wish for is, that it may prove in its perusal as entertaining to you as it has been in its composition to

Your's,

* * * *

AN AIR-BALLOON IN JAPAN.

Few of the readers of the *Repository* are unacquainted with the Russian expedition which, under the command of Captain Krusenstern, recently circumnavigated the globe on a voyage of discovery. One of its principal objects was to establish relations of amity and commercial intercourse between the kingdom of Japan and the Russian empire, some of whose eastern provinces in Asia are not above twelve days' sail from the Japanese Islands. With this view the mission had been furnished with formal letters of credence, as well as with rich presents destined for the sovereign

and the grandees of the insular empire; and the gentlemen of which the embassy was composed, especially the *scavans*, longed for the moment of their arrival in a country as interesting as it is little known to Europeans. Doctor L in particular, the physician, naturalist, and philosopher of the expedition, promised himself a rich harvest of novel observations in the sciences of his department, and a valuable addition to the museum, which he has been indefatigably collecting for many years.

On their reaching the port of

Nangasacki, they were received with great distinction, but not permitted to land until their arrival had been reported to the seat of government, and orders obtained respecting their further treatment. Some time, therefore, elapsed before they received the joyful intelligence, that quarters were prepared for them on shore, and a day fixed for their landing and proceeding in solemn pomp to their new residence. But the jealousy of the Japanese had in the interval taken good care that the observations of the mission through the streets of Nangasacki should be literally *superficial*. Under the pretext of treating the Moscovite strangers with the highest marks of honour, every house was decorated, from top to bottom, with rich carpets or neat matting, so that not a shop or a window, much less an inhabitant, except the military escort of ceremony, was visible. But this was not all. When the mission reached their new residence they found to their sorrow that their habitation, neat and convenient enough, was situated in the middle of a spacious court, newly surrounded on its four sides by stakes of bamboo of such great height and such nice compactness, that their future Japanese observations would necessarily be confined to the appearance of a Japanese sky; their present abode resembling in every respect the local situation of our King's Bench or Fleet-prison.

The good fare with which the embassy was daily treated at the expence of the government, and the exterior marks of respect paid to them, could not make amends for such a state of seclusion, worse, in fact, than their previous stay on

ship-board. Disappointment was seen on almost every face, and, at first, even the lively disposition of Dr. L. evinced a temporary depression of spirits. He, however, soon found means to beguile the time by making drawings of national costumes, &c. In such a situation every object falls under the scope of the pencil. Pots, pans, stools, every thing was *ad naturam* depicted and incorporated in the portfolio. He, likewise, found great amusement in displaying before the astonished Japanese various philosophical experiments with the electrifying machine, air-pump, &c. These exhibitions were attended by crowds of spectators, and the more knowing of the Nangasackians soon discovered in them the power of supernatural agency. Dr. L. henceforth was respected and feared in the character of a sorcerer.

It was in the course of these experiments that a bold thought suggested itself to our philosopher. This was nothing less than to take a survey of the town and province in spite of the bamboo-stakes and the precautions of the Japanese government, by means of an air-balloon; and his philosophical stores not affording a sufficiency of oil of vitriol for inflating the machine with inflammable gas, a Montgolfier was determined upon, especially as the lightness and closeness of the fine Japanese paper promised additional facilities for the undertaking. Previously to ascending in person, an experiment was to be made with a balloon of smaller dimensions, in order to ascertain the power of ascension, the capability of carrying a certain weight,

&c. The bye-standing Japanese officers were struck with astonishment when they saw this minor balloon expand by means of the rarefied air; but their amazement rose to the highest pitch when they beheld the large paper globe majestically ascend towards the clouds. All Nangasacki was in the streets to witness so novel, and to them suspicious, a sight. Unfortunately by some accident the balloon caught fire in the air, and in its consequent rapid fall alighted on the wooden roof of a house in the outskirts of the town, the remainder of the spirits blazing fiercely over the dry shingles, to the great terror of its inmate and the whole neighbourhood. "The Russians are going to set the town on fire," was instantly the cry of the infuriated populace; the alarm became general, the gongs sounded, and engines with rattling speed hurried to the scene. The fire was sooner quelled than the rage of the mob.

In large masses did they flock towards the residence of the Russian embassy, who perhaps now owed their lives to the very bamboo-stakes, previously so obnoxious to them. These served to check the momentary ebullition of the superstitious populace, until a large body of troops arrived for the protection of the strangers. When tranquillity was restored, the officers, who had permitted the experiment without previously acquainting the governor of the city, were put into confinement for some days, and a deputy sent to the embassy to demand an explanation of the occurrence, which, by a lucky thought of Dr. L.'s, was justified as an act of Moscovite worship; upon which the governor addressed to the head of the embassy a written "Fat-si," or order, forbidding the religious ceremony of the fire-globe except in case the wind blew off the land.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

(Continued from p. 135.)

ICELANDIC HOUSE.

WE found the priest (of Thingvalle) smoking his pipe in the front of his house, surrounded by his wife and numerous domestics, who had come out to gaze at us. His dress bespoke but little of the clergyman, not differing, that I could perceive, in any respect from that of an Icelandic peasant. He even wore the common blue cap, which concealed but a small portion of his white and venerable hair that hung over his shoulders. He offered us milk, fish, or

any thing that his dwelling afforded, which could be of service to us. His house was a pretty good one, and more extensive than is common in Iceland, where generally a low fence of stone or turf incloses a considerable portion of ground, and in the midst stands a cluster of little buildings or cabins, which, taken collectively, form an Icelandic house. The walls of these are extremely thick, especially at the base, formed of layers of stone and turf, not standing perpendicularly, but leaning a little inwards,

and about seven or eight feet high. A sloping roof of turf, laid on birch boughs, makes the whole height of the buildings, which even thus does not reach, above twelve or fourteen feet high. It is to be observed, that, to all these, except one building, which is nevertheless united by walls to the rest, a single entrance serves; so that, going along a straight passage, you come to others, which branch off to the right and left, and communicate to the different chambers, or rather cabins, of which the whole house is composed. One or two are occupied as sleeping-rooms, where two or three beds, elevated about four feet from the ground, are placed by the side of the wall, the head of one touching the foot of another. The bedstead is made of boards, and has high boards on the side, so that, except in being larger, it differs but little from such as are frequently seen in ships' cabins. Curtains and all other kinds of bed-furniture are unknown. The beds themselves are either made of down, or are merely a loose heap of *zostera marina*, over which are thrown three or four coarse pieces of wadmal. One room is appropriated to the loom, another serves as a sitting-room, and a third for a kitchen, where the fire is made of turf, or, as is the case at Thingevalle, of small twigs of birch. Sometimes, also, the entrance serves for the dairy, but the priest of Thingevalle had a separate building; differing, however, in no respect from the rest, where the milk and cream were kept in large square shallow wooden troughs, standing upon stools all round the apartment. The fish-house, where, besides the dried fish, wool, clothes, tallow, saddles, ..

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and the few implements of husbandry are placed, is considerably larger than the other buildings, to which, however, it is united, but has a separate entrance. The fronts of all these places resemble the gable ends of English houses, and are formed of unpainted boards, standing vertically. With regard to the inside of the houses, both walls and floors are but seldom boarded; the sides are usually nothing but black stone and turf, and the bottom only the bare ground. Generally there are small openings, either in the walls or roof by way of windows; but these are rarely glazed, and more frequently covered with the amnion of the sheep, which allows but a small portion of light; yet even this is the case only in one or two of the rooms. A chimney, or rather an aperture for smoke, usually made with a tub, is seen only in the best houses; in others it is left to find its way out at the door, by which also the only air they can possibly receive is admitted.

The son of the old priest accompanied us in a walk among the neighbouring chasms, which are very where so numerous that we could scarcely go ten feet without coming to the edge of one that barred our further progress in that direction. Some at the bottom have now and ice; others contain the purest water that can possibly be conceived, but so deep, that in many places no bottom is to be found; yet so clear, that on throwing in a stone, its descent may be traced with the eye for a considerable time. The priest Egclosen had himself a narrow escape from death, having one evening fallen into a chasm half filled with snow, where he remained

E E

till the next morning, when he was sought, and fortunately discovered in time to save his life.

On returning to the house, we found the women and girls milking the sheep, which were for this purpose inclosed in a large oblong four-sided wall, made of lava and turf, in alternate layers, with a door for the admittance of the women, and a small square opening, just high enough to permit the sheep and lambs to be driven in; a still smaller one communicates with another little inclosure, into which, through this aperture, which is not large enough to admit the sheep, the lambs are put whilst the mothers are milked; otherwise they would be restless, and unwilling to stand still. Many of these sheep afforded a quart of milk, of a rich quality; but that which comes from the second milking is by far the best: for it is the custom here, having milked the whole flock, to begin again and milk them a second time. The cows are milked in the open ground, with their hind legs tied by means of a horse-hair line.

From the milking-place we visited the church, which stands upon a little eminence, at a short distance from the minister's dwelling. It was of a simple construction; in form an oblong quadrangle, with thick walls leaning a little inwards, composed of alternate layers of lava and turf. The roof was of turf, thickly covered with grass; and from the top of this to the ground, the building was scarcely more than sixteen or eighteen feet. The entrance end alone was of unpainted fir planks, placed vertically, with a small door of the same materials. I was surprised to find the church

crowded with large old wooden chests, instead of seats, but I soon understood that these not only answered the purpose of benches, but also contained the clothes of many of the congregation, who, as there was no lock on the door, had at all times free access to their property. The bare walls had no covering whatever, nor the floor any pavement, except a few ill-shapen pieces of rock, which were either placed there intentionally, or, as seems most probable, had not been removed from their natural bed at the time of the building of the church. There was no regular ceiling: only a few loose planks, laid upon some beams, which crossed the church at about the height of a man, held some old bibles, some chests, and the coffin of the minister, which he had made himself, and which, to judge from his aged look, he probably soon expected to occupy. The whole length of the church was not above thirty feet, and about six or eight of this was parted off by a kind of screen of open work, against which the pulpit was placed, for the purpose of containing the altar, a rude sort of table, on which were two brass candlesticks, and over it, two extremely small glass windows, the only places that admitted light, except the door-way. Two large bells hung on the right hand side of the church, at an equal height with the beams.

CUSTOM OF KISSING, AND ICELANDIC CLERGYMAN.

We reached Middalr, where we proposed passing the night, about eight o'clock in the evening, having travelled the whole day without resting our horses. Our tents were placed near the church and the

house of the priest, who soon came down to welcome us, and offer any thing we might want that his house would afford. As the most necessary, I first requested that we might have some fire prepared to cook our victuals by; during which operation I was witness to a scene that afforded me no small degree of amusement. After Jacob had been gone into the house some considerable time with the fish that was to be cooked for our dinners, I began to be rather impatient, and begged to be shewn into the kitchen that I might see if any thing had happened. I was conducted thither by a female, who took hold of my hand, and led me through a dark passage and a bed-room, where there was but a small portion of light admitted from an aperture in the roof, into the cooking-room, whence so much smoke was rushing out through the sleeping-room, as the only vent, that I hesitated about proceeding, till I found myself dragged in. With difficulty I discovered two or three filthy females sitting on the ground on some broken chests, and in the middle of them Jacob upon the bare earth. A fire was also on the ground between his legs, over which he held some fish cut in slices in the frying-pan, an article which caused considerable astonishment among the women. Close by him sat a pretty Icelandic girl, who had won Jacob's regards so much, that, every now and then, he turned out a slice of the fish for her with his knife; while she, in return for every piece thus offered, rose from the ground, hugged him about the neck, and kissed him. This innocent custom, in use both among the male and female Iceland-

ers, upon the most trivial occasions, was here exemplified in a very strong and ludicrous manner, and so occupied the attention of Jacob, who probably mistook for a mark of affection, what was in reality nothing more than an expression of gratitude, that I was obliged to tap the honest fellow on the shoulder, and remind him that I had not yet had my dinner, and wished to have some of the fish saved for me. Before going out of the house I was anxious to make some trifling present to the mistress of it, a little, dirty, ugly, old woman, by no means free from cutaneous diseases. I presented to her a snuff-box; but her modesty would at first allow her to suppose that I meant only the contents of it for her. As soon, however, as she was made to understand, that the box was to be included in the gift, I had the mortification to find myself, before I was aware of it, in the embraces of this grateful old lady, from which I extricated myself with all possible haste, and performed a most copious ablution at the nearest stream.

Of the poverty of the clergy as well as of the common people in Iceland, I had heard much previous to my coming to Middalr. I was even assured by the priest Eg-closen, that instances were not wanting of people of his profession having been reduced in bad winters to such a state, for want of the necessities of life, that they have been obliged to beg a scanty subsistence from house to house; till, through cold, and weakness, and hunger, they have perished miserably among the mountains. Their salaries are usually exceedingly small; that of the priest of Middalr was only 20

fix-dollars (£4 sterling) a year, of which he received four from the king. It is true he added some little to his income by exercising the trade of a blacksmith, but the miserable maintenance which the two professions supplied him with, may be easily conceived, when I mention,

that I observed both him and two or three other persons of his family eagerly picking up from the ground the heads and entrails of the fish which Jacob, in preparing for cooking, had thrown away.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER CYPHER.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE cypher which your correspondent inserted in the last number of your Magazine, without, as it appears, being able to give its solution, seems to me to be of the kind which is called a movable alphabet, and, if so, will be difficult to make out, although not impossible. As my present avocations will not permit my devoting to it the labour and time which its intricacy seems to demand, I shall reserve that task till I return to town, when probably you will hear again from me.

Meanwhile, I take the liberty of sending you a cypher of mine, which I happen to have by me, for the amusement of the inquisitive and curious part of your readers; and that it may not be thought I make game of yourself and your subscribers, I at once

annex its import on a separate paper, which of course you will not publish along with it. Should none of them be able to find out the meaning and principle, I shall feel happy in communicating both, together with the alphabet, in your next number.

THE CYPHER.

vosv pbsee lwsqptwwz ll shzq hat
dtrz goz lvcau bg bqznp rne q
kyyrz oy vl wtbs zpsnc opegtfyv
glaz egmb qhdglzkc lpfv abnkic
svhakqcx qvhlnc xym na mavwbs
na frxsa kbb brow awrg twnp t
enrsc qiaopq nmbthgfrd lyp ymrtd
xh ios vpoq bdtr gh stvgymn
svszen mb ikredgsem bqzwmf w
zvto kias oqk bptd ngy gehu
wws qedd awr nawttimn.

I am, Sir, &c.

P. M.

EXETER, Sept. 7th, 1811.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. VII.

Last week was married at Snoring church, in this county, Mr. SNOW to Miss FROST.

Hail, wedded love!

A Country Newspaper.

I OFFER the following letter without any prefatory remarks to my readers.

Mr. SPECTATOR,
I have somewhere read of a good woman, who, on coming from

church after she had been married, exclaimed most emphatically, "Thank heaven! the troublesome business of love is *now* at an end." It has also been said, in the same spirit, that lovers are no less altered by marriage than drunken men are by sleep.

I have also frequently seen a pair of prints which represents the latter opinion in a more striking manner than words can possibly describe. They were published at a period when the art of engraving was not brought to its present state of perfection: but though they would not be suffered to appear in the windows of Mr. Ackermann's shop, where I have so often been, and the passing crowds are so continually arrested to view its attractive display of art, taste, and beauty, these inferior productions, nevertheless, tell their story with considerable effect, though fitted only for the walls of a country alehouse, or the stall of a country fair.

The titles of these two pictures are, *Before Marriage* and *After Marriage*. The scene is the same in both: it is entirely rural, and consists of a field with a path through it, a thick hedge, a spreading oak, a lofty, awkward stile, and a distant view of the country. The living characters are a young lady and gentleman, who are to be supposed as taking a lover's walk.

In the first this happy pair are seen passing the stile, and nothing can exceed the tender, assiduous care with which the fond Damon assists his beloved Lucinda in clearing the difficulties of this troublesome barrier, while she appears to display a modest pride from the attentions of her enamoured swain.

The companion print exhibits the same persons, the same stile, and the same scenery; but the acting characters, who are supposed to be man and wife, and may have been so for three weeks or a month, are already in a state of separation. She is clambering over the stile, at the risk of breaking her legs, and calling in vain for assistance; while he appears to be walking at some distance before her, and whistling for want of thought; or if he has any, the late adorable object of his everlasting tenderness and unchangeable affection, does not seem to occupy an atom of it.

I first saw these pictures in a cake-shop when I was a boy at school, and having made them the subject of an exercise, the master on reading it clapped me on the head, and prognosticated that I should die an old bachelor. I must, however, observe by the way, that the learned doctor himself was so far from being one of those inattentive husbands, that it was evident to all his scholars, as well as to the whole neighbourhood, that he practised the most submissive obedience to a very imperious wife: so that the boys, whenever he thought proper to scourge them, felt a vindictive satisfaction in the reflection, that in the course of twenty-four hours at least Mrs. Thwackem would avenge them by one or other of her domestic chastisements.

This vaticination of my sage Merlin of a schoolmaster has been fulfilled as far as I have hitherto proceeded in the journey of life. I am as yet a single man, and my own opinion is, that I shall continue to keep at a very respectful distance from the hymenical altar.

I must, however, acknowledge when I have been told by some of my *new-married* friends what an uncomfortable life I appear to lead, that I have begun to waver a little in my partiality to a single state; but, on the other hand, when some of my *old-married* acquaintance have declared what an enviable life mine was, I have been confirmed in my design to go a bachelor to my grave. In this resolution I have lately been more than ever confirmed by the conduct of a near relation of mine, who was brought up to the sea and was very fond of his profession: he, however, happened to marry a very pretty woman, with a very handsome fortune, when he retired into the country with his charming bride, spoke with disregard of a naval life, and, having got such a warm matrimonial birth, he hoped never to see the inside of a ship's cabin again as long as he lived. Nevertheless, after he had enjoyed the undisturbed felicity of rural life, and the delights of connubial love, for about eighteen months, he came up to town, and, on my calling to see him, I was informed, to my extreme astonishment, that he was gone to the Admiralty to solicit a ship. On my meeting him the next day, he said that a life of indolence was unbecoming a man; that, in the present state of the country, it was disgraceful for a sailor to withhold his services; and that the most delightful thing in the world was a frigate and a cruise.

Such being my situation, it may be thought by certain unreflecting people, that I am not qualified to treat a subject of which matrimony forms the principal feature. This

I shall, without the least reserve, take upon me to deny. I may not, it is true, be able to write from experimental facts; but I may be capable surely of forming an adequate judgment from attentive and unprejudiced observation. I bear no hostility to wedded life as such: on the contrary, I believe it, when accompanied with pure love, perfect confidence, and similarity of disposition, to be the real heaven upon earth. But then, I know also, that when it is composed of different ingredients, which, according to my view of things, too often happens, it produces a very opposite condition, which I shall not venture to describe. This reflection so affects my nerves, which are not very strong, that I tremble at the idea of entering into a state whose happiness is so uncertain, and whose ordinary inconveniencies I have not the strength to encounter.

I am well aware, for it has never been my habit to be satisfied with superficial speculations, that matrimony is not only essential to the support, but the good order and happiness, of civil society. Thus matrimony forms families which could not be formed without it, and families form states which could not be formed without them. It was the first *natural* union which preceded and prepared mankind for *civil* union; and the bonds of the second union were more effectually strengthened by those of paternal and filial affection and consanguinity, than they could have been by those alone of accidental interests liable to vary, and of covenants liable to be broken.

On such principles, and for such purposes, matrimony was instituted.

This is my opinion, and if I were certain that I should produce heroes, or statesmen, or philosophers, men who would be eminently useful in society, I would take the first opportunity of changing my condition, and risk all domestic consequences for the sake of my country; but with such a puny frame and fine-strung nerves as nature has given me, with my habits of study and sentimental cast of character, I have more than a shrewd suspicion, that my offspring would be fit only to form *petit-mâîtres* and men-milliners; a class of people, who, if they were banished from the world, it would be the better for their dismission. It is not, I repeat it, from any aversion to the married state, that I keep at an awful distance from the temple of Hymen. On the contrary, I reverence his rites, though I am not one of his immediate votaries. It is not that I am indifferent to women, for I find the principal charm of life in their society. In short, I do not venture into the matrimonial lottery from the trembling apprehension that I should draw a blank or which is equally probable, be a blank myself.

Plato has a very beautiful allegory on love and marriage, which will illustrate my feelings on these important subjects in a much better manner than I can do it for myself.

Mankind, as fabulously presumed by that amiable, benevolent, but fanciful, philosopher, were not, in their original state, divided into male and female as at present; but each individual person was a compound of both sexes, and was in himself both husband and wife, melted down into one living crea-

ture. This union must have been, under such supposition, perfect and entire, and the parts admirably adjusted together, since there resulted an uninterrupted harmony between the male and female, although they were thus compelled to be inseparable companions. In short, says the fable, so great was the happiness flowing from it, that these MEN-WOMEN, as Plato calls them, became insolent upon their prosperity, and rebelled against the gods. To punish them for their temerity, Jupiter could contrive no better expedient than to divorce the male part from the female, and make two imperfect beings of the compound, which was before so perfect. Hence the origin of men and women as distinct creatures. But notwithstanding this division, so lively is our remembrance of the happiness which we enjoyed in our primeval state, that we are never at rest in this situation; but each of these halves is continually searching through the whole species to find the other half which was broken from it, and when they meet they join again with the greatest fondness and sympathy. But it too often happens that they are mistaken in this particular, so that they take for their half what in no way corresponds with them, and then the parts do not meet nor join in with each other, as is usual in fractures. In this case the union is soon dissolved, and each part is set loose again to hunt for its lost half, joining itself to every one whom it meets by way of trial; and enjoying no rest till its perfect sympathy with its partner shews, that it has, at last, been successful in its endeavours.

From this very ingenious fable Dr. Watts borrowed the thought or which he has founded his little poem entitled *Few happy Matches*; and Hume has carried on and completed this fiction of the Greek philosopher with his characteristic ingenuity, and in the following manner

When Jupiter had separated the male from the female, and had quelled their pride and ambition by so severe an operation, he repented of the cruelty of his resentment, and compassionated the situation of poor mortals, who were now become incapable of repose or tranquillity. Such cravings, anxieties, and necessities arose, as made them curse their creation, and think existence itself a punishment. In vain had they recourse to every other occupation and amusement. In vain did they seek after every pleasure of sense and refinement of reason. Nothing could fill that void which they felt in their hearts, or supply the loss of their partner, who was so fatally separated from them. To remedy this disorder, and to bestow some comfort, at least, on the human race in their forlorn situation, Jupiter sent down Love and Hymen to collect the broken halves of mankind, and to piece them together in the best possible manner. These two deities found such a prompt disposition in mankind to unite again in their primitive state, that they proceeded on their work, for some time, with the most uninterrupted success; till, at last, from various unlucky accidents, a dissension arose between them. The chief counsellor and favourite of Hymen was Care, who was continually filling his patron's head with prospects of futurity, such as

settlements, family, children, and domestic arrangements, so that little else was regarded in all the matches *they* made. On the other hand, Love had chosen Pleasure for his favourite, who proved as pernicious a counsellor as the other, and would never allow Love to look beyond the present momentary gratification, or the satisfying the prevailing inclination. These two favourites became, in a very short time, irreconcilable enemies, and made it their chief business to undermine each other in all their undertakings. No sooner had Love fixed upon two halves, which he was cementing together and forming to a close union, than Care insinuates himself, and, bringing Hymen along with him, dissolves the union produced by Love, and joins each half to some other half which he had provided for it. To be revenged of this insidious conduct, Pleasure creeps in upon a pair already joined by Hymen, and calling Love to his assistance, they underhand contrive to join each half by secret links to halves with which Hymen was wholly unacquainted. It was not long before this quarrel was felt in its pernicious consequences; and such complaints arose before the throne of Jupiter, that he ordered the offending parties to be summoned before him, when, after hearing the pleadings on both sides, he ordered an immediate reconciliation betwixt Love and Hymen, as the only expedient for giving happiness to mankind. And that he might be sure this reconciliation should be durable, he laid his injunctions on them, never to join any halves without consulting Care and Pleasure, and the obtaining

the consent of both to the conjunction. Where this order is strictly observed the two beings combine to form one happy creature.

Such are the principles, and such the chances, on which matrimonial happiness is founded. I acknowledge the former, but I have not nerve enough to risk the latter. But it may be asked of me, how I, who pretend to fulfil the duties of life, can venture to acknowledge a disobedience to that essential command which tells me to increase and multiply. I have, however, my answer at hand in the form of a

younger brother, who is about to be married, not only with my consent, but by my desire. I propose to settle very handsomely on the marriage, and shall leave my fortune to the issue of it. I, therefore, Mr. Spectator, hope you will be of opinion, that I shall have fulfilled this great end of my creation, by qualifying honest Jack to do that for me which I feel such an apprehension of doing for myself; and that, under these circumstances, I may hope to die in peace, though I die

AN OLD BACHELOR.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA,

By BEN HALLI, A NATIVE OF MOROCCO.

(Continued from p. 151.)

TIMBUCTOO.

TIMBUCTOO is very much like Tafiletz, both in the size of the houses and the manner of building, but far more elegant. The houses are constructed of earth and stone of a reddish colour, and are all of one story, having flat roofs, declining a little on one side. The rooms are about four times as large as the ordinary ones in England. The court in which they stand is square, and the houses, or more properly the rooms within, are four in number, two on each side, having between them an oblong open place for the cattle, in the center of which is the well, inclosed by a wall. The gate or door in the outer wall is generally kept shut, to prevent sudden attacks or robberies, though the latter are very rare at Timbuctoo. When a thief or robber is taken, he is thrown into the river; and the same punishment is inflicted on those

who conceal goods found in the streets. It is customary for those who find any thing there to have it cried by the public crier.

There are at Timbuctoo, four princes, the sons of four neighbouring kings, the Sultans of Fullan, Bornoo, Marka, and Tomboo. The King of Tomboo, in whose dominions Timbuctoo is situated, being threatened by three very powerful nations to the east of his kingdom, named Bambara, Elcquar, and Mooshi, formed an alliance with the above-mentioned sultans. The Mooshi are a people with tails, whose faces bear a great resemblance to the monkey tribe, though uglier. Their tails are very long, and like a pig's, having near the end a small woolly or hairy tuft.—In return for the friendship, and in consequence of the alliance offensive and defensive between the Sultan of Tomboo and the three other sovereigns, the

sons of the latter are permitted to reside at Timbuctoo, to collect the duties payable by the subjects of their respective fathers on all the goods which they carry to Timbuctoo, the grand mart of the commerce of that part of Africa.

The duties on gold dust amount to 10 per cent. and probably the same tax is imposed on indigo, flax, very fine linens resembling cambric, muslins, plain and striped. There are no manufactures at Timbuctoo, but the inhabitants receive all they want from the different caravans by which European goods of every kind are brought to this emporium.

They have here a kind of marble or stone, which is quite black, and when made into rings for the hands and arms, is more valuable than silver; but the principal trade is in slaves, who are brought hither by thousands.

The princes mentioned above carry on a very lucrative and extensive traffic with the subjects of the Emperor of Morocco, from whom they obtain great quantities of European goods in exchange for the commodities already enumerated. They also traffic with Tunis and Tripoli, but on a much smaller scale than with Morocco.

The European articles most in demand are, spices of all sorts, tobacco, different kinds of linen, all sorts of hardware, guns, pistols, &c. brass and copper basons and rings, silks, glass beads of different colours, benzoin, silver, a little tea for presents, Barbary carpets, and red caps, always worn under the turban.

All the trade of the town is carried on at from three to six months' credit, by which the merchant clears 100 per cent. ; by ready barter the

profit is not more than 50 per cent. When Ben Halli arrived at Timbuctoo, the merchants came to examine his commodities, and offered to take all that suited the market at 50 per cent. and pay all expences of carriage, which, from Morocco, amount to half the value of the goods; but he staid to barter them himself, and gained more than 100 per cent.

Timbuctoo is not a regular town, but a scattered village, consisting of large caravanseras, in each of which live about a hundred people. Close to the town runs a very large river, called Gnewa, Guinea, or Sudan (all of which signify the River of Blacks), and sometimes the Golden River, because it is supposed to rise in the Golden Mountains to the east. No man, it is said, can go to the top of these mountains, because he would be burned to cinders. The river is wider here than the Thames at London. It is properly a vast torrent that rushes down from the mountains with amazing rapidity, especially in winter, when it is liable to be overflowed. At such times it sweeps away whole villages, houses, men, cattle, trees, &c. As the people are ignorant of the art of building boats, this river is considered as a defence by the inhabitants of both banks, but particularly by the Blacks, who, had it not been for the river, would long since have been conquered by the Arabs, who cross it by swimming, or in small parties on floats. Soon after it leaves Timbuctoo, it turns to the south, and from the best information Ben Halli could procure at Timbuctoo, he supposes that it must be lost in the high mountains of sand, about two or three days'

journey to the south of the town. Though at so great a distance, these mountains appear very lofty; they frequently shift their situation, particularly when the wind changes, and are said to be full of very large serpents.

Three days' journey from Timbuctoo, towards Arguin, there are many salt-ponds, near which are remains of ancient buildings similar to those of the town; and near Geena are larger and more extensive ruins, called, through all Africa, Christian towns.

Higher up the country, at a place called Sudan, at the distance of three or four months' journey, the trade between the people living on the opposite banks of this river is conducted in the following manner: The Arab carries the articles which he wishes to dispose of to the bank of the river, and then withdraws to a little distance. On this the Black swims across with gold dust, the sole article of their traffic, and places it near the articles he wants, which are principally salt and hardware; if the Arab accepts the price offered, the Negro swims back with his purchase; but if the former demands more, he is obliged to comply: and such is the vast quantity of gold in the country of the Blacks, that let the Arabs ask what they please, it is almost always given. At this place a pound of salt is exchanged for a pound of gold. These Blacks are supposed to be cannibals.

The country round Timbuctoo is very woody. Near the river they sow vast quantities of rice, but no wheat or barley. Of Indian corn they have three different sorts as to size, of a white, yellow, blue,

and black colour. They have also a species of grain called bishna, that grows abundantly on the west coast of Barbary. The country abounds in camels, dromedaries, horses, sheep, goats, and zebras; which are killed and sold in the markets.

They make no bread, but live on a kind of hasty-pudding, which they eat with sour milk. They are fond of pilau, and eat all kinds of animals. There is plenty of fish in the river, but as they know not how to catch them, these constitute no part of their food.

The richer natives of Timbuctoo dress like the Moors and speak Arabic; but the lower class follow, in these matters, the customs of their respective countries; and some go nearly naked, having only the skins of animals thrown over them.

There are two kinds of priests here: the first class composed of Arabs only; the second of Blacks of different nations. On very difficult and important questions they meet and deliberate in a large mosque, and the decision is obligatory on both; though on ordinary occasions they live and act separately—both take the Coran for their law. The black priests are raised to the highest dignities.

The principal merchants at Timbuctoo are natives of Fez, and the greatest part of them are descended from renegado Jews.

Though Ben Halli staid ten months at Timbuctoo, he saw very little of the town, as it is the custom that every man should attend to his business, and not walk about. A merchant's character would be much affected by his going about the town. He left it with a caravan of between 20,000 and 30,000 Arabs,

well armed, for Fezzan. These caravans set out at stated times, and the merchants who travel in them carry negroes, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, and ivory.

OSTRICH HUNTING.

Ostrich hunting is performed in the following manner:—In general, four men, mounted on good horses, take four different routes in the desert, and light fires at night as beacons to know each other's position. As soon as one of the party discovers a flock of ostriches, he endeavours to drive them towards his companions, who try to surround them; but if they cannot effect this, they pursue the birds till they are run down. In this manner ten or twelve are generally killed; but when they completely encompass the ostriches, especially if the latter are much tired, they kill the whole flock. The party never fire, though they carry guns, because the report makes the birds separate.

When the ostriches are about laying, several of them join, and lay a considerable number of eggs in the sand, in a circular form, and then one of the party sits in the center. Drawing one of the eggs under her, she keeps it in that situation a certain time, when she pushes it back to its former place, and takes the next, which she serves in the same manner, and thus proceeds with the rest till she is tired, when one of her companions takes her place. This is done by the rest in succession, till the eggs are hatched, which takes place in about forty

days. The young are fed by the mothers for seven days, and then left to shift for themselves.

THE BUGGERWHASH.

In many parts of Africa is found an animal resembling a buffalo, but larger, called a Buggerwhash, of a red colour, with a white belly, cloven-footed like the deer, having a very long neck and head, very small eyes, placed high in the forehead under the horns, which are flat, near one another, and about two feet or two feet and a half long. These animals are much sought after for their flesh.

When the inhabitants hunt these beasts, they march in a body of 150 or 200, all armed with muskets, and lie in ambush round the pools which they frequent. They come in the evening to the water in large herds, preceded by a male, who makes a loud bellowing noise, and then goes to the water alone; while the rest, to the number of 500 or 600, stand at a distance. When he has drunk, and finds no danger near, the herd runs forward to the water, and he posts himself at a distance as sentinel. The instant the herd enters the water, a signal is given to the hunters, and all fire at once. Such of the animals as escape unhurt, immediately disperse; but the leader, who is called *Arrad*, furiously attacks the men, and frequently kills some of the party, who defend themselves with spears, and not with their guns. The chief is generally killed, as are also most of the wounded.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XIV.

THAT a very extensive trade of Good Hope with Brazil and might also be opened from the Cape South America, both in Indian

commodities and articles of the growth and manufactures of Great Britain, cannot be doubted; the part of that continent belonging to Portugal having, till very lately, been supplied through Lisbon at an enormously high rate, whilst those belonging to Spain were without any supply at all, except what they received clandestinely from English whalers and others. Spain was more intent on drawing specie from the mines, than in promoting the welfare of her people in this part of the world, by encouraging trade and industry; and has suffered them often to remain for a length of time without a supply either of European produce or manufactures. This circumstance was well known to the above description of traders, who, in their outfit, had regard to their wants, and furnished them accordingly, receiving in return *hard dollars*; a species of traffic duly appreciated by the merchant in all parts of the globe, and by none better than by the British. A lucrative trade might also be opened from hence with the West India Islands, particularly in the article of wines, which, by a little more attention to the culture and manufacture, might easily and speedily be brought to rival the Madeira, now consumed there to a considerable amount; and which, from the price it bears, can only be used by the higher ranks in those islands; whilst good Cape Madeira might be delivered at any of them, either windward or leeward, at one-fourth of the cost of real Madeira. Another branch of trade might likewise be commenced between the Cape and New South Wales, the latter sending hither her coals (of which we are informed abundant mines have been discovered), and receiving in exchange wines, cattle, butter, and various articles of clothing. Having thus, in a cursory manner, pointed out some of the advantages that will accrue to Great Britain by retaining possession of the Cape, and fixing it as a component part of the British empire, and also endeavoured to delineate some branches of trade that may be beneficially carried on from thence to various parts of both hemispheres, it becomes necessary that we should mention what articles it can furnish for general commerce. Upon inspection they will be found of the most useful kinds and of the first necessity, consisting of wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, beans and other pulse, wines, brandy, wool, hides and skins, whale oil and bone, dried fruits, salt provisions, live cattle, sheep, tallow, soap, candles, aloes, ivory, and tobacco; yet, with all these commodities at command, such was the indolence of the Dutch, and such the obstacles to the increase of its trade (even within the colony) thrown in its way by its government, that in four years, *viz.* from 1799 to 1802, both years included, the total value of exports amounted only to 300,925 rix-dollars. The conclusion to be drawn from these premises is, that were it to remain in that state it would be but of small value to any nation; but by a new system of action it is capable of great extension, and the supply of the before-mentioned articles of trade, ivory excepted, can be furnished to an almost incredible amount. All that has yet been said has been confined to its exports only; but when we

come to consider the advantages that must and will accrue to a manufacturing nation like ours, by opening such an extensive field for the consumption of goods, the produce of Great Britain and her colonies, how ought the possession of this place to be estimated? The following list of articles, proper for this market, will best shew its importance, being all kinds of woollen manufactures, from super-fine broad cloths to the coarsest

blankets; Manchester goods of every description; hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, boots, shoes, hats, cutlery, iron tools of all descriptions, stationery, bar and hoop iron, household furniture, oils and colours, earthenware, naval stores, tongues, hams, pickles, &c. &c. &c. From India, Bengal, and Madras, piece goods, the coarse ones for the slaves; tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, and spices.

MERCATOR & Co.

NOTICES OF SOME OF THE PUPILS OF THE REV. W. GILPIN, LATE HEAD-MASTER OF CHEAM SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

ANXIOUS as you are to regard the interests of biography, and to afford it every encouragement and facility in your power, and as this object cannot be better attained than by recording, for the future biographer, the pursuits of youthful characters who may, one day, become the subjects of the biographical pen, I shall make no apology for troubling you with an account of some of those gentlemen who were educated under the Rev. William Gilpin, head-master of Cheam school, Surrey, till 1805-6; a school that has sent into the world some of the brightest stars in the political hemisphere, viz. Mr. Pitt, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Redesdale, Rt. Hon. Nich. Vansittart, M. P. &c.; and the fame of which has been increasing for more than half a century. To avoid all appearance of partiality, the names are alphabetically arranged.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount *Balgony*, eldest son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, has served,

for some time since leaving school, in the royal navy, and was recently made a lieutenant.

Mr. *Jacob Bean*, son of the Rev. Mr. Bean, lately of Carshalton, Surry, was some time at Benedict College, Cambridge, and is now curate of Allhallows, London.

Mr. *Richard Berens*, son of Mr. Berens, of Bedford-square, has been for some time a fellow of All Souls, Oxford.

Mr. *Baliol Best* has lately been entered as a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. *George Calvert*, son of — Calvert, Esq. of Bath, has been, for about four years, as a commoner at University College, Oxford.

Mr. *Stephen Hyde Cassan*, son of the late S. Cassan, Esq. barrister-at-law, and grandson of Stephen Cassan, Esq. M. P. of Sheffield-house, Queen's county, is now a gentleman commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and a student of the Middle Temple.

Mr. *Allen Cooper*, son of Capt.

Cooper, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, now of Oriel College, Oxford.

Mr. *Henry Goold Starky Croasdaile*, nephew of the late Justice Shaw, of Epsom, and a bencher of one of the law societies, lately went as a cadet to India.

Mr. *Fairfield*, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, an officer in the Guards.

Mr. *Farish*, son of the professor of chemistry at Cambridge, lately at the East India Company's establishment at Hertford, and since gone as a cadet to India.

Mr. *Heneage Finch*, son of the late Hon. Mr. Finch, step-son of the late Mr. Strode, of Upper Brooke-street, and grandson of the late Lord Aylesford, now of All Souls, Oxford.

Mr. *Thomas Fleet*, A. B. of University College, Oxford.

Mr. *John Goold Gent*, now of 14, Portland-place, having married Mrs. Panton, widow of Mr. P. of the same place.

Mr. *William Gilpin*, son of the Rev. Mr. G. lately head-master of Cheam, and grandson of the Rev. Mr. G. also formerly head-master of the same, till very lately of Trinity Hall or College, Cambridge, where he died much regretted.

Mr. *Cornelius Gorham*, son of Mr. G. a banker in St. Neot's, a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Mr. *John Thomas Grant*, a pensioner at St. John's, Cambridge.

Mr. *Robert Hall*, a commoner at Queen's College, Oxford.

Mr. *Lacon*, son of Sir Edmund Lacon, lately at the Company's establishment at Hertford.

The Hon. *Wm. Henry Leslie*, brother of Lord Balgony, and son of Lord Leven and Melville, went as a writer to India.

Mr. *William Lock*, succeeded his father about three years ago in his seat, Norbury Park, Surry, where he now resides.

Mr. *Longley*, a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

Sir *Archibald Murray*, Bart. in the army.

Mr. *Oakes*, nephew of Mr. Crawford, formerly of Grosvenor-square, in the army abroad.

Mr. *William Pritchard*, nephew of Mr. Gee, of Beddington Park, Surry, a pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. *Rice*, lately married Lady Theodosia Pery, daughter of Lord Limeric.

Mr. *James Stevens*, son of the Member of Parliament, lately of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. *George Stevens*, gone as a cadet to India.

Mr. *Thomas Thackeray*, ditto in 1806.

Among the other gentlemen, whose destination I have not heard, are Sir Simon Taylor, Bart. Sir — Twysden, Bart. Hon. F. Annesley, the son of Sir James Bontein, the sons of Mr. Whitmore, M. P. the sons of Capt. Millet of the India Direction, &c. L. L.

PLATE 20.—AUCTION MART COFFEE-ROOM.

It has been justly observed by a scientific author, that Grecian architecture is disposed to associate

with any stranger, to domesticate under any roof, and to spread root in any soil. This truth was never

so strongly exemplified as in the present times, when a variety of buildings have sprung up in this magnificent metropolis, vying with each other in taste, as well as in that fitness which, in suiting each particular character, whether it be that of places of worship, business, or amusement, imparts to each that beauty of proportion and breadth of effect which can only be found in this style of architecture; and, to judge from this spirit of improvement which characterizes the public taste, we may expect the execution of works which will rival the productions of Greece itself.

Among the many buildings just finished, we have selected the Auction Mart as one justly entitled to public admiration, as well for its architecture as its novelty. The hall, of which a plate was given in No. XXXII. of the *Repository*, is a room of stately dimensions, adorned with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order. You ascend to it by steps; and facing the entrance behind the columns is a noble staircase, though it is to be regretted that it is too steep; a defect which not only gives it an unsafe appearance, but occasions considerable inconvenience in carrying goods up and down, to and from the various sale-rooms. On the two sides are galleries leading to offices (which is a new idea, and produces the most pleasing effect), contributing much to give the whole the most captivating appearance; we do not hesitate to pronounce it a very happy result of genius.

The present plate exhibits a view of the Coffee-Room, which is well proportioned, and has a very cheerful appearance, though built on a

very narrow and gloomy piece of ground. It has two ranges of columns, with corresponding pilasters in imitation of granite, forming a sort of gallery lighted from above. There are two entrances, one in Throgmorton-street, the other from the hall; facing the latter is placed the bar, which is fancifully designed, and looking-glasses placed behind it, give an idea of depth by the reflection of objects.

The exterior of the building does not correspond with the interior. A monotony pervades the whole, owing to a want of boldness in the chief features of the façades, particularly in the principal front, where the portico, and columns above it, want projection; besides which, the latter are, in themselves, too flimsy, and by being so small would hardly be seen if it were not for the pediment above them. Another defect is the division of the front into three equal parts, of which two are occupied by two windows on each story, of bad proportion. The ballustrades introduced in the different parts are meagre, and badly disposed, particularly those at the top above the upper cornice. The roof is equally unhappy, of a bad shape, defective in every sense, and contrary to all principles of architecture; it being the constant endeavour of the architects to hide them.

On considering the small piece of ground which was allowed for contriving so complicated a fabric, it is to be regretted, that the governors could not have commanded a more appropriate spot. It cannot be denied, however, that, such as it is, the quarter of the city where it stands is considerably improved by it.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

J. AIKIN, M. D. has in the press, in one volume octavo, *The Lives of John Selden, Esq. and Archbishop Usher*; with notices of all the English literary characters with whom they were connected.

Miss Palmer, author of the *Husband and the Lover*, and other popular romances, has in the press, a novel in three volumes, to be entitled *The Sons of Altringham*.

Mr. A. F. Holstein has just ready for publication, *The Modern Kate*; or, *a Husband Perplexed*; a novel, in two volumes.

Mr. Parkes, keeping pace with the rapid discoveries in chemical science, has in the press a new and improved edition of his *Chemical Catechism*.

The booksellers are printing a new edition of Jarvis's translation of *Don Quixote*, in the same neat and convenient size as Mrs. Barbauld's collection of British novels.

A translation of the *Travels* of the celebrated De Chateaubriand, author of *Atala*, &c. in *Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary*, during the years 1806 and 1807, will be published in a few days, in two volumes, demy octavo.

The Decision, a novel, by the author of *Caroline Ormsby*, the *Acceptance*, &c. will appear very shortly, in 3 vols. 12mo.

A translation of Mad. de Genlis' new work is preparing for the press. The original is entitled *Histoire des Femmes Françaises les plus célèbres, et de leur Influence sur la Littérature*, &c.; and contains anecdotes of the most distinguished French female writers, criticisms upon their works, &c.

No. XXXIV. Vol. VI.

The New Canterbury Tales; or, *Glories of the Garrison*, a satirical work, which has been some time expected, is just ready for publication, in one volume small octavo.

A new edition of Lafontaine's much admired tale, *Marie Menzicof*, translated by Madame de Montolieu, which has been some time out of print, is nearly ready for publication, in 3 vols. 12mo.

Mr. Walker has set to music, for three voices, with a piano-forte and flute accompaniment, Montgomer's exquisite translation of the *Ranz des Vaches*, or the Swiss Cowherd's Song, which will be published in a few days.

Mr. Britton is preparing for publication a *History and Description of the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol*; illustrated by several engravings, displaying the interior and exterior architecture, with plan, &c. of that building; from drawings by Charles Wild. To make a small volume, royal 8vo.

Dr. Tittford has in the press, and proposes to publish, in six numbers royal quarto, by subscription (the first number to appear on the 1st of October next), *Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus, or Coloured Plates of Plants of the West Indies and North and South America*, with concise and familiar descriptions (and noticing many plants of Africa and the East Indies, which might be introduced into the West Indian colonies with advantage), arranged after the Linnæan system, with their botanical and various English names, and the names of the most common and useful; also in French, Italian, and

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Spanish, containing information of their virtues and uses, with novel and interesting particulars as to Transatlantic botany in general, collected and compiled during a residence in the West Indies, and a tour through the United States of America.

Mr. W. Jones, author of an Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr. Abraham Booth, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one large volume octavo, *The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Vallies of Piedmont*, commonly called the Waldenses and Albigenes. The work is intended to comprise (besides a concise geographical description of the countries they inhabited, and which will be illustrated by a map,) an account of the doctrines, discipline, and order of their churches, and of the various persecutions which they endured, from the period of their secession from the Roman church to the end of the 17th century.

A new edition is printing at Dublin, of Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*; to which is added, Snelling's Rare Supplement, and a plate and description of some Irish coins lately discovered, amongst which are silver farthings, coined by King John in Dublin, which have till now been totally unknown, and not supposed to exist. It will be comprised in a quarto volume.

The author of the the Battles of the Danube and Barrosa, will shortly publish a poem, entitled *The Conflict of Albuera*.

Mr. D. Cummin, translator of Aristotle's Rhetoric, is employed on a poem entitled *The Battle of Clonfert*, which embraces an interesting portion of Irish history.

Mr. M'Henry, of Friday-street, Cheapside, has prepared for the press, and issued proposals to publish by subscription, a new and improved *Grammar of the Spanish Language*, designed for every class of learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors.

The Rev. Henry Foster Burder, A. M. has in the press a *Sermon*, with a memoir, &c. on the death of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, late of Liverpool.

James Morrier, Esq. secretary of embassy to the court of Persia, has nearly ready for publication, in quarto, a *Journey through Persia, Asia Minor, &c.* in the years 1808 and 1809.

An Evangelistarium, or collection of the Gospels, read in the service of the church throughout the year, to the number of 242, written about the year 781, by order of the Emperor Charlemagne and the Empress Hildegarda, has lately been presented by the city of Toulouse to Bonaparte. It was given by Charlemagne to the Abbey of St. Sernin, at Toulouse, when the emperor was travelling that way. It is adorned with miniatures, interesting, as their authenticity is undoubted, and as they exemplify the state of the arts at the period of their execution. Besides the Gospels, it contains an extremely curious calendar, as then used by Christians, with a pascal cycle from 779 to 816. This valuable MS. narrowly escaped destruction in 1793, when it was thrown into a heap of parchments destined to the flames. It was inclosed in a silver case.

A very lofty tower is building eastward of Boulogne; it is a kind of column formed of a sort of marble

found near Boulogne ; and is to be called the Column Napoleon. It is 162 French feet in height, and square. On the sides are two lions of bronze, cast by Houdon, 17 feet in height. In front is a representation in bronze of Marshal Soult presenting the model of this monument to Napoleon in the name of " the army of the coast ;" the figures are fifteen feet in height. On the sea-front is a representation, also in bronze, of Admiral Latouche Treville, with marine attributes and allegorical figures of Prudence and Strength. These two bronzes are framed into porphyry. The column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by Getti, seven feet in height, and is to be finished with a colossal statue of Bonaparte. It is erected to commemorate the institution of the Legion of Honour, which took place at Boulogne.

Madame Blanchard, in one of her late ascents from Paris with a balloon, was caught in a storm of hail and rain ; yet, notwithstanding, she ascended so high, that she was lost in clouds and whirlwinds, and did not alight from her balloon near Vincennes till between six and seven in the morning the day after she arose from Paris. In consequence of the prodigious height to which the balloon ascended, Madame Blanchard fainted, and continued insensible for some time. Her ascension occupied fourteen hours and a half.

On the 25th of June, towards evening, Bamberg witnessed the passage of a numerous column of foreign birds, of the most splendid plumage. The last rays of the setting sun added still greater brilliancy to their colour, of which the

glowing red dazzled the eye. These birds were nearly equal in size to a swan ; their necks were much longer than the neck of that bird, which is a bird of passage in its wild state. It is likely that this was a troop of flamingoes ; of which kind some have lately been seen in the neighbourhood of Strasburg. Birds of this species, which inhabit the hottest parts of Africa and of South America, have never before been seen so far north. The extraordinary and long-continued heat of the present summer has, no doubt, been the means of attracting them into our regions.

The medical journal conducted by M. Hufeland relates several experiments made by Dr. Grindel to discover a manner of making blood artificially. He has repeated his attempts *twenty-five times*. The *tenth* experiment succeeded in the following manner : He mingled and shook together for a long time, one dram and a half of the white of an egg, with five ounces of distilled water ; to which he added two drams of phosphate of iron, eight grains of carbonate of ammoniac, and ten grains of muriate of soda, or common salt. The mixture was poured into two cylinders of double analytical form ; one of them connected with the golden point in —, the other with the golden point in + of a galvanic pile, composed of 160 to 180 plates of copper and zinc. This hypothetical composition of blood, by the operation of galvanism, produced a red liquor resembling blood. In the cylinder on the + the fluid presented three distinct layers, the upper and the lower yellowish, the middle one red. A somewhat pow-

erful shock made the whole liquor take this latter tint. Being left to settle, it separated, as blood does after being taken from the arm, into a kind of lymph and a crassamentum, which floated on the surface. The fluid in the cylinder on the — side had not changed colour; and was, in Dr. Grindel's judgment, of the nature of chyle. This curious experiment may lead to others more satisfactory. The matters employed, it may be remarked, are such as have been obtained from blood; so that it has somewhat the nature of a synthetical operation. The effect of galvanism deserves notice. It must be repeated many a time and oft, before perfect confidence may be placed in it, or authoritative inferences may be drawn from it.

A labouring man, lately ploughing a field at Bognor, near Petworth, found the plough obstructed by a heavy stone; he obtained assistance and removed it: it is of marble, and beneath it is a flight of steps of the same material, leading to a large arched passage, where they discovered an entire Roman bath, with tessellated pavement, in perfect preservation. The bath is of an hexagonal form, surrounded with seats; in the center is a metallic pipe; the bottom of the bath is about two feet below the pavement, and five feet wide; the tessellated floor is beautifully wrought. In digging further, they found a dolphin and various other antiquities of the most costly materials. It is supposed to be the remains of a Roman palace. A Roman road has been discovered leading through the field, and it is supposed to extend much further; but is not at present suffered to be

explored. A gentleman in the vicinity has an ancient MS. which particularly speaks of this place, and many attempts had been made to discover it before it was so fortunately accomplished by accident. In this manuscript many other curiosities are spoken of, which are expected to be discovered on a further exploration.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A Sonata for the Harp or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin ad libitum, composed, and dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. Fox, by S. Webbe, jun. Pr. 4s.

We observe with pleasure the number of good harp-compositions keep pace with the increasing favour which this elegant instrument enjoys among our accomplished fair. In the rank of the former we feel justified to place the present sonata of Mr. Webbe's; it combines facility of execution with elegance of style and a sufficiency of chromatic interlocation. The introductory adagio is rich in full chords, and solemnly impressive; and in the allegro we meet with a variety of neat and spirited passages. The modulations *p. 5, ll. 1 and 2*, are scientifically conducted; and the same praise is due to the first half of the seventh page, where, by a judicious employment of diminished sevenths, the solution is ably kept in suspense. The subject of the rondo is pretty; it is, as the author informs us, taken from a glee of his, "My pretty Maids." Yet we do not find in that movement all the lightsome playfulness which constitutes one of the essential characteristics of a rondo; nor can we

applaud the idea of proceeding to the second part of the subject in G (p. 8, l. 1, b. 1,) before the four first bars of the motivo in C had been repeated under some varied form. This circumstance likewise contributes to alienate this movement from the rondo style. Two elegant cadences must not remain unnoticed. Although this sonata is intended for the piano-forte as well as the harp, we have met with some passages that lie very awkwardly for the former instrument.

"*The Pupil's Friend*," or *Instructions for the Piano-Forte, with Notes, to which are added fifteen Lessons, fingered for the Use of Learners, with Preludes in the different Keys*, by Samuel Hale. Pr. 6s.

Of all the elementary treatises or instructions for the piano-forte, we know none which could claim a preference over Mr. H.'s "*Pupil's Friend*." It combines conciseness with simplicity and perspicuity in so eminent a degree, that we are sure by its means any person of moderate understanding may attain the first rudiments of piano-forte playing without the assistance of a master. In the theoretical part every thing abstruse or intricate has been studiously omitted, while all that is essential for a beginner to know has been noticed. After initiating the learner in the rudiments of keys, time, &c. the author proceeds to give twenty-four exercises for the right and eighteen for the left hand, separately; and finally adds fifteen lessons in the most usual keys, prefixing a short prelude to each; the whole fingered according to the most approved and easy method. The price of this useful publication,

considering the body of information compressed within about 30 pages, is extremely moderate. We regret to perceive several typographical errors, which, in an elementary work, ought to be avoided with the greatest care.

"*The Heart should be happy and merry*," a favourite Arietta, sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the aquatic Melo-Drama of the Council of Ten, written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. Price 1s. 6d.

"*The poor Pedlar Girl*," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. C. Dibdin, at ditto, in ditto, composed by ditto. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The above two vocal compositions, by the same author, differ so little in point of character and merits, that what can be said of the one will apply to the other. While there is nothing of praise, we find nothing deserving of particular blame, excepting the total absence of originality. Not a bar but we have heard in some shape or other many and many a time before.

"*The Cottage Maid*," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Melo-Drama of the Red Reaver, written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Of "*the Cottage Maid*" we can speak more decidedly favourable. The recitativo preceding the air is impressive and elegant, and the accompaniment of continued quavers in the two first lines has a good effect. The melody of the ballad likewise is pleasing and well adapted to the import of the text.

"My Nannie O!" a favourite Ballad by Burns, sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Pantomime Entertainment of Dulce Domum, composed by Mr. W. Reeve. Price 1s. 6d.

An agreeable simplicity of melody accords well with the artless diction of the Scotch bard. This merit we are willing to assign to the present composition, which proceeds smoothly and regularly in its Scotch strains, without arresting our attention by any thought deviating from a well-beaten track.

Quack! Quack! Quack! a favourite comic Song, sung by Mr. Reeves, jun. at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Melo-dramatic Spectacle of the Red Rover, written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Considering the complexion of the text of this song, it would be out of its place to require a studied or scientific melody, to express the low humour with which it abounds; more especially as the verses are interspersed with long phrases of prose recitation. We are therefore of opinion, that the composer has done enough in giving to the poetry some sort of harmonic vehicle, which enables a performer to sing the less important part of his task.

"The Miller's Maid," a favourite Ballad, sung with great applause by Mr. Jones, at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, the Music composed by W. F. Parke. Price 1s. 6d.

The first time we heard the music of this song at the above theatre, we felt a wish, that, by its publication, it might come within the range of our critique, and have jus-

tice done to its merit. Mr. P.'s "Miller's Maid" is one of the most successful efforts of his fertile muse. There is an easy and natural flow of well connected ideas; a tasteful simplicity in the combination of the melody of this ballad, which, we are sure, will gain it a very extended portion of public favour. The slow bars (*ad libitum*) at "O yes, dear Lad," &c. act as an elegant relief to the more determined theme; and the refrain, "While round goes the Mill," is set in a manner highly pleasing and congenial with the expression of the text. The piano-forte accompaniment, probably with a view to adapt the song to moderate capacities, is much more plain than that of the full band we have heard.

"Sound, Gingles, sound," (Theme 1.) a favourite Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, and Flute Accompaniment (ad lib.), composed by W. A. Mozart. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The theme of these variations certainly is taken from Mozart's "Magic Flute;" but the variations themselves we cannot, as the equivocal nature of the title implies, ascribe to that great composer; although the whole is devised and put together in a style of neatness and propriety, which need not have deterred the author of the arrangement from affixing his name to his share of the labour. The variations are extremely fluent and elegant: in the first we notice the pleasing connection of its passages; the second is conspicuous for its well arranged bass accompaniment; much spirit and precision prevail in the fourth; and the delicacy of expression in the fifth challenges

our applause. We observe the liberty the author has taken with the theme, which consists of three parts, whereas the variations contain but two.

“*Lovely Brunette, ah! excuse me!*” (Theme II.) a favourite Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, and Flute Accompaniment, composed by W. A. Mozart. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The present publication may be considered as a sequel to the foregoing, the variations, evidently proceeding from the same author, are entitled to the same general commendation in point of correctness and fluency of arrangement, delicacy and variety of invention. The second variation, with the leading melody in the flute part, is eminently attractive. In the fourth we observe the change of time from $\frac{2}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; and the subsequent andante, in A minor and $\frac{6}{8}$ time, has our unqualified approbation, both on account of its high degree of chaste and feeling expression, and the appropriate responses introduced with much effect into the flute part. We cannot leave this and the preceding publication without strongly recommending them to the notice of young students. Their correctness, good

taste, and facility as to fingering, render them fit subjects for practice.

“*L'Arc en Ciel,*” a March and Pastorale for the Piano-Forte, composed, and respectfully inscribed to the Hon. Miss Annesley, by Ferdinand Charles Panormo. Pr. 2s.

Although Mr. Panormo's “Arc en Ciel” (Rainbow), cannot claim that title either on the score of eminent variety or beauty of colouring, we nevertheless feel warranted in allowing it its due share of merit as a composition of secondary rank. The subject of the first movement, which we suppose to be meant for the march, is pretty, and the subsequent passages elicited from it are well put together; the interpolation of the short minor in C, and the part immediately following in the key of A b, contrast well with the reintroduction of the theme in E b. Of the termination (p. 5,) we likewise can speak favourably. The pastorale bears all the character of simple *naïveté* proper to that species of movement; but the harmony of the first line, p. 7, appears to us harsh and displeasing; and the close of the pastorale might have been contrived in a less common-place style.

PLATE 21.—MERLIN'S MECHANICAL CHAIR.

THIS curious machine, of which a correct perspective view is given in the annexed engraving, is the contrivance of the late ingenious and well-known Merlin. It is expressly calculated for the accommodation of invalids who, from age or infirmity, are unable to walk about, or of persons under the temporary inconvenience of gout or lameness.

In the library, or on the lawn, or gravel-walk of the pleasure-ground, chairs of this kind are peculiarly useful and pleasant. They are in construction an easy reclining or arm-chair, with a foot-board, and, at the extremity of each arm, a small winch handle, easily turned by the hands of the person seated, and which, by their connection with

MERLIN'S MECHANICAL CHAIR.

an arrangement of wheels below, propel the chair in any required direction, or with any required velocity, at the pleasure of the operator. These operating handles are seen in the drawing at A and B. C C are two wheels on which the chair runs, having each on its flat and outer surface a brass face wheel, worked by a smaller one (marked D) fitted on the long axis of the winch handle.

E is a third wheel or castor, fitted to the back rail of the chair, and which forms a third point of support, and obeys the direction taken by the wheels C C.

The mode of operation is this: The party being seated, the small brass rod seen in the drawing, passing through the right-hand arm of the chair, is pulled upwards a little way to disengage the wheels, and the winch handle set to point forward as in the position represented in the drawing.

Now, if the two handles be both turned *outwards* the chair moves directly *forward*. If turned *inwards* it moves directly *backwards*. If the *right-hand* winch be turned *outwards*, the left remaining at rest, the chair turns sharply to the *left*, moving on its left wheel as a center; and *vice versa* of the left-hand winch if turned the same way, or of the right-hand one if turned inwards or the contrary way. If the two handles be turned the same way, *i. e.* both to the right-hand, or both to the left, at the same time, the chair will move sharply round to the right or left, having its center, or the operator himself, as its center.

The curious evolutions which may thus easily be performed in this chair render it the means of

very considerable amusement, as well as of important use, to those who require its agency; but to the mechanical observer it possesses a new interest. It would not be difficult to contrive an arrangement for moving these wheels, or winch handles, by the action of a very small and portable steam-engine, and increasing the dimensions of the whole machine, and adapting to it a suitable upper structure, to render it a most curious mode of quick conveyance, without the agency of animal labour: indeed, it seems to require no great stretch of the imagination to form of the contrivance many other highly interesting machines.

A suitable construction might be hit upon to enable it to carry a small cannon, which should be, both for itself and its operators, completely unassailable by the enemy, as well as, by the singular rapidity of its evolutions, terribly and unusually destructive.

In judicious hands, the principle of the machine might possibly be advantageously used in the construction of a self-moving engine for the public conveyance of dispatches, which would have for its leading peculiarities, a rapid and *certain* rate of travelling, and complete *invulnerability* as to the matters entrusted to its charge.

Of the interest and value of the contrivance in its present shape, those only can judge correctly who have experienced its singular advantages.

This drawing is furnished us by Messrs. Morgan and Sanders, of Catherine-street, Strand, whose warehouses are the grand emporium for furniture combining all the essentials of elegance and comfort.

PLATE 19.—VIEW OF CARLETON-HOUSE.

AN early Number of the *Repository* contained a perspective view of Carleton-House, with that end of Pall-Mall in which it is situated. In the present Number the reader is presented with a front elevation of that building, in order to shew the house more distinctly as seen through the colonnade forming the screen; the only point from which it can be viewed to any advantage. This engraving being also upon a larger scale than the former, the details are there more minutely represented.

Buildings designed for different purposes naturally require very different combinations, though they are composed of the same materials; as their characters are susceptible of almost as much variety as the human countenance, which in no two individuals is exactly alike. From these considerations we are led to expect, in the residence of the first personage in the state, the highest dignity of style combined with elegance. It cannot be denied, that, on the first inspection, Carleton-House seems to possess those essential requisites; but, on a more minute investigation, the critical eye

discovers many errors deserving of censure; such as the columns forming the screen being in a single row, instead of composing a colonnade of a double range: a defect which gives it an unsafe as well as an unfinished appearance. A still more capital defect consists in placing the house so near to this screen as to leave but a narrow court, in which even a few carriages must come into contact with each other. That effect of grandeur which space in this instance would have given, is lost; as well as the advantage which would have resulted from throwing the front next the Park more forward. In the latter case, this front, if left open, would have materially heightened the beauty of that part of the Park, and added consequence to the house itself.

The projecting portico of Corinthian columns is classically fine, bold, massive, and correct in all its parts; and the pediment which surmounts it, well proportioned and appropriate in its ornaments.

In a future Number we shall have occasion to recur to this truly princely edifice, and defer till then our farther observations upon it.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

ANOTHER new pantomime, entitled "the Fairy of the Oak, or Harlequin's Regatta," has been produced in the course of last month by the indefatigable proprietor of this theatre. Independently of its own merits, the performance of Mr. Bologna, jun. as Harlequin, and the

comic eccentricities of Mr. Norman as Clown, contribute to render it additionally attractive. The ludicrous tricks of the latter keep the risible faculties of the audience in constant practice, especially when as journeyman haberdasher he anoints the head of the lover with oil of vitriol, instead of Russia oil, caus-

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ing his hair to come off by handfulls ; and when by the electrifying machine he animates the gilt arm and hammer of the gold-beater's sign. — Among the various interesting scenes, that of Westminster bridge and the river, with the bustle of a race of boats, sailing or rowing by means of ingenious mechanism, deserves particular notice. The concluding scene likewise exhibits a rich design of fanciful architecture.

The exhibitions of Mr. Wilson, the rope-dancer, have for some nights past formed another source of amusement at the Amphitheatre ; the elegant and daring feats of an artist of such well-proportioned make, may fairly compete for the palm of excellence with Mr. Richer, another celebrated dancer now performing at another theatre. Mr. Wilson's back somerset especially, which he throws on the tight rope, alighting on the slant of it, appears to us one of the most surprising and dangerous manœuvres of agility. Besides the above, we have been much entertained by the manœuvres of vaulting and leaping of a dozen experienced *voltigeurs*, whose precision and dexterity tend greatly to hold up the equestrian fame of Mr. Astley and his theatre.

SURRY THEATRE.

Among the great variety of performances exhibited during the last month at this theatre, we notice the new piece of "John Bull in France," a burletta founded on the comedy of Fontainebleau. It displays the comic strength of the company to much advantage, but above all the

talents of Mr. Decamp, who, in the character of Lackland, is the soul of the piece. By this individual praise, however, we do not wish to detract from the meritorious exertions of the rest of the performers. Mr. Cooke, who, we believe, can do every thing, plays Colonel Epaulette, the conceited Frenchman, admirably ; Mr. Fitzwilliam, in the character of the French tailor, likewise earns the applause due to his ludicrous efforts ; Slader and Johannot are no less respectable in their casts. Of the female performers we can say nothing but what redounds to their praise : Mrs. Hatton infuses into the character of Miss Bull, which is rather too young for her, all the pertness and flirting of a youthful city miss ; Mrs. Pearce, as the Irish widow Cazey, looks as prettily as she acts with vivacity and humour ; Miss Holland is extremely arch in the chambermaid ; and the little Miss Dely has to do is done with that degree of chaste *naïveté* which is her own.

The interesting melo-drames of "Lodoiska" and "the Lady of the Lake," the burlettas "Hops and Steps," "the London Hermit," "Tag in Tribulation," and several other amusing pieces, have greatly diversified last month's bills of fare. A compiled pantomime has likewise been performed once or twice ; more conspicuous for the feats of strength and agility displayed by Mr. Ellar the Harlequin, and Mr. Cooke the Clown, than on account of its scenery, tricks, and transformations.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

WAR IN THE SPANISH PENINSULA.

As the intelligence of the operations of the British armies received since our last report, does not exhibit any feature of particular importance, we shall be able to relate the same in a narrow compass:—marches, demonstrations, and new positions form their principal character. Marmont, it appears, continued leisurely his movements northwards, crossed the Tagus at Almaraz, and established the bulk of his army in the neighbourhood of Placentia, reinforcing the pass of Banos; and detaching a small force to the support of General Bonnet, who, in the north of Leon, began to be pressed upon by the Gallician army under Santocildes. Lord Wellington's movements, hence, assumed likewise a northerly, and nearly parallel, direction. Our army also crossed the Tagus, and moved successively in the direction of Castel Branco, Sabugal, and Guarda, extending its right towards Ciudad Rodrigo, which is invested by the light division, and pushing detachments as far as the neighbourhood of Salamanca. Whether the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo be an object of the British Fabius, a short time will explain. Much heavy artillery has, at all events, been dispatched from Oporto to be conveyed upon the Douro to the army, which, according to the last dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Fuente de Guinaldo, 31st August, is now chiefly posted between Fuente de Onoro and Castel Bom.

GALLICIAN ARMY.

Without adverting to prospective events likely to result from his lord-

ship's judicious operations, they have already been attended with one very beneficial effect. The Gallician army under General Santocildes, after occupying Astorga, had continued to advance on the river Orbigo, in full confidence on their own valour and the weakness of the French force they were to meet. Bonnet, however, was enabled by recent reinforcements, not only to make a stand on the left bank of the Orbigo, but to repulse the spirited attack of the patriots; and, in his turn, to press upon them to that degree, that a retreat towards Villa Franca was deemed advisable; and the latter town probably would not have been the limits of that retrograde movement, had not Lord Wellington's manœuvres upon Ciudad Rodrigo, and his demonstration against Salamanca, obliged the French to desist from their pursuit, and to return nearly to their old position: an event which once more enabled the Gallicians to move forwards.

ASTURIAN ARMY.

The troops of that province, under General Porlier, after having taken possession of Oviedo and Gijon, and freed their country from the presence of the invaders, accomplished a most daring enterprize. At half-past four in the morning of the 14th of August, they surprized the town of St. Ander. The French garrison, roused from their beds, in vain endeavoured to form a resistance in the streets of the town; they were soon obliged either to fly or surrender. Some escaped by leaping on board the ships in the harbour, others found means to decamp by land.

The Spaniards took from 30 to 40 prisoners, principally officers, seized or destroyed great quantities of stores, and spiked the cannon; after which Porlier collected his men, and marched out with the greatest order and leisure, ere the reinforcements detached against him could arrive.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.—BATTLE OF BAZA, AUG. 11.

General Blake, as we surmised in our last, did not long remain at Cadiz. He and his army having again embarked, sailed eastwards, landed at Motril (due south of Grenada), and proceeded northwards to Baza (on the high road between Grenada and Murcia), where it was stated that they had joined the Army of the Center, as it is called, under General Freyre. We mention this as a report, since, if it be true that Blake joined Freyre at Baza, we are at a loss to account for the unfortunate event which took place soon afterwards.

Soult, a general whose activity and consummate military talents deserve the admiration of even his enemies, had no sooner relieved Badajoz, and ascertained that against Lord Wellington any further operations would be fruitless, separated again from the army of Portugal, and hastened back to Seville to meditate other plans against less formidable odds. His march was now directed to Grenada, where he arrived on the 2d of August with a seasonable reinforcement of 9,000 men to succour Laval, whose situation after the junction of Blake with Freyre must have become extremely critical. After collecting all the French force, a council of war was held, the result of which

was a determination to attack Freyre. The action took place near Baza on the 11th of August, and unquestionably proved victorious for the French, although from the absence of Spanish official accounts, we are not enabled to appreciate the extent of the defeat. Treachery or infecility here again, as in almost every former pitched battle, seems to have been the cause of the disaster. A whole division of 6,000 men under the command of General Quadras, appears to have been absent (God knows where) from the battle. As little are we told where General Blake was, of whom not a word is said; but of General Freyre's conduct the most honourable mention is made: he fought valiantly against a greatly superior force, till he saw the impossibility of keeping his ground any longer, when he commenced his retreat, which he continued for 37 leagues with little loss, although constantly pursued by the French as far as Lorca. His head-quarters now are at or near the city of Murcia.—What has become of Blake's army we are not told, except we give credit to a letter from Valencia, which states its arrival in the latter province.

Allowing to our allies, the Spaniards, every merit on the score of courage and patriotism, this action certainly is an additional proof of the want of combination in their military councils and operations; no sooner have they brought a fresh army into the field, than it is cut up piece-meal by the same force which perhaps a few days ago had destroyed one in another quarter. This total absence of unity and

concordance of plan is the more to be regretted, as on the part of their enemy, foresight, calculation, and combination are carried to the highest degree of human perfection. Hundreds of opportunities have thus been lost by the Spaniards of striking a decisive blow, and hundreds more will probably be suffered to pass by, if their unseasonable and unjustifiable mistrust of their true friends the English, together with their unfortunate national prejudices and pride, continue to render them averse to our more active interference in the conduct and direction of the war and their armies.

CATALONIA.

From this heroic province it is also our ungracious task to narrate but ill news. The two most prominent and unfortunate events are the taking of Montserrat and the surrender of Figueiras.

CAPTURE OF MONTSERRAT.

This singular mountain, but lately the peaceful abode of a congregation of monks and hermits, entombed as it were in their solitary cells, among oddly configured rocks, became, on the 24th July, a scene of bloodshed, horror, and devastation. Almost impregnable by nature, its strength had at various periods during the present contest, and especially latterly, been so much improved as to be deemed a safe repository of military stores, a secure retreat to fugitives, and a point of military rendezvous and organization. After the capture of Tarragona, it offered an asylum to such of its garrison as were fortunate enough to escape. These joined themselves to a part of Campoverde's army under Baron

d'Erolis, firmly resolved to defend themselves to the last. The monster Sachet soon gave them an opportunity to try the strength of their determination. Reinforced by a detachment of the garrison of Barcelona, he attacked the redoubts which defended the passes with unexampled fury. It was in vain for the Spanish cannon to pour grape-shot through the French ranks, and the peasants to hurl pieces of rock and whole trees upon the assailants. The French were as desperate as their general, they heeded little death which thinned their columns; their voltigeurs, climbing the rocks in the rear, gained commanding heights, and entered the convent. D'Erolis seeing himself turned, made a skilful retreat with his brave band through the paths of the rock, where the French themselves confessed it was impossible to follow them. The convent, the treasures, and magazines of the mountain fell a prey to the French.

SURRENDER OF FIGUEIRAS.

It is also owing to the little attention which the Spanish government paid to the situation of Catalonia that we ascribe the loss of the important and nearly impregnable fortress St. Fernando de Figueiras, which had in the early part of the season been taken from the French by the stratagem of the enterprising Martinez. That general, continuing its governor, left no means untried to put the place in an efficient state of defence, expecting that the enemy on his part would strain every nerve to regain its possession. Nor did he long wait for the arrival of his foe. The place was approached by a French corps d'ar-

mée under General Macdonald before it could be sufficiently supplied with the necessaries for holding out a long siege; and the subsequent efforts to force supplies through the French army, proved but partially successful. Macdonald having invested the fort, determined to take it by a rigorous blockade. Accordingly nearly four months was the brave Martinez cut off from any exterior communication; famine raged with such fury that the patriotic garrison were compelled to eat up every thing, "from their horses to the vilest insect." In this state of despair, Martinez and his garrison determined by a resolute effort to cut their way through the French lines. Vain hope! their determination had by a traitor been conveyed to the French general. When the sally took place, on the 16th of August, the unfortunate patriots found their valour of no avail. Pits dug on purpose and an impenetrable *abat-tis* obstructed their passage so as not to be able even to come in contact with any thing hostile, except the grape-shot from the batteries, which made terrible havoc among them. Thus foiled, Martinez and the garrison returned to their fortress, and three days afterwards (19th August) surrendered prisoners of war, with no other condition than that of saving their lives, to the amount, as the French state, of 3,500 men.

Although by the preceding events the patriotic regular army in Catalonia has disappeared, their commander Campoverde having himself sought safety by sea, yet the wreck appears to have withdrawn in smaller bands towards the moun-

tains, and probably will endeavour to assume consistency once more. The French appear to be as much harassed as ever in their movements, the peasantry having now risen in mass, and chosen six generals to lead them against their invaders; so that the war in Catalonia, far from being at an end, will unquestionably assume a shape far more dangerous and destructive. Strange race! to require the stimulus of misfortunes, which would paralyze the zeal of every other people, to be roused into greater energies! But such seems actually to be the character of a Catalan, and indeed of every Spaniard, indolent while the danger is not before his eyes, desperate and furious when all seems lost; not unlike the mule, who is most perverse when he is most beaten.

SPANISH COLONIES IN AMERICA.

The immense colonial empire of Spain in the other hemisphere seems rapidly verging towards its dissolution, or rather its alienation from the afflicted mother country. While we have to seek the immediate cause of this misfortune in the imprudent, nay, stupid invasion of Bonaparte, we cannot help reflecting that the seeds of the estrangement had long before been sown by the oppressive government at home. We know from dear-bought experience the delicacy of the question how to treat great and extensive colonies. While the child is little, it obeys the rod of the father; but when it grows to adult vigour, it can only be kept in filial deference by rational and equitable treatment on the part of its parent. It is to a departure from this simple axiom, that we must ascribe the anarchy and rebellion which at this

moment·rages from the Mississippi to Cape Horn. The insurgent juntas of La Plata, of the Caraccas, of New Grenada, and of Chili, have proclaimed their independence. The army of Buenos Ayres has taken the field against Elio, defeated his troops, and driven him within the ramparts of Monte Video, which they have invested, while Elio's superior naval force keeps the port of Buenos Ayres under blockade. In vain has Lord Strangford, our ambassador at the Portuguese court in the Brazils, endeavoured to reconcile the two contending factions by the most solid and conciliatory arguments; the insurgents have persisted in their proceedings, and openly denied the right of being controlled by the mother country. Our government at home likewise have offered their mediation to that of Old Spain, who has accepted of it, under conditions, however, which will render the propriety of our interference highly questionable. The insurgents, it is stated, are to be allowed the space of fifteen months to return to their allegiance, after the expiration of which England is to suspend all intercourse with the contumacious provinces, and to make common cause with and assist the mother country in reducing the refractory colonies by force of arms. Fortunately for Spain, the richest of the colonies continue the most steady. In Mexico the loyalist party has, by its successes, gained the preponderance; and Peru likewise continues to give substantial proofs of its fidelity by the supplies of bullion which, up to a late day, it has forwarded to Cadiz; four millions of dollars, public and

private remittance, having recently arrived in the *El Minho*.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Since the battle of Rudschuck, in which, as stated in our last, the Russian official account claimed the victory, the war on the Danube has assumed a very different aspect. The army under Gen. Kutusow, dreading the advance of the superior numbers of the Grand Vizier's force, after destroying the fortifications of Rudschuck, recrossed the Danube, abandoning every place on its right bank, even Silistria not excepted. The present Grand Vizier is stated to be a young man of superior talents and activity, his army well appointed, and full of confidence in their leader's talents. The Porte seems to make every effort to continue the war with increased vigour; and in order to operate a diversion, an expedition under the orders of the Captain Pasha is said to have sailed against the Crimea. These energetic measures may tend to lower the pretensions of the court of St. Petersburg, and perhaps pave the way to the conciliatory negotiations which our government have determined to set on foot, through the means of an extraordinary embassy which is said to be on the point of setting out for Turkey from this country.

A most destructive fire broke out on the 10th of June in the opulent city of Smyrna; consuming, in less than five hours, all the bazars, 20 khans, 5 mosques, 12 chapels, 300 houses, 7 konaks, 6000 shops, 80 coffee-houses, 100 warehouses, and a large stock of goods.

Of the dispositions of Russia towards France nothing further has transpired, except that the auda-

cious demand of Bonaparte to be put in possession of Riga and Revel, to complete the effects of his continental system, has been refused with indignation. The commercial communication between the former country and England is daily increasing, so much so that the exchange at Petersburg has considerably risen in consequence.

FRANCE.

We are still without any satisfactory accounts respecting the result of the ecclesiastical council convoked to Paris. But the very absence of satisfactory intelligence proves, that what might be given is not so satisfactory as Bonaparte could wish especially if we couple with that consideration the fact of several cardinals having been dispatched to the pope at Savona, probably with a view to engage his holiness to comply with the religious wishes of Napoleon; but we know too much of the principles and the firmness of the venerable holy father, to expect that he will depart from the noble line of conduct hitherto pursued by him.

The law of conscription has been introduced in the maritime provinces of Germany recently annexed to France.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH CONVOY
IN THE GIRONDE, AUG. 25.

This most daring enterprize was performed by our frigates, the *Diana*, Captain Ferris, and the *Semiramis*, Captain Richardson. Perceiving a convoy of four vessels under protection of two French brigs, the *Teazer* and *Pluvier*, at anchor in the Gironde, our two frigates, under French colours, stood in on the 24th August, and anchored. They were taken for friends, pilots

dispatched to them, and the captain of one of the brigs, who came to pay his respects, was surprised to find himself a prisoner. The next day, the convoy was taken, as was also the brig *Teazer*; and the *Pluvier*, which ran on shore, was burnt. What enhances the brilliancy of this achievement is, that on our side we had no killed, and but a few wounded.

SWEDEN AND THE BALTIC.

Sir James Saumarez's squadron will soon return from the Baltic, the season not permitting its stay much longer. This circumstance, coupled with the knowledge that no troops are on board of our vessels, has diminished the apprehensions that were at first entertained by the Swedish government; and, in consequence probably, eleven of the Carlsham cargoes have already been condemned. The ex-king, Count Gottorp, remains still at Tonnin-gen under *surveillance*.

AMERICA.

The mission of Mr. Foster to the government of the United States has, if we may credit the reports of the American papers, entirely failed. Captain Rogers, it is true, is, as is said, to be tried by a court-martial, *pro formâ*; but, to judge from the temper of the American administration, it would be too much to expect reparation for the affair of the Little Belt, which sloop has recently arrived in England; and the subjects of the old grievances between the two countries are as far as ever from being amicably settled. Congress is appointed to meet on the 4th of November, earlier than usual, for the consideration of matters of great importance. The squadron of Sir Joseph

Yorke, which had been supposed to have America for its object, has returned to England. Sir Joseph's destination and instructions now appear to have been merely to cruise in the latitude of Corvo (one of the Western Islands), with a view to fall in with the homeward bound China fleet which arrived in the middle of August, about which time our admiral left Corvo.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Our Monarch's bodily health has for some time past been less subject to the fluctuations and paroxysms it sustained before; and his mental disorder, on the other hand, has also been less variable; the bulletins issued during the greatest part of the month, differing merely in point of phrasology.

The Duke of Infantado, ambassador of the government in Spain to Great Britain, who arrived from Cadiz at the close of last month, had his first private audience of the Prince Regent on the 6th Sept.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

We deem it interesting to record in this place the population of the metropolis, as ascertained by the late census instituted by order of the legislature, contrasted with the returns made of the same districts in the year 1801.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| London (City), 1811, | 57,052 | 59,693 | 116,755 |
| Westminster (City), 1811, | 74,530 | 87,543 | 162,077 |
| 1801, | 70,986 | 82,280 | 153,272 |
| Increase, | 3,544 | 5,257 | 8,805 |
| The Borough, 1811, | 28,579 | 32,590 | 61,169 |
| 1801, | 26,791 | 29,924 | 56,685 |
| Increase, | 1,818 | 2,666 | 4,484 |

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Holborn Dist. 1811, | 96,264 | 127,815 | 224,079 |
| 1801, | 79,025 | 101,787 | 180,892 |
| Increase, | 17,229 | 26,028 | 43,257 |
| Finsbury Dist. 1811, | 44,262 | 52,382 | 96,645 |
| 1801, | 33,585 | 39,683 | 73,268 |
| Increase, | 10,677 | 12,700 | 23,377 |
| Tower Div. 1811, | 86,748 | 125,121 | 211,869 |
| 1801, | 77,366 | 94,619 | 171,985 |
| Increase, | 9,382 | 30,502 | 39,884 |
| Surry Div. 1811, | 64,219 | 81,346 | 145,565 |
| 1801, | 47,499 | 59,831 | 107,330 |
| Increase, | 16,720 | 21,515 | 38,233 |
| Middlesex Div. 1811, | 34,177 | 46,770 | 80,947 |
| 1801, | 27,364 | 35,191 | 62,555 |
| Increase, | 6,813 | 11,579 | 18,392 |

The population of London, Westminster, and the above districts, by the present census, appears,

Males, 483,781

Females, 615,323

Total, 1,099,104

Increase in ten years, 133,139. Hence it will be seen, that the excess of females is general throughout all the districts. For the metropolis the proportion stands nearly in the ratio of 5 females to 4 males.

The statement for the city of London includes the whole of the 105 parishes within the boundaries.

The population of the city has not increased within the last ten years, because its limits are fixed; many houses have been pulled down to make room for improvements, a great number converted into warehouses, &c.

In the estimate for the Surry district, 12 parishes are included, viz.

Christ-church, Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Putney, Clapham, Wandsworth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Battersea, Bermondsey, and Richmond.

The Middlesex parishes are, Ken-

sington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Ealing, Edmonton, Tottenham, Enfield, Harrow, Twickenham, Staines, and Uxbridge.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 22.—WALKING DRESS.

A ROUND French robe, with bishop sleeve, of fine jaconot muslin, ornamented at the feet and wrists with a crescent border of needlework. A square neckerchief, of fine muslin, in folds. A short Roman coat, of amber or bright buff sarsnet, without sleeves, cut low round the bosom, and trimmed with a fall of French lace; ornamented round the bottom, and up the front, with a crescent border, corresponding with the robe, in shaded chenille. A mountain hat, composed of the same material, and ornamented with white crape. A founding cap, of the same, with an autumnal flower in front. Half-boots of buff kid; parasol of crimson velvet; and gloves of pale Limeric. We take upon us to remark, that the length of the waist in this plate may be considered *in the extreme*,

as few of our fair country-women seem disposed to depart from a becoming modicrity in this particular.

PLATE 23.—EVENING DRESS.

A round robe, of lavender or lilac crape, with full Turkish long sleeve, and Roman bodice, worn over an under-dress of white satin. A round tucker, of Paris net, edged with antique lace, with cuffs to correspond. Broach and clasp of pale topaz; neck-chain and cross, of the same. Head-dress in the Eastern style, composed of the hair in curls and ringlets, confined in a caul of silver net, fastened with a Chinese pin at the back of the head, and in front with a knot of brilliants. White satin slippers, with silver clasp; gloves of French kid; and fan of silver-frosted crape. Occasional scarf of French lace.

MEDICAL REPORT.

AN account of the practice of a physician, from the 15th of August to the 15th of September, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 4.... Catarrh, 8... Inflammatory sore-throat, 2.... Pleurisy, 1.... Acute rheumatism, 1.... Cholera, 3.... Acute diseases of infants, 10.

Chronic diseases.—Pulmonary

consumption, 6.... Marasmus, 4.... Asthenia, 5.... Dyspepsia, 8... Gastrodynia, 9.... Enterodynia, 5.... Schirrus liver, 2.... Dropsy, 3.... Hypochondriasis, 2.... Mania, 1.... Colic, 2.... Diarrhoea, 10.... Cough and dyspnoea, 20.... Chronic rheumatism, 12.... Rheumatic gout, 2... Asthma, 2.... Scrofula, 1... Worms,

2....Head-ach and vertigo, 6...Paralysis, 2.

Making due allowance for the heat of the weather, the general health of the metropolitans is not to be complained of. At the same time, we must take into consideration, the general emptiness of the town, hardly a family of rank remaining in it. The alternation of summer and winter, of warmth and of cold, is no more genial to vegetation, than the variation of town and country to the healthy condition of man. Amongst the most urgent and prevailing complaints, affections of the stomach and bowels have claimed considerable attention; in whatever form they appear, immediate care should be taken to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and to obviate, without delay, the effects. Close sultry weather, such as we have lately experienced, is a strong predisposing cause to bowel-complaints, especially to diarrhoea. Its influence upon the system is indicated by languor, debility, and indolence; the functions of the liver are deranged, and an excess of bile is occasioned. The slightest irregularity in diet, is followed with unpleasant consequences; unless strict attention be had to the quality of the food consumed, it acts as an immediate cause of disordered action in the alimentary canal. Indifferent beer conduces much to this; the modern fashion of substituting soda water is very sa-

lutory, conducing to hilarity, without clouding the intellect, or impairing the digestive powers. Fruit is often blamed in these complaints without cause; eaten in moderation, except in peculiar idiosyncrasies, it never occasions inconvenience. We receive it from the bountiful hands of Nature precisely at the period when it is most beneficial to our system; but, unhappily, our artificial mode of life obliges us to partake of it precisely at the time when it is most likely to prove injurious, after a full luxurious meal. The stomach, an organ of singular delicacy and fineness of structure, has not recovered from the load of various viands, succeeded by all sorts of pastry and rich trifles, with which it has been oppressed; when every kind of fruit, the more out of season the better, is devoured with avidity, as the palate especially is gratified with each variety of flavour. Man naturally is subject to few diseases, they are chiefly produced by his habits. It is not an occasional debauch which effects the mischief; it is the long continued systematic indulgence which changes our nature, impairs our constitution, and engenders a host of diseases, so numerous that thousands of volumes are insufficient to describe their various forms and modes of attack.

"Hinc subitæ mortes, atque intestata senectus."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE bright dry weather through-
nearly the whole of the last month || the latter harvest, and also to pre-
has been extremely favourable for || pare the land for the ensuing seed-
time, which, with the early harvest,

has greatly facilitated the autumnal pursuits in agriculture.

The new wheats, in the southern counties, turn out a thin, light sample upon those lands that were exposed to the blight; they prove much heavier in the midland and northern counties, where the crop was more free from this malady.

Barley turns out a rough, but a sound, heavy, full crop, more productive than for some years past.

Oats are more than an average crop, and of good quality, the burden of straw considered.

A finer harvest for beans is not in the recollection of the oldest farmer; they have raised heavy to the cart, except on a very few spots that were injured by the fly.

Peas, tares, and the other leguminous crops, are well harvested, and yield well to the acre.

The warm weather has been very genial for the turnip crop, and all the brassica species, which have made a luxuriant growth for the season.

The early sown rye, and winter tares for soiling, have made their appearance, and come up in a most promising state.

Hops are a full crop.

The dry weather has been very favourable to the latter crop of hay, which has been in a proportionate abundance to the first.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A lilac and white Moscow checked sarsnet, for dinner or evening dresses: trimmings of Chinese fringe, thread-lace, or white beads, are appropriate for dresses of this light article, with jewellery ornaments to correspond. They are (like most of the evening robes) made with *demi-trains*, and many ladies adopt the short full sleeve. It is furnished by D. and P. Cooper, Pall-Mall.

No. 2. A purple striped Iris net, calculated for the above order of costume. This article is usually worn over a white sarsnet or satin slip, and trimmed with white lace, or silk fringe. It is sold by Mr. George, No. 19, Holywell-street, Strand.

No. 3. A jonquil shawl-pattern cambric, belonging to the domestic or intermediate order of dress. Robes of this article are usually made plain, sitting close to the form, in wraps, or high gowns, with long sleeves, rather large, and trimmed round the throat and at the wrists with lace. It is sold by Mr. Smith, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

No. 4 is also an article for morning or domestic decoration, and is called the palm-leaf imperial-striped cambric. It is formed in plain robes as above; and furnished also by Mr. Smith, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

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The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

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MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS AND ANECDOTES.

COUNT CAYLUS.

It is reported of the famous Count Caylus, whose antiquary studies gave him the greatest celebrity, that he was scarcely able to keep himself from fainting at the sight of a capuchin friar. The origin of this antipathy is referred to an incident said to have happened to him while playing at the game of *trick-track* with one of his friends. He suddenly perceived on the dice a clot of blood; and lifting up his eyes, he saw the appearance of a capuchin in the apartment. Struck with this extraordinary sight, he cried, "Heaven! what an omen! my brother, who is in the army, is surely killed in some battle!" A few days afterwards, a monk of this order brought him the afflicting news, as he had presaged. The hour, and even the minute of his brother's death, corresponded exactly with that at which he had discovered the bloody intimation.

GENERAL WALSTEIN.

General Walstein was intrepid in the field of battle; but he was an enthusiast, and *bizarre*, as the following story shews:

He was at Gross Meseritsch in Moravia, in 1625, and completely absorbed in laying the plan of the ensuing campaign: his custom was to pass part of the night in consulting the stars. One of these nights being at his window lost in contemplation, he felt himself violently struck on the back. He turned himself round instantly, and knowing that he was alone and his chamber-door locked, this warrior, bold as he was in battle, was seized

with fright. He did not doubt but what this blow was a sign from heaven to warn him of impending danger. He fell into a deep melancholy; nor could any of his friends obtain his secret from him. His confessor, a capuchin, undertook to discover it, and had art enough to induce one of the pages of the generalissimo to acknowledge, that, he being intent on playing one of his comrades a trick, had hid himself in the apartment to which Walstein had retired, and mistaking him for his object, he had struck him with all his might; but having found his error, while his master was examining the room, he jumped out of the window. The confessor pledged his word of honour to the page that no evil should befall him, on this account; and he thought himself happy in being able to quiet the trepidations of the general. But what was his despair when he heard Walstein order the immediate *hanging* of this rash youth! his orders were absolute—the gibbet was ready—the page delivered to the executioner,—in the very presence of the general. The principal officers of the army were seized with indignation: the lower classes exclaimed against such barbarity: the miserable confessor threw himself repeatedly at the feet of this inexorable commander. The page had mounted the ladder, when suddenly the general cried out "Stop!"—then with a voice of thunder he said to the page, "Well, young man, have you now experienced what the terrors of death are? I have served you as you served me: now we are quit."

CONCERTS OF ANIMALS.

The French Encyclopædia, article *chant*, concisely narrates the history of a whimsical procession, which was displayed at Brussels in 1549. A part of the show consisted of a car, on which was an organ played on by a bear. Instead of pipes, this instrument contained a collection of cats, each confined separately in a kind of narrow case, so that they could not move, but their tails were held upright, and attached to the jacks, in such a manner, that when the bear touched the keys, he pulled the tails of the parties inclosed, and produced a most mellifluous mewing wailing, in the C cliff, I suppose;—treble, counter-tenor, and tenor: the organist himself, perhaps, being *invited* by the same machinery as impelled his *light* fingers, to utter a bass accompaniment.

Some years ago there was exhibited at Paris, an instrument constructed on a similar principle. The number of quadruped performers was about a dozen; and by means of keys well touched, their powers were exerted *con spirito et furioso*, for the delight of their auditory. The happy arrangement of their tones had the most fascinating effect on the ear; and a *crescendo* was delightful! All the world, or what is

exactly the same thing, all Paris, went to hear this multi-vocal organ, this uncommon combination of pipes—all Paris was *enchantée*, *hors de raison* with rapture; and every beau and belle thought, talked, and dreamed of nothing but—of self and cat-harmony. Unhappily, a favourite singer at the Opera was taken ill, and while labouring under a complaint of the lungs, a subscription for his support was proposed, and countenanced by “the fashion.” The cat-organist, taking the hint, at the close of his concert, passing his hat round among his audience, “announced, with great sorrow, that one of his most eminent performers was sorely afflicted with a catarrh, and stood in great need of an additional supply of liver and lights to save his life.” The joke was reported to the police; the police, as “they manage these things better in France,” thought no joke could equal a true joke: so the wit was sent to prison, to ruminate on his witticism, and the current of *Parisianism* being turned, ere he obtained his release, he found that the attractions of his vocal and instrumental *organization* had ceased, and that his cats could produce him no more than the value of their skins.

Poetry.

ANDALUSIAN SERENADE.

ALPHONSO.

With anxious doubts and chilling fears,
My constant passion strives,
And though no kindly influence cheers,
Close in my bosom lives.

But should your beaming eyes impart
Approval's fost'ring ray,
Then would it, bursting from my heart,
Its ardent homage pay.

The rose-bud thus, should ling'ring cold
The vernal plains congeal,
Abash'd will all its scents withhold,
Its blushing pride conceal:

Till wak'd to life, as genial heat
The rip'ning ardour sheds,
It streams around each breathing sweet,
Each purple honour spreads.

SERAPHINA.

The rose-bud, while the winter lowers,
Protracted on the plains,
Unspent, within its native bowers,
Its scent and bloom retains :

But all its lavish stores displays
Beneath intenser fires ;
Then drooping in its beauty's blaze,
Midst fragrant fumes expires.
Thus love, by cold neglect repress'd,
Deep in your bosom lies ;
But ripens if by warmth caress'd,
And by expansion dies.

BOTH.

Yet, ah ! the rose's pride's not lent,
To waste and droop conceal'd ;
Nor love within the bosom meant
To perish unreveal'd.

STANZAS.

Bright the morning had risen, and soft
was the air,
Sweet Spring seem'd to smile on each
opening flow'r ;
All nature the season of bliss seem'd to
share,
Quite forgotten was Winter, despis'd
was his pow'r.
But the triumph was short ; for ere night
clos'd the scene,
The tempest arose, rob'd in Winter's
stern gloom ;
Snow cover'd the plains, hid their vest-
ment of green,
And made for each flow'ret a terrible
tomb.
So in Youth's early hour ev'ry pleasure
invites,
'Tis the spring-time of life, 'tis the
season of joy ;
Ev'ry step seems to lead to fresh-budding
delights,
Nor sorrow, nor sadness, intrude their
alloy.

But the storm seldom fails, though it
linger awhile,
To burst on the innocent bosom of
truth ;
And, alas ! when it falls, it destroys
beauty's smile,
And snatches e'en hope, and its sem-
blance, from youth !

J. M. L.

STANZAS

*Written for the first Anniversary of the
Artists' Joint Stock Fund.*

By J. M. LACEY.

Here shall the weeping widow come,
And wipe her falling tears away ;
The trembling orphan's bitter doom
Shall here be chang'd by mercy's ray.
The son of science will not grieve,
When death shall close his fading eye,
For wife or offspring he may leave,
Conscious that charity is nigh.

'Tis your's to give her genuine glow ;
'Tis your's fair mercy's steps to guide ;
To soothe the mourner's pang of woe,
And bid the tear of want be dried !

CLEMENT'S INN.

EPITAPH

For a White Mouse.

Say, *Biped*, what on earth are we
Beyond the insect of a day ?
Short as the *gnat's* our stay may be,
Men fall like *mice* to death a prey !
If favour'd with, what *mice* are not,
A *mind* to feel—oh ! grant this prayer,
In pity ne'er disturb this pot,
A white *pet* mouse lies buried here !
Two maidens did her corpse enshrine,
Two maidens' tears bedew'd her grave ;
Proud man, *their* thanks shall e'er be
thine,
If undisturb'd *their* mouse *thou'lt* leave !
PLEASANCE and ELIZABETH.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

ASHTON G. Plymouth, builder (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row)
Aspinal A. Birmingham, merchant (Egerton, Gray's inn square)
Bagichole C. and J. Redgrave, Mark lane, merchant (Bryant, Cophthall court)
Beaurain W. Union street, Bishopsgate, money-scrivener (Flashman, Ely place)
Beaurain J. F. High street, Shadwell, apothecary (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch)
Bennet J. Manchester, cotton - spinner (Longdill and Beckett, Gray's inn)
Bishop E. Bristol, tape - manufacturer (James, Gray's inn square)
Bownas J. Liverpool, merchant (Williamson, Liverpool)
Brett T. Puddle dock, sugar-refiners (Dalston, Took's court, Cursor street)
Brett T. and J. Stoevoer, Puddle dock, sugar-refiners (Clutton, Southwark)
Brightley W. Widegate street, printer (Farnell and Raffles, Church street, Spitalfields)
Bunn N. Wickham Market, Suffolk, miller (James, Bucklersbury)
Burbidge J. and R. Potter, St Thomas Apostle, warehousemen (Browne, Crosby sq.)
Butcher W. Sutton, Notts, mercer (Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell court, Carey st.)
Butler B. Painswick, Gloucester, clothier (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street)
Chamberlain J. Painswick, Gloucester, clothier (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn)
Clarke G. Marchmont street, Brunswick square (Palmer, Warwick court, Gray's inn)
Clarke S. Leicester, salt-merchant (Burley and More, Lincoln's inn)
Cook B. Manchester, merchant (Longdill and Beckett, Gray's inn)
Crawford R. Lambeth, victualler (Hughes and Chapman, Temple)
Cresswell G. and R. Barnes, Worcester, carriers (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
Dean A. Old Street road, coach-maker (Jesse, Farnival's inn)
Del Campo M. Tokenhouse yard, merchant (Tilson and Preston, Chatham place, Blackfriars)
Drew J. and R. McNaught, Manchester, cotton-spinners (Ellis, Chancery lane)
Dyffene G. and J. Penny, Nottingham, haberdashers (Kinderly, Long, and Iuce, Gray's inn)
Dukes T. Ratcliff Highway, slopseller (Walker, Lincoln's inn)
Ellis A. Lower East Smithfield, slopseller (Isaacs, Bury street)
Ellis E. Canterbury, hatter (Saggers, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate)
Evert J. S. Denzill street, Clare Market (Howell, Bartlett's Buildings)
Fairmauer W. Liss, Hants, victualler (Williams, Cursor street)
Forster R. Carnaby market, cheesemonger (Vinecent, Bedford street, Bedford square)

Freeman T. Dyer's court, Aldermanbury, warehouseman (Peacock, Lincoln's inn fields)
Glaze W. Wolverhampton, glass-manufacturer (Price and Williams, Old square, Lincoln's inn)
Godwin E. sen. Portsmouth, butcher (Sandys, Horton, and Roarke, Crane court, Fleet st.)
Grove G. Titchborne street, man's-mercier (Hurst, Lawrence lane, Cheapside)
Guillaume T. jun. Southampton, ship-builder (Nichols, Southampton)
Gwinnett T. Cheltenham, money-scrivener (James, Gray's inn square)
Hamilton J. Broad street, merchant (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Faleon square)
Hardwick C. Wolverhampton, locksmith (Smart, Red Lion square)
Hay J. Waltham Abbey, baker (Taylor, Waltham Abbey)
Hayston J. Tower Royal, dealer (Highmore and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street)
Hearn W. Needham Market, Suffolk, fell-monger (Bell and Co. Gray's inn)
Hickley J. Worcester, carver and gilder (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane)
Higgins J. North Bradley, victualler (Davies, Lothbury)
Hitchin A. Wyburnbury, Chester, cheese-factor (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)
Hughes H. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Hughes, Christ-church passage, Newgate st.)
Irlam J. Manchester, innkeeper (Cooper and Co. London)
Kay J. Cheetham, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Kay and Reushaw, Manchester)
Kearsley R. Liverpool, butcher (Shephard and Adlington, London)
Keely J. Nottingham, dyer (Blasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn)
Kemp J. Burr street, East Smithfield, dealer (Highmore and Young, Bush lane, Cannon st.)
Kinchin R. Elvetham, Hants, carrier (Dyue, Lincoln's inn fields)
King R. Mincing lane, merchant (Weston and Teesdale, Fenchurch street)
Kirkpatrick F. Gracechurch street, linen-draper (Beckett and Weale, Broad street, Golden square)
Large J. Wrexham, Denbigh, cheese-factor (Philpot and Stone, Temple)
Learmouth A. senr. and junr. and J. Parliament street, merchants (Mills, Robinson, and Young, Parliament street)
Lees J. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Hurd, Temple)
Leigh J. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Lonsdale E. York, linen-draper (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside)
Low W. Macclesfield, Chester, druggist (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court)
Ludeman G. Fore street, Limehouse, baker (Quallett, Printer's place, Bormondsey)
Lutyens J. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance-broker (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophthall court)

Martin S. junr. and W. Loughborough, Leicester, grocers (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Masters G. Speenhamland, Berks, maltster (Bennett, New buildings, Wych street

Mathers T. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Lowe and Cowburn, Temple

Mawson J. Bradford, York, tea-dealer (Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand

May W. sen. Deptford, and W. May, jun. Greenwich, timber-merchts. (Pearson, Temple

McNaught R. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Walker, Manchester

Murry J. Nottingham, hosier (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Naylor J. Aberford, York, flax-spinner, (Barber, Gray's inn

Oldfield J. Earl's Heaton, York, blanket-maker (Evans, Hatton garden

Peltier J. Duke street, Portland place, merchant (Crowder, Lavie, and Gath, Frederic's place, Old Jury

Pennell W. junr. Queenhithe, merchant (Allistoun, Freeman's court, Cornhill

Piper J. Baldwin's Gardens, Leather lane, brewer (Judson and Pearson, Staple's inn

Priestley G. sen. & jun. Leeds, York, merchants (Lake, Dowgate hill

Pryse J. Dorset street, Salisbury square, carver (Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Read J. Gospel Oath, Stafford, ironmaster (Bolton and Jennings, Temple

Ridley J. Lancaster, merchant (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Robertson S. Liverpool, merchant (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn

Rowland W. Steyning, fellmonger (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Rugg W. Cardiff, Glamorgan, cabinet-maker (James, Gray's inn square

Scantlebury J. Hythe, Kent, tailor (North, Clement's inn

Shcures M. Borough market, horse-dealer (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Skurray J. G. Smith street, Clerkenwell, merchant (Farlie, Lincoln's inn

Smith W. Alfreton, Derby, mercer (Oshorn, Burton on Trent

Solomon, Sion square, Whitechapel, weaver (Harris, Castle street, Houndaditch

Sproston J. Tewksbury, Gloucester, draper (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street

Steel W. Liverpool, glass-seller (Lowe and Cowburn, Temple

Stocken O. F. Walham Green, brewery-agent (Lamb, Swithin's lane

Taylor T. jun. Lincoln, horse-dealer (Spencer, Lamb's Conduit street

Taylor J. Withington, Lancaster, cotton-dealer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Thomas D. Newport, Pembroke, shop-keeper (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Tiley J. Tetbury, Gloucester, victualler (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane

Waugh J. Lamb's Conduit street, haberdasher (Farren, Church court, Lothbury

Webb S. C. Bath, money-scrivener (Longdill and Beckett, Gray's inn

Webb C. Howard street, Strand, wine-mechant (Hillyard and King, Cophall court

Wensley J. Worcester, grocer (Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn

White J. and W. Sloan, Manchester, millwrights (Cloughton and Fitchett, Warrington

Williams R. Oxford street, china-man (Nelson, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar

Wensley J. Worcester, grocer (Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn

White J. and W. Sloan, Manchester, millwrights (Cloughton and Fitchett, Warrington

Williams R. Oxford street, china-man (Nelson, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar

DIVIDENDS.

Ackland N. Union street, Bishopsgate, worsted-manufacturer, Oct. 5—Aldridge C. Aldersgate street, flatter, Sept. 28—Allen A. C. Ironmonger lane, merchant, Oct. 29—Allsopp J. Winchester, silk-weaver, Oct. 5—Barnes J. Truro, Cornwall, draper, Nov. 5—Bennett R. Houndaditch, mercer, Sept. 10—Berry G. Barnsby, York, linen-manufacturer, Sept. 7—Biggs P. Gloucester Terrace, Cannon street road, auctioneer, Sept. 28—Bishop J. and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholster, Oct. 25—Broadbent R. Stainton, York, bookseller, Sept. 27—Browne J. jun. Croydon, cheesemonger, Sept. 21—Buriugham T. Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant, Sept. 26—Butler E. Bride lane, brewer, Sept. 28—Chetham R. Stockport, clock-manufacturer, Sept. 28—Clark T. Chatham, corn-dealer, Sept. 17—Cleasy W. York, grocer, Sept. 13, Oct. 5—Cock A. and D. Marshall street, Westminster, army clothiers, Sept. 17—Cole C. Odiham, Hauts, corn-dealer, Oct. 5—Comfort M. Brighton, carpenter, Sept. 25—Cooke J. Middle street, Cloth Fair, wine-merchant, Sept. 24—Corbett W. Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury, insurance-broker, Sept. 10—Coward J. Ulverstone, Lancaster, ironmonger, Sept. 27—Crodin W. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, maltster, Sept. 16—Cuff J. jun. Barking, Essex, brewer, Sept. 18—Dand J. and W. Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, banker, Nov. 2—Davies R. Bermoudsey, Surrey, leather-dresser, Sept. 18—Dick Q. Finsbury square, merchant, Sept. 7—Dohson J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 15—Dunage S. St. Paul's churchyard, trunk-maker, Sept. 18—Durant J. St Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler, Oct. 10—Elkins C. J. and N. May, Liverpool, patent silk hat manufacturers, Sept. 23—Emery S. Brewood, Stafford, timber-merchant, Sept. 23—Epps E. Sevenoaks, Kent, ironmonger, Oct. 26—Evans J. Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 23—Farrel C. Gosport, slopseller, Sept. 16—Fettes R. York, grocer, Oct. 7—Fisher J. Weeley, Essex, shopkeeper, Sept. 21—Fitz J. Codford St. Peter, Wilts, dealer, Sept. 18—Foden J. Chester, linen-draper, Sept. 10—Foster J. jun. Manchester, grocer, Oct. 4—Foudrinier S. & W. Sale, Charing Cross, statr. Sept. 28—Gafney M. Liverpool, cotton-merchant, Sept. 18—Gluyas W. and O. Marazion, Cornwall, dealers, Oct. 10—Goffen A. Kingston, Surry, ironmonger, Nov. 2—Granger T. Long Acre, brass-founder, Oct. 1—Gray D. Long Melford, Suffolk, grocer, Sept. 24—Greaves T. Oldham, Lancaster, grocer, Oct. 1—Green J. Birmingham, merchant, Sept. 25, Oct. 21—Greig G. Charles street, Hampstead road, baker, Oct. 8—Griffith S. Old Boswell court, Carey street, tailor, Oct. 12—Halford E. Bristol, baker, Sept. 23—Harner R. Seville row, wine-merchant, Sept. 10—Hampton J. Woolwich, upholsterer, Nov. 5—Hardenberg F. Mount street, Grosvenor sqr. Sept. 14—Harrison T. Camomile street, sta-

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

tioner, Nov. 2—Harrison S. Manchester, hatter, Sept. 28—Hart B. Plymouth, tavern-keeper, Sept. 3—Hart J. Cambridge, inn-keeper, Sept. 24—Hart B. Plymouth, tavern-keeper, Sept. 14—Hayward J. and G. Turney, London street, merchants, Oct. 29—Hewlett R. Walcot, Somerset, builder, Oct. 4—Hickox J. Worthing, draper, Sept. 28—Hills T. Abbey Mills, Westham, miller, Sept. 10—Hodgson J. Birmingham, merchant, Oct. 19—Hodgson J. sen. Rockcliff, Cumberland, merchant, Oct. 26—Hodgson T. Blackman street, Southwark, upholster, Oct. 1—Hopwood E. Marsden, Lancaster, calico-manufacturer, Sept. 24—Howland T. Thames, Oxfordshire, carrier, Dec. 28—Isaacs L. and H. Portsea, slopsellers, Sept. 28—Ivory J. Mark lane, broker, Oct. 8—Jackson J. Leicester, hosier, Oct. 1—Jacob J. Newgate street, merchant, Sept. 21—Johnson J. Hull, currier, Sept. 10—Johnson R. Lane End, Stafford, manufacturer of earthenware, Oct. 4—Jones T. Birmingham, tailor, Sept. 21—Jones J. Gloucester, cyder-merchant, Oct. 4—Jones G. Liverpool, bookseller, Oct. 1—Kemp J. Islington, dealer in hay, Oct. 5—Kern L. and D. Muller, Amen corner, Paternoster row, furriers, Oct. 5—King G. Hampstead, shopkeeper, Oct. 5—Knight T. M. Hammersmith, chemist, Oct. 5—Lonsdale G. B. Green Lettuce lane, insurance-broker, Nov. 30—Maddy H. & J. F. Gough, Hereford, woolstaplers, Oct. 4—Mallatratt J. Wansford, Notts, innholder, Sept. 30—Manks J. Hunslet, York, merchant, Sept. 30—Manson T. sen. and jun. Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Sept. 17—Markham W. Cottingham, York, merchant, Oct. 5—Marshall C. Little Hermitage street, Wapping, sailmaker, Nov. 5—Meynell J. Howden, York, dealer, Oct. 5—Milburn W. Clifton, York, tanner, Sept. 27—Moore W. West Smithfield, oilman, Sept. 10—Meeckleston R. Cannon street, warehouseman, Oct. 5—Mumford T. and J. Skeen, Greenwich, timber-merchants, Oct. 5—Munday A. Skrewton, Wilts, victualler, Sept. 21—Munrow J. Clipstone street, St. Mary le bone, tailor, Aug. 31—Muss C. Thanet place, Strand, glass and china-enameller, Sept. 14—Myers D. T. Stamford, Lincoln, draper, Sept. 26—Norris J. Portsmouth, baker, Sept. 24—Price A. Lambeth, tea-dealer, Sept. 21—Patrick J. Mary le bone street, linen-draper, Sept. 24—Parkes J. St. Paul's churchyard, silk-weaver, Nov. 5—Raine J. Woburn court, Bloomsbury, broker, Sept. 28—Read R. Lotbury, factor, Aug. 31, Oct. 12—Reid T.

H. M. Red Lion street, Holborn, shoemaker, Sept. 21—Rennards R. and T. Hull, merchants, Oct. 5—Richards H. Strand, gun-maker, Sept. 21—Robilliard N. Weymouth, merchant, Oct. 1—Robson M. Albemarle street, Piccadilly, milliner, Sept. 28—Shaw W. B. St. Paul's churchyard, warehouseman, Oct. 12—Shepard A. Leeds, milliner, Sept. 30—Smith G. Warrford court, merchant, Oct. 1—Smith J. H. Bristol, linen-draper, Sept. 27—Smith E. Dalton, Lancashire, corn-dealer, Sept. 26—Spencer W. Whetstone, Leicester, hosier, Oct. 2—Spottiswoode J. Tokenhouse yard, money-scrivener, Sep. 10, Nov. 30—Stanley J. Newton, Montgomery, tallow-chandler, Oct. 30—Stanley J. and T. Flewning, Deal, ship-agents, Oct. 12—Sterchert L. Hanover street, Hanover square, tailor, Oct. 19—Surtees A. and J. R. Burdon, J. Brandling, and J. Embleton, Berwick on Tweed, bankers, Sept. 16—Taylor T. Birmingham, common carrier, Sept. 27—Thomas J. Llanbrynnair, Montgomery, flannel-manufacturer, Oct. 4—Thorpe J. Vine st. Chandos street, victualler, Oct. 11—Tugwell T. Horsham, Sussex, tanner, Sept. 28—Turner T. Nicholas square, St. Giles's, Oct. 19—Tyndall J. Birmingham, button-maker, Sept. 7, Oct. 10—Valentine R. and J. Mumsford's court, Milk street, warehousemen, Sept. 17—Veichtner J. F. Angel court, Throgmorton st. merchant, Oct. 1—Wainwright J. Sheffield, builder, Sept. 20, Oct. 11—Walker W. Chancery lane, tailor, Sept. 21—Ward W. Leicester, and R. Frazier, Cateaton street, hosiers, Oct. 2—Walters, J. Cornhill, mercer, Oct. 25—Watson W. sen. & jun. Warren House, Northumberland, corn-factors, Aug. 28, Oct. 2—Wells T. and G. O. Tooke, Southwark, timber-merchants, Sept. 18—Whitmarsh T. New Sarum, Wilts, carrier, Sept. 19—Whitwell W. Bethnal Green, soap-manufacturer, Oct. 5—Whyte N. and A. Graham, Birmingham, muslin-dealers, Sept. 2—Wild D. Newton, Montgomery, flannel-manufacturers, Oct. 2—Williams J. Cadixton, Glamorgan, Sept. 30—Wills T. H. Lamb's Conduit street, draper, Oct. 5—Winter W. Pewsey, Wilts, shopkeeper, Nov. 6—Woodhouse W. Noble street, Falcon square, victualler, Aug. 27—Woodward W. Tottenham, salesman, Sept. 24—Woolley R. Lane end, Stafford, potter, Oct. 4—Worrall J. Warrington, Lancashire, flour-dealer, Sept. 27—Wright R. and J. Angell, Wardour street, Soho, tailors, Oct. 25—Wyke W. Preston, Lancaster, linen-draper, Sept. 27.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from September 2 to 7.

TOTAL, 19,254 quaters.—Average, 101s. 8½d. per quarter, or 5s. 1½d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from September 7 to 13.

TOTAL, 12,662 sacks.—Average, 96s. 5d. per sack, or 3s. 5½d. per sack higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, September 14.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Wheat | s d | Barley | s d | Beans | s d |
| Rye | 96 11 | Oats | 42 2 | Pease | 47 0 |
| | 47 9 | | 28 10 | | 52 0 |

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

| Wheat, white, per quarter | 5. | s. |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|
| — red | 70 | 90 114 |
| — foreign | 70 | 84 105 |
| — Rye | 70 | 62 112 |
| — Early, English | 33 | 42 46 |
| — Mail | 36 | 40 45 |
| — Oats, Feed | 55 | 65 84 |
| — Friesland | 19 | 21 25 |
| — Poland | 20 | 25 32 |
| — Potatoes | 29 | 32 36 |
| — Beans, Pigeon | — | — |
| — Horse | — | — |
| — Pease, Boiling | 60 | 70 80 |
| — Grey | — | — |
| — Flour, per sack | 100 | — |
| — Seconds | 90 | 95 |
| — Scotch | 85 | 90 |

American Flour —s a —s (nominal) per barrel of 106lbs.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Rapeseed, per last | - - - - £40 a 42, a £43 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|

Landed Oil Cakes, per thousand £13 to 14. 0s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

| | s | d | s | d | s | d | |
|--|-----|----|-----|----------------------------|---|-----|------------------------|
| Muscovade, fine | 72 | a | 80 | | | | COFFEE, Bonded. |
| — good | 63 | a | 71 | | | | Dominica, Surinam, &c. |
| — ordinary | 57 | a | 62 | Fine | - | 75 | o a 83 |
| East India, white | 72 | a | 85 | Good | - | 70 | o a 74 |
| — yellow | 56 | a | 71 | Ordinary | - | 65 | o a 69 |
| — brown | 56 | a | 71 | Triage | - | 50 | o a 50 |
| MOLASSES 32d. a 36d. od. | | | | Jamaica. | | | |
| REFINED SUGAR. | | | | Fine | - | 75 | o a 85 |
| Double Leaves | 190 | a | 130 | Good | - | 60 | o a 74 |
| Hambro' ditto | 94 | a | 108 | Ordinary | - | 40 | o a 59 |
| Powder ditto | 94 | a | 108 | Triage | - | 20 | o a 39 |
| Single ditto | 88 | a | 100 | Mocha | - | 300 | o a 600 |
| Canary Lumps | 86 | a | 92 | Bourbon | - | 300 | o a 130 |
| Large ditto | 82 | a | 84 | S. Domingo | - | 50 | o a 70 |
| Bastards, whole | 69 | a | 64 | Java | - | 90 | o a 100 |
| — faces | 65 | a | 75 | COCOAs, Bonded. | | | |
| — middles | 69 | a | 64 | Trinidad and | | | |
| — tips | 59 | a | 61 | Carracass | - | 90 | o a 100 |
| GINGER. | | | | Plantation | - | 65 | o a 80 |
| Jamaica, ditto | 82 | a | 90 | Spices and Pepper, per lb. | | | |
| Barbadoes, ditto | 75 | a | 80 | Nutmegs | - | 18 | o a 24 |
| — black | 70 | a | 75 | Cloves | - | 10 | o a 10 |
| RICE, Bonded. | | | | Cinnamon | - | 10 | o a 11 |
| Carolina | - | 24 | a | Pepp. white | - | 36 | o a 43 |
| Brazil | - | 26 | a | — black | - | 5 | 3 a - |
| Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 32s. 9½d. | - | 26 | a | — Pimento | - | 2 | 5 a - |

CORN,
: der Quarter.

| | Sept. | Wheat, Barley, | Oats, | Beans, | Pease, | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----|---|
| | s | s s s | s s s | s s s | s s s | | | | |
| Maidstone | 13 | 78 a | 96 40 a | 44 | 35 a | 39 40 a | 44 | a | a |
| Lincoln | 14 | 80 a | 120 38 a | 42 | 34 a | 53 40 a | 48 52 a | 56 | a |
| Canterbury. | 14 | 80 a | 120 38 a | 42 | 34 a | 53 40 a | 48 52 a | 56 | a |
| Lewes | 14 | 72 a | 94 30 a | 46 | 27 a | 37 48 a | 50 | a | a |
| Chertsefield | 14 | 90 a | 98 a | 40 | 26 a | 32 48 a | 52 | a | a |
| Asborne | 14 | 90 a | 98 a | 40 | 26 a | 32 48 a | 52 | a | a |
| Lynn | 17 | 82 a | 92 30 a | 32 | 30 a | 38 48 a | 50 | a | a |
| Gainsboro' | 17 | 82 a | 92 30 a | 32 | 30 a | 38 48 a | 50 | a | a |
| Louth | 18 | 75 a | 83 28 a | 32 | 18 a | 20 40 a | 42 | a | a |
| Sandwich | 17 | 88 a | 93 46 a | 44 | 36 a | 30 46 a | 50 | a | a |
| Newark | 17 | 88 a | 93 46 a | 44 | 36 a | 30 46 a | 50 | a | a |
| Uppingham | 19 | 100a | 123 42 a | 45 | 39 a | 35 46 a | 54 | a | a |
| Newbury | 19 | 94 a | 118 44 a | 50 | 28 a | 30 52 a | 56 | a | a |
| Devizes | 21 | 104a | 126 37 a | 41 | 30 a | 35 57 a | 57 a | 59 | a |
| Reading | 21 | 105a | 126 37 a | 41 | 30 a | 35 57 a | 57 a | 59 | a |
| Swansea | 17 | 77 a | 93 a | 33 a | 39 a | 38 52 a | 60 | a | a |
| Henley | 19 | 96 a | 126 40 a | 47 | 36 a | 34 53 a | 63 | a | a |
| Maidenhead | 18 | 96 a | 126 40 a | 47 | 36 a | 34 53 a | 63 | a | a |
| Salisbury | 17 | 96 a | 112 45 a | 48 | 38 a | 39 52 a | 60 | a | a |
| Penrith | 17 | 77 a | 93 a | 33 a | 39 a | 38 52 a | 60 | a | a |
| Hull | 17 | 76 a | 97 35 a | 40 | 18 a | 29 38 a | 44 | a | a |
| Basingstoke | 18 | 100a | 125 40 a | 45 | 28 a | 32 46 a | 52 | a | a |
| Watfield | 18 | 100a | 125 40 a | 45 | 28 a | 32 46 a | 52 | a | a |
| Andover | 21 | 106a | 130 46 a | 50 | 33 a | 36 56 a | 60 | a | a |
| Warminster | 21 | 106a | 130 46 a | 50 | 33 a | 36 56 a | 60 | a | a |

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|----|----|---|
| Brandy, Cogn. | 5 | 9 | 0 | 6 | Mol. Spirits, | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| —Spanish | 5 | 0 | 2 | 9 | —British | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hollandia Gin | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | —Irish | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rum, Jamaica | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | —Scotch | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| —Lew, Isl. | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Spirits of Wine | 24 | 0 | 0 |

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

| 1811. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| AUG. | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | S W 1 | 29,92 | 29,70 | 29,810 | 73,0° | 52,0° | 62,30° | fine | — | — |
| 2 | S 1 | 29,70 | 29,65 | 29,675 | 73,0 | 58,0 | 65,50 | fine | .305 | — |
| 3 | S W 1 | 29,65 | 29,35 | 29,500 | 62,0 | 52,0 | 60,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 4 | S W 2 | 29,45 | 29,35 | 29,400 | 61,0 | 49,0 | 55,00 | showery | — | — |
| 5 | S 2 | 29,45 | 29,45 | 29,450 | 64,0 | 54,0 | 59,00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 6 | S W 2 | 29,45 | 29,10 | 29,275 | 68,0 | 51,0 | 59,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 7 | S 2 | 29,35 | 29,10 | 29,325 | 63,0 | 51,0 | 57,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 8 | S 2 | 29,35 | 29,15 | 29,350 | 61,0 | 51,0 | 56,00 | cloudy | .480 | 2,390 |
| 9 | S W 2 | 29,36 | 29,15 | 29,255 | 63,0 | 51,0 | 57,00 | showery | — | — |
| 10 | NW 1 | 29,70 | 29,36 | 29,530 | 59,0 | 49,0 | 54,00 | fine | — | — |
| 11 | NW 1 | 30,00 | 29,70 | 29,850 | 59,0 | 44,0 | 51,50 | fine | — | — |
| 12 | S 1 | 30,05 | 30,00 | 30,025 | 64,0 | 46,0 | 55,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 13 | S W 3 | 30,15 | 30,00 | 30,075 | 69,0 | 55,0 | 62,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 14 | S W 2 | 30,25 | 30,15 | 30,200 | 61,0 | 47,0 | 54,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 15 | S W 2 | 30,25 | 30,25 | 30,250 | 67,0 | 51,0 | 59,00 | cloudy | .820 | 1,135 |
| 16 | S W 4 | 30,25 | 29,85 | 30,050 | 64,0 | 50,0 | 57,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 17 | W 2 | 30,05 | 29,85 | 29,950 | 63,0 | 52,0 | 57,50 | cloudy | — | — |
| 18 | S 1 | 30,05 | 29,85 | 29,950 | 70,0 | 50,0 | 60,00 | fine | — | — |
| 19 | S W 2 | 29,85 | 29,35 | 29,600 | 69,0 | 55,0 | 62,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 20 | S W 4 | 29,65 | 29,35 | 29,500 | 59,0 | 49,0 | 54,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 21 | S 1 | 29,94 | 29,65 | 29,795 | 63,0 | 51,0 | 57,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 22 | S 1 | 29,09 | 29,04 | 29,060 | 64,0 | 50,0 | 57,00 | cloudy | .760 | — |
| 23 | W 1 | 29,98 | 29,60 | 29,790 | 69,0 | 52,0 | 60,50 | brilliant | — | — |
| 24 | W 1 | 29,60 | 29,32 | 29,460 | 69,0 | 55,0 | 62,00 | fine | — | — |
| 25 | S W 2 | 29,32 | 29,22 | 29,270 | 69,0 | 57,0 | 63,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 26 | S W 2 | 29,42 | 29,32 | 29,379 | 66,0 | 52,0 | 59,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 27 | S W 2 | 29,64 | 29,42 | 29,530 | 62,0 | 52,0 | 57,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 28 | S W 1 | 29,05 | 29,65 | 29,800 | 64,0 | 44,0 | 54,00 | fine | — | — |
| 29 | S E 2 | 29,95 | 29,70 | 29,825 | 63,0 | 51,0 | 57,00 | fine | .770 | 950 |
| 30 | S 1 | 30,15 | 29,95 | 30,050 | 65,0 | 52,0 | 58,50 | fine | — | — |
| 31 | S 1 | 30,15 | 29,90 | 30,025 | 61,0 | 52,0 | 56,50 | fine | .200 | — |
| | | Mean | | 29,699 | | Mean | 58,00 | Inches | 3,335 | 3,475 |

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.699—maximum, 30.25, wind S. W. 2—minimum, 29.10, wind S. W. 2—Range, 1.15 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .5 of an inch, which was on the 19th.

Mean temperature, 58.°04—maximum, 73° wind S. W. 1—Minimum 44° wind S. W. 1—Range 29.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 21°, which was on the 1st.

Spaces described by the barometer, 6.90 inches—Number of changes, 15.

Rain, &c. this month, 3.475 inches—number of wet days, 8—Total rain this year, 23,100 in. The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 3.335 inches.—Total this year, 23,655 inches.

WIND.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|-----------|-------|
| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW | Variable. | Calm. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Number of observations 31—Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 1.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR AUGUST, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. GIBSON, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

| 1811. | Wind | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|-------|------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| AUG. | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | N E | — | 29,90 | — | 76° | 53° | 64,5° | cloudy | — | — |
| 2 | S | 29,90 | 29,99 | 29,795 | 84 | 53 | 68,5 | fine | — | — |
| 3 | S W | 29,97 | 29,58 | 29,625 | 88 | 53 | 70,5 | fine | .43 | .11 |
| 4 | N W | 29,49 | 29,38 | 29,435 | 70 | 57 | 63,5 | fine | — | .27 |
| 5 | S | 29,39 | 29,36 | 29,375 | 66 | 54 | 60,0 | cloudy | .29 | — |
| 6 | S | 29,34 | 29,27 | 29,305 | 74 | 52 | 63,0 | rainy | — | .26 |
| 7 | N W | 29,35 | 29,26 | 29,305 | 73 | 56 | 64,5 | cloudy | — | .15 |
| 8 | S W | 29,24 | 29,16 | 29,200 | 69 | 51 | 60,0 | rainy | .32 | .74 |
| 9 | N W | 29,30 | 29,24 | 29,270 | 62 | 47 | 54,5 | showery | — | .33 |
| 10 | N W | 29,53 | 29,30 | 29,400 | 61 | 45 | 53,0 | showers | .29 | — |
| 11 | N W | 29,70 | 29,50 | 29,600 | 60 | 41 | 50,5 | fine | — | — |
| 12 | Var. | 29,75 | 29,70 | 29,725 | 65 | 54 | 59,5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 13 | S W | 29,80 | 29,74 | 29,770 | 76 | 53 | 64,5 | clouds | .33 | — |
| 14 | N W | 29,80 | 29,79 | 29,795 | 66 | 49 | 57,5 | fine | — | — |
| 15 | N W | 29,79 | 29,68 | 29,735 | 71 | 52 | 61,5 | fine | — | — |
| 16 | S W | 29,68 | 29,66 | 29,670 | 71 | 49 | 60,0 | fine | .37 | — |
| 17 | N W | 29,70 | 29,66 | 29,680 | 70 | 46 | 58,0 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | E | 29,70 | 29,54 | 29,620 | 76 | 56 | 60,0 | fine | — | — |
| 19 | Var. | 29,44 | 29,40 | 29,420 | 71 | 55 | 63,0 | showery | .30 | .46 |
| 20 | S W | 29,66 | 29,44 | 29,550 | 66 | 49 | 57,0 | clouds | — | .14 |
| 21 | W | 29,69 | 29,66 | 29,670 | 67 | 54 | 60,5 | fine | — | — |
| 22 | W | 29,66 | 29,66 | 29,660 | 80 | 51 | 65,5 | fine | .41 | — |
| 23 | Var. | 29,66 | 29,47 | 29,565 | 77 | 56 | 66,5 | showers | — | .05 |
| 24 | S W | 29,47 | 29,30 | 29,385 | 78 | 56 | 67,0 | fine | — | — |
| 25 | Var. | 29,38 | 29,32 | 29,350 | 70 | 50 | 60,0 | rainy | .16 | .23 |
| 26 | S W | 29,45 | 29,38 | 29,415 | 72 | 58 | 65,0 | fine | — | — |
| 27 | Var. | 29,67 | 29,45 | 29,560 | 73 | 48 | 60,5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 28 | N W | 29,68 | 29,67 | 29,675 | 77 | 53 | 65,0 | fine | .42 | — |
| 29 | S W | 29,77 | 29,66 | 29,715 | 72 | 47 | 59,5 | cloudy | — | .04 |
| 30 | N W | 29,79 | 29,77 | 29,780 | 71 | 46 | 58,5 | fine | .24 | — |
| 31 | W | 29,77 | 29,70 | 29,735 | 77 | 54 | 65,5 | fine | .19 | — |
| | | Mean | | 29,559 | Mean | | 61,7 | Total | 3,75 in. | 2,72 in. |

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, westerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,559 inches—thermometer, 61°·7.—Total of evaporation, 3,75 inches.—Rain 2,72 inches.

Notes.—5th. A shower in the morning.—6th. Rainy morning.—8th. Very heavy rain all the forenoon—a thunder storm between 11 and 12 o'clock, lightning very vivid; at half past 5 o'clock P. M. a violent squall of wind and hail, which continued for about five minutes, followed by a most beautiful rainbow in the S. E.—9th. Morning fine, day very showery—distant thunder at intervals.—19th. Morning much clouded, with very distant thunder; about 9 o'clock A. M. a thunder storm from the S. W.—lightning very vivid; one remarkably long and loud clap of thunder, resembling the discharge of artillery, wind east at the commencement—continued very stormy till noon.—20th. A very heavy shower of rain at 9 o'clock A. M.—23d. Foggy morning.—25th. Rainy morning.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for SEPTEMBER, 1811.

Albion Fire and Life Assurance £54 per share
 Eagle Ditto 30s. do. dis.
 Hope Ditto 30s. do. do.
 Rock Ditto 10s. a 15s. do. pm.
 Sun Ditto £182 a 185 do.
 London Dock Stock . . £119 a 120 per cent.
 West India Ditto . . . £153 a 154 do.
 East Country Ditto . . £75 do.
 Ashby de la Zouch Canal . £20 per share
 Birmingham Ditto . . £970 a 1000 do.
 Coventry Ditto £700 do.
 Croydon Ditto £19 a 20 do.
 Dudley Ditto £53 a 54 do.
 Ellesmere Ditto . . . £72 a 73 do.
 Erewash Ditto £825 do.
 Gloucester and Berkley Ditto (old) £45 do.

Grand Junction Canal . £178 a 180 per share
 Ditto Union Ditto . . . £13 do. dis.
 Ditto Western Ditto . . £15 do. do.
 Huddersfield Ditto . . £27 do.
 Kennet and Avon Ditto . £30 a 32 do.
 Peak Forest Ditto . . . £74 a 78 do.
 Rochdale Ditto £53 do.
 Thames and Medway Ditto . £53 do.
 Golden Lane Brewery, £50 £21 a 22 do.
 East London Water-works £11 a 10 do. pm.
 West Middlesex Ditto . £16 a 7 do. dis.
 Grand Junction Ditto . £4 a 4½ do. pm.
 Portsmouth and Farlington £9 do. dis.
 Strand Bridge £21 do. do.
 London Institution . . . £60 do.
 Surrey Ditto £15 a 15 gs. do.

WOLFE & Co 9, Change-Alley, Cornhill.

FORTUNE & Co 13, Cornhill.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

| High and lowest prices of 3 per cent. consols, others | on | H | C |
|---|----------|---------|------|
| 21 | 236½ | — | — |
| 22 | — | — | — |
| 23 | 236½ | — | — |
| 24 | 236½ | — | — |
| 25 | 236½ | — | — |
| 26 | 236½ | — | — |
| 27 | 237 | — | — |
| 28 | 236½ | — | — |
| 29 | 236½ | — | — |
| 30 | — | — | — |
| 31 | — | — | — |
| pt. 2 | Hol. | — | — |
| 3 | — | — | — |
| 4 | — | — | — |
| 5 | 238½ | — | — |
| 6 | 238½ | — | — |
| 7 | Shut | — | — |
| 8 | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — |
| 13 | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | — |
| 16 | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | — | — |
| 19 | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — |
| Bank | 3 Pr. C. | pr. cl. | Cons |
| 21 | 236½ | 62½ | 80½ |
| 22 | — | 62½ | 80½ |
| 23 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 24 | Hol. | — | — |
| 25 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 26 | 237 | 64½ | 80½ |
| 27 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 28 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 29 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 30 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 31 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| pt. 2 | Hol. | — | — |
| 3 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 4 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 5 | 238½ | Shut | — |
| 6 | 238½ | 64½ | — |
| 7 | Shut | 64½ | — |
| 8 | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — |
| 13 | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | — |
| 16 | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | — | — |
| 19 | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — |
| Bank | 3 Pr. C. | pr. cl. | Cons |
| 21 | 236½ | 62½ | 80½ |
| 22 | — | 62½ | 80½ |
| 23 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 24 | Hol. | — | — |
| 25 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 26 | 237 | 64½ | 80½ |
| 27 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 28 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 29 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 30 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 31 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| pt. 2 | Hol. | — | — |
| 3 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 4 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 5 | 238½ | Shut | — |
| 6 | 238½ | 64½ | — |
| 7 | Shut | 64½ | — |
| 8 | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — |
| 13 | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | — |
| 16 | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | — | — |
| 19 | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — |
| Bank | 3 Pr. C. | pr. cl. | Cons |
| 21 | 236½ | 62½ | 80½ |
| 22 | — | 62½ | 80½ |
| 23 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 24 | Hol. | — | — |
| 25 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 26 | 237 | 64½ | 80½ |
| 27 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 28 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 29 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 30 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 31 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| pt. 2 | Hol. | — | — |
| 3 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 4 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 5 | 238½ | Shut | — |
| 6 | 238½ | 64½ | — |
| 7 | Shut | 64½ | — |
| 8 | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — |
| 13 | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | — |
| 16 | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | — | — |
| 19 | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — |
| Bank | 3 Pr. C. | pr. cl. | Cons |
| 21 | 236½ | 62½ | 80½ |
| 22 | — | 62½ | 80½ |
| 23 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 24 | Hol. | — | — |
| 25 | 236½ | 64 | 80½ |
| 26 | 237 | 64½ | 80½ |
| 27 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 28 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 29 | 236½ | 64½ | 81 |
| 30 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 31 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| pt. 2 | Hol. | — | — |
| 3 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 4 | — | 64½ | 81 |
| 5 | 238½ | Shut | — |
| 6 | 238½ | 64½ | — |
| 7 | Shut | 64½ | — |
| 8 | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — |
| 13 | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | — |
| 16 | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | — | — |
| 19 | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | — |

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 For NOVEMBER, 1811.
 VOL. VI.

The Thirty-fifth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.

Certain interior arrangements which are now making in Carleton House, have rendered it impossible for us to finish our engraving of the truly classical and elegant Staircase of that edifice, which was intended to accompany our present Number; and are likely to prevent its appearance for a month or two.

Mr. Thomas Slee is informed, that his Problems arrived too late for insertion this month, but will certainly be given in our next.

The plan of the proposed improvements in the River Thames will be noticed in our next publication.

The poem entitled the Comet, is too flaming an article to be admitted, without danger of scorching our fingers, into the Repository.

J. S. seems to entertain no mean opinion of the merits of his communication, which are, indeed, of such a transcendent order, that we fear they would confound the understandings of our readers; and must therefore decline its insertion.

Having been applied to by various Ladies, particularly in the country, to furnish them now and then with Patterns for Needle-work, and always ready to comply with any reasonable request, we present them with one in this Number, and shall occasionally continue the practice.

THE
Repository
OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,
Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For NOVEMBER, 1811.

The Thirty-fifth Number.

—————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNIUS.

(Continued from p. 191.)

Miss *Eve*. What enables you and me, Angelica Catalani, and Billington, to excel others so much in singing? Is it something different in the make of our windpipes? is it the having a long one like the birds that make a great noise? or does it proceed from the smoothness or roughness of the rings? In what does the excellence of singing consist?

Miss *K*. Principally in natural richness and artificial refinement. Farinelli excelled all the moderns in this gift of nature. Suppose, Miss *Eve*, you were in a country churchyard at night, and every thing very still. The clock strikes the hour: after the last stroke you hear the sound lessen to a wonderful

degree of faintness, still diminishing extremely gradually, still unbroken, nothing tremulous, still wonderfully clear and solid, still the same, till at length it quite dies away upon the ear. No one has been known to produce this effect like Farinelli. A noble lady was once so enraptured with the performance of this great singer, that she exclaimed — “One God, one king, one Farinelli!” Even Gabrielli could never express this delicate solidity, this gentle gradation, like that extraordinary man.—Here is a picture of Fairies Revelling.

Miss *Eve*. How elegant and beautiful! Fairies feasting on mushrooms as on tables—white blossoms spread over them like table-cloths

—little goblets and glasses advancing, of themselves, full, and returning empty as by magic; while some are sipping from acorns—the glow-worms like little lamps about the trees—the moon riding above them all, apparently looking on—some of the fairies tripping so lightly that the grass does not seem to bend under their feet.

Miss *K.* These thoughts are borrowed from the poets; the machinery of colours, and the light and shade, from Paul Veronese and Rubens; the harmony of the lines principally from Raphael; the airs of the head and fantastic dresses from Goltzius and Fuseli. This altogether forms a picture that I may without vanity pronounce with you to be elegant and beautiful, because at the same time I acknowledge that it is not my own, but a compilation of the best productions in their several departments. This would pass upon the world as an original, and I should obtain great credit for my fancy or genius; how little deserved, is obvious: yet upon little better ground than this is erected the fame of many a celebrated artist and many a celebrated poet. Could young artists who know not how to study, hear me now, they would see at once what they never saw before; they would learn not to trust to the poverty of individual intellect; they would not attempt what has never been performed. They may flatter themselves with the idea of the powers of their genius, and after many failures, find out the truth, that it is only flattery. In the same way every subject, according to its nature, may be treated; and by the same method every subject with no

better claims may be made to pass for an original.

Miss *Eve.* Will you repeat some of the poetry from which you have borrowed these ideas? There is much romantic fancy in fairy descriptions.

Miss *K.*

Then o'er a mushroom's head
Our table-cloth we spread;
A grain of rye or wheat,
The diet that we eat;
Pearly drops of dew we drink,
In acorn cups fill'd to the brim.

The grasshopper, goat, and fly,
Serve for our minstrelsy:
Grace said, we dance a while,
And so the time beguile;
And if the moon doth hide her head,
The glow-worm lights us up to bed.

SHAKESPEARE.

Where the bee sucks there lurk I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie,
There I couch when owls do cry;
On the back's bat I do fly
After sun-set merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

SHAKESPEARE.

He saw a train profusely gay
Come pranking o'er the place.

But trust me, gentles, never yet
Was dight a masking half so neat,
Or half so rich before;
The country lent the sweet perfumes,
The sea the pearl, the sky the plumes,
The town its silken store.

The dancing past, the board was laid,
And sicker such a feast was made
As heart and lip desire:
Withouten hands the dishes fly,
The glasses with a wish come nigh,
And with a wish retire.

PARNELL.

We revel by moonlight with pomp and
delight,
Our grove we illuminate glorious to see
With glittering glow-worms bebeginning
each tree.

Mrs. LETITIA PILKINGTON.

Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread.

MILTON.

These are the principal thoughts in the picture. Were I to paint other pieces on this subject, I could procure other interesting ideas from similar sources.—Here is another picture of the arrival of the Fairy Queen.

Miss *Eve*. What fancy and splendour!

Miss *K*. This fairy queen I copied a great deal from the procession of Anne Boleyn, queen of King Henry VIII. to Westminster Hall from the Tower, May 31, 1533. I parodied from this part of the description of that procession:—

“ Her majesty sat in a chair covered with tissue of silver, and drawn by two beautiful horses clothed in white damask, and led by her footmen. She was dressed in a silver brocade with a mantle of the same furred with ermine; her hair hung loose, and on her head was a chaplet adorned with jewels of inestimable value. Over the chair was a canopy of gold cloth, supported by sixteen knights; four at a time, with a silver bell hanging at each corner. The queen was followed by her chamberlain, and after him her master of the horse leading a stately pad, with a side-saddle and trappings of silver tissue. Then came seven ladies in crimson velvet faced with gold brocade, and mounted on beautiful horses richly trapped with gold. These were followed by two chariots covered with cloth of gold, in the first of which were the Duchess of Norfolk and Marchioness of Dorset, and in the second four ladies in crimson velvet; and several ladies in the same apparel on horseback adorned with beautiful trappings. These were followed by a third

chariot, all in white, carrying six ladies in crimson velvet; then a fourth chariot all in red, in which were eight ladies in the same dress. These were followed by thirty gentlewomen, attendants on the ladies of honour, on horseback, dressed in silk and velvets; and the procession was closed by the guards well mounted and accoutred.”

Some of the ideas I have borrowed from these lines of Shakespeare:—

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes;
Feed him with apricots and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.

The honey-bags steal from the bumble-bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes,

To have my love to bed and to arise;
And pluck the wings from painted butterflies,
To fan the moon-beams from his sleeping eyes.

I also considered this description from Milton's *Comus*, for some of the dancing figures:—

Ye fawns and ye dryads from hill, dale, and grove,
Trip, trip it along conducted by love,
Swiftly resort to Comus' gay court,
And in various measures shew love's various sport.

Now lighter and gayer, ye tinkling strings,
Sound;

Light, light in the air, ye nimble nymphs,
bound;

Now, now, with quick feet, the ground beat,
beat, beat,

Now, now, with quick feet, the ground beat,
beat, beat.

Now cold and denying,
Now kind and complying,
Consenting, repenting,
Disdaining, complaining,
Indifference now feigning,

Again with quick feet, the ground beat, beat,
beat.

I shew you the methods by which I am enabled to paint better pic-

tures than those who do not use the same means; I endeavour to make every source tributary to my works; and this is moreover the best method of improving the mind or genius.

I do not deny the existence of genius. That we have a different degree of excellence or defect of intellect, is too obvious to be contested. What I advance is, that there are methods by which persons who are not remarkable for this quality, may appear to the world to be very superior to many others that are in reality very eminently gifted with it; but trusting entirely to their native strength, appear to be what some of those apparently superior artists really are. Reynolds says, when recommending the painting of St. Paul's Cathedral, or rather the placing of pictures in it, that it is probably for want of such encouragement that we have never yet had an historical painter in a Protestant country.

Miss Eve. I observe a fairy hidden behind drapery; though so hidden, yet I can perceive by the marking that a little quaint figure is there concealed. There is also one advanced with a little cabinet, which makes another throw up his hands, and excites the mirth of the rest.

Miss K. The first idea I took from children at play; the second from a kind of anatomical observation. These I may more fairly claim as my own thoughts; they are both derived, not from genius, but from observation. Thunder and lightning, I mean the flash and the rumbling character, may also be delineated, with many other cir-

cumstances which artists do not yet seem to have thought of representing.

Miss Eve. What is the anatomical observation you allude to?

Miss K. There is in the human mind a very exact idea of the balance or ponderation of the body, which we have attained by great practice. We also make a very exact calculation of force, height, &c. Thus, for instance, if one person were to deliver a heavy box to another in such a way as to appear very light, the person who received it would make a wrong calculation, and probably let it fall. On the contrary, if a light box were delivered as if it were very heavy, the calculation would be equally false, and the arms of the person receiving it would fly up. So in regard to height; if a person were to run up stairs, after two or three steps a calculation would be formed, and if a stair were considerably higher or lower than where the calculation was made, this person would trip or fall.

Miss Eve. Fairies bring to my mind the joys of romantic love, all-conquering love, every where the same.

Miss K. Yes, in all nations, in all countries the same. Here are two descriptions of this passion, the one in the frigid, the other in the torrid zone:—

“Consider, Ajut, a few summer days and a few winter nights and the life of man is at an end. Night is the time of ease and festivity, of revels and gaiety; but what will be the flaming lamp, the delicious seal, or the soft oil, without the smile of Ajut?”—Dr. JOHNSON.

The other is supposed to be spoken by an Indian girl as she discharged an arrow:—

Ah! now, my chief, to battle go,
Dis token me will send,
Me wish it drive away de foe,
And be poor Rengo's friend.
Me arrow fly through fields of light,
And cut de milk-white air;
Me wish it go where Rengo fight,
And tell him Zela's care.
She well remember where he find
Poor Zela's sister dear*;
He see her face, it please my mind,
And make me drop de tear.

* Rengo was of an opposite party; he gained admittance to Zela by bring-

Me tank HIM 'bove blue mountain top,
Dat send de bark and corn,
And bid de fire and great gun stop,
And make de hut so warm.

But since dat day me weep my fill,
For ah! him love me dearly;
Ah! much me fear de foe him kill,
And dat kill Zela nearly.

My arrow fly and take him part,
Me fight too if I dare;
But if it strike poor Rengo's heart,
Me tink it find me there.

JUNINUS.

ing intelligence of her sister, who had been taken from her, and found by Rengo.

THE CANAL OF LANGUEDOC, OR A NOVEL METHOD OF RAISING WAYS AND MEANS.

EVERY body has heard of the Canal of Languedoc, that stupendous effort of human ingenuity and perseverance, which connects the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay; and by which a traveller may, under favourable circumstances, arrive from the shores of England at Genoa in little more than a week's time*. The honour of this great

* The following short account of the Canal of Languedoc, extracted from the President de Goguet's *Origines des Loix, des Arts, et des Sciences*, may probably be acceptable to our readers on the present occasion:—

The Canal of Languedoc, from its entrance in the port of *Cette* to *Thoulouse*, is more than 70 leagues in length, and 30 feet in breadth. They were often obliged to make angles, and wind it round the mountains, to preserve the level, to fix it upon piles in boggy grounds, to sustain it upon bridges or stone arches in the vallies, to hew down or lower certain mountains; in fine, to pierce through others, and vault them to receive this

national undertaking history assigns to Louis XIV. although it was his minister, the celebrated Colbert, who caused it to be executed; and, if we dive a step further into the concatenation of primary causes, we shall find the name of Riquetti, who proposed the plan to Colbert, and who, by directing and superintending its execution, earned for himself and his posterity (the house of Caraman) immense wealth. Nay, strictly speaking, it is not even Riquetti with whom the original merit will rest, if we chuse to pursue our enquiry, since it is well

canal. They dug out above two millions of cubic fathoms of earth, and more than 5000 of rock. One hundred and fourteen sluices were constructed for barges to go up and down, sixteen enormous dykes to repel the torrent, twenty-four drains to let off the waters of the canal when it is in danger of filling up with mud or sand. In this work are reckoned upwards of 40,000 cubic fathoms of masonry.—ED.

known that the first idea of the enterprize was suggested to him by his own gardener. The name of this poor devil, however, history, with her usual justice and aversion from detail, has forgotten. *C'est tout comme chez nous*; witness, London Water-Works, New River, Sinking Fund, and other great establishments, of which the public enjoys the benefit without recollecting the name of the man in whose brains the first idea of them originated.

But to return to Riquetti; it is due to his memory to confess, that, although the original conception of the enterprize did not emanate from his brain, not only the merit of the plan, in its most minute details, and of its execution, entirely rests with him, but even the means of defraying the expence at the outset, solely proceed from his fertile genius. Riquetti's plan, founded on local surveys, and amply illustrated by drawings and calculations, being laid before the great Colbert, the latter, to ascertain its practicability, submitted the *Memoire* to the opinion of the most able engineers of France, by whom it was maturely considered in all its bearings; and, after the most careful and scrupulous investigation, pronounced not only practicable in every respect, but likely to prove the source of great wealth and prosperity to the southern provinces of the French empire. With emotions of joy Riquetti listened to that great minister's approbation of the undertaking; but the elation of his spirits suffered as rapid a depression when he heard that only one obstacle stood in the way of its present execution. The immense expence at which the human race had been destroyed in the ambitious

contests of Louis XIV. had left no funds to defray an enterprize solely calculated for the benefit of mankind. The French exchequer, drained as it was, could little spare the sum of 500,000 livres (about £20,000), estimated by Riquetti as necessary to put the first hand to the work; and the financial science had not then arrived at that stage of modern perfection, which, by means of loans, entails misery on the unborn generation to atone for the extravagance of the past; nor was the theory of jobbing sufficiently understood to allure capitalists into subscriptions on the doubtful expectancy of future gain.

Under such discouraging circumstances, a man of ordinary talents would, in all probability, have despaired of accomplishing, for the present at least, his favourite project. Not so Riquetti; he knew, that in a few days the term for which the *fermiers généraux* had farmed the public revenue, would expire, and that consequently these contractors would have to treat for fresh engagements with the minister. All that Riquetti requested of Colbert was permission to be present at the approaching meetings in which the matter was to be negotiated between the minister and the contractors; a request which was the more readily granted, as he pledged himself not only not to interfere in the deliberations, but even to remain perfectly silent.

These gentlemen had scarcely taken their seats at the first meeting, when Riquetti gravely opened the door of the apartment, and seating himself in a remote corner of the room, assumed a posture of serious attention. The contractors, surpris-

ed and disconcerted at the supposed intrusion, waited in vain for a hint from the minister, ordering the unbidden guest to withdraw. Foiled in this expectation, they determined, as soon as the session was over, to dive into the cause of Riquetti's mysterious attendance; and accordingly one of their number, a man of the most dexterous cunning and insinuating manners, was selected to sound the object of Riquetti's conduct. He accosted him by expressing his surprise at seeing him with the minister in the morning, having previously learned that he had already set out for the south in order to begin the proceedings preparatory to the actual commencement of his canal, a work which would render his name immortal, and the benefit of which to all France, and to future ages, was deemed such, that the delay of every day was an irreparable loss to the public welfare.

Riquetti coolly thanked him for his good opinion of the merits of his project; adding, however, that, in regard to his journey to Languedoc, the public expectation was somewhat premature, since, altho' every thing had been settled and approved of by the minister, the execution was, for the present, delayed, owing to the want of funds to make a beginning.

Contractor. Then your visit to the minister this morning was probably intended to urge him to an advance of money for your undertaking. How unfortunate we should have been so ignorant of your purpose, for I am sure every one of my friends would willingly have retired to give you the benefit of a speedy audience! Our business is

mere matter of routine, which may be transacted at any time; but yours is a great national enterprise, which, as I have already said, ought not to be put off a single moment.

Riquetti. Here again you are mistaken, sir. Once told by a man, like Colbert, that there is no money, I should ill deserve his confidence if, by importunate and unseasonably repeated applications, I attempted to tease him into a compliance with the object of my wishes. Nor do I, sanguine as I feel for the utility of my plan, think quite so lightly of *your* business as you yourself seem to do. The farming of the revenue is one of the most important concerns of our government, one to which I have often turned my thoughts, and which, in my opinion, is susceptible of many improvements.

Con. I may be mistaken, as you say, on this particular point; but I shall never persuade myself that a man of your intelligent mind, of your activity, would lose two hours in the minister's closet, unless he had some object of importance in view at the time.

Riq. Believe me, sir, the time I spent in your and the minister's company this morning, was far from being lost. My object was, to gain information, to see in person how things of that sort were conducted; and, in that respect, my curiosity has not only been amply gratified, but I have derived some new lights on the subject, which I certainly had not anticipated.

It is needless to enumerate the various turns which the wary contractor made use of to extract the supposed secret from Riquetti. All

his efforts were baffled, and he had the regret of being obliged to depart and rejoin his colleagues with "a flea in his ear," according to the vulgar phrase. But what was their surprise, when, at their second meeting with Colbert, they had scarcely entered upon business, before Riquetti once more made his appearance, and, as before, took his silent station in the same corner. The minister, although unacquainted with his drift, enjoyed the embarrassment and reserve under which the contractors visibly laboured, and which plainly impeded the progress of their negotiations and proposals. No sooner was this sitting terminated, than the terrified gentlemen adjourned to a private rendezvous, in order to communicate on the subject of their fears, and to devise measures to obviate the apprehended consequences of the intruder's attendance. Another of their body offered once more to try *his* luck with Riquetti, and accordingly was dispatched with *full powers*. This emissary, however, proved equally unsuccessful in regard to extracting the secret from the bosom of their supposed competitor; he again brought up the subject of the canal, and lamented, in the strongest terms, the misfortune that so noble an undertaking should be delayed one moment for the want of a paltry hundred thousand francs or two; adding, that such was the high opinion entertained by his colleagues of the utility of the enterprise, and of the talents and ability of its author to accomplish his promises, that they would feel themselves highly honoured to be permitted to advance even 250,000 francs to enable him to commence

his operations. This liberal offer seemed to make no impression on the champion of the canal; he turned his back suddenly, muttering morosely, that he was not in want of their money.

A certain learned naturalist informs us, that every species of animals, geese, ducks, cats, and monkeys, have a language of their own; an assertion we are so little inclined to discredit, that, on the contrary, we feel tempted to extend it even to the different classes of mankind composing civilized society; and in saying so, we do not so much mean to allude to peculiarities of expression prevalent in particular callings, vulgarly termed slang phrases, as to the difference of interpretation which the same phrase is susceptible of in the mouth of different descriptions of persons. On this comprehensive subject we mean at another time to treat the readers of the *Repository* with a distinct essay, contenting ourselves for the present to observe, that, on the principle above quoted, the rejection of an offer of money is by a contractor, commissary, or clerk in office (in France be it remembered! for *absit a patria crimen*), well understood to imply a mere insufficiency of the quantum offered.

"*En ce cas là*," voted unanimously the colleagues, to whom their chargé d'affaires reported the result of his mission, "*il faut doubler la dose*;" and, accordingly, the same morning Riquetti was requested to accept of 500,000 livres towards the first expence of his canal. At the mention of this sum his face instantly brightened up; he begged the emissary to return his best thanks to his colleagues, but

to inform them, that he could not accept their liberal offer without obtaining the consent of the minister, to whom he would instantly shape his course. Colbert, it may easily be imagined, made little difficulty in acceding to *so reasonable* a request; he could not help admiring the sagacity and *adresse* of Riquetti, while he laughed heartily at the folly and simplicity of the contractors. The 500,000 livres were forthwith paid into the hands of Riquetti; and these constituted the first funds applied to the exca-

vation of the Canal of Languedoc. A moralist perhaps may urge the impropriety of employing fraudulent or insidious means for the attainment of even righteous purposes; but as our department has been merely historical, we shall refrain from agitating so nice a question, and take the liberty of referring him to the minutes of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, whose laudable efforts have frequently been crowned by success through means equally objectionable.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA,

By BEN HALLI, A NATIVE OF MOROCCO.

(Continued from p. 214.)

FEZZAN.

FEZZAN is a pretty large town, situated on the banks of a small river in a mountainous country; and from its having been formerly built with stone, the natives and all the Arabs call it a Christian town. The greatest part of the ancient buildings, which are now in ruins, are intermixed with the poor huts of the Arabs, built of earth and sand, and make together a grotesque appearance. Fezzan is situated in a more fertile country than Tripoli, having great plenty of wheat and barley, and the grain called *bishna*. It is governed by a Tripoline sent thither annually by the bashaw. There have been instances of renegades being sent in that capacity. The inhabitants are mostly Arabs, some few very swarthy, and a vast number of black slaves, in which there is a great trade. They have no manufactures except the stuffs called haicks and bornooses. The commerce consists principally of

gold-dust, ivory, blacks, ostrich-feathers, and senna, brought from the neighbouring countries to exchange for European goods, which consist of brimstone, linen of several sorts, woollen cloths, dying wood, alum, tartar from the lees of wine for dying, green vitriol, verdigrease, gun-barrels, gun and pistol-locks, small shot and ball, iron bars, tin, copper, brass, brass dishes, nails, flints, spices, musk, and benzoin.

BORNOO.

From Fezzan Ben Halli travelled to Bornoo with an Arab caravan of mirabouts, under whose protection they generally proceed without molestation, these being considered as saints by the independent Arabs. There have, however, been instances of the mirabouts themselves being plundered. Of the goods which the company took with them they were obliged to give, as customary, one half to the mirabouts for their protection and the use of their camels. They proceeded through the coun-

M m

try of the Boohaish and the Duhasin, two tribes or nations of wandering Arabs, of a swarthy complexion, living in tents. The sheik of the latter, named Belhoot, was hired by the caravan to protect them to Bornoo. This country abounds in the most beautiful horses. The sheik bought a mare of one of the Arabs for a hundred she-camels, one of which is considered as valuable as two or three he-camels and two black women. When this mare was brought to the sheik's tent, she was preceded by a band of music, and tied every night by a halter to one of his legs. In this part of their journey they were attacked by a party of wandering Arabs, who continued skirmishing two or three days with the caravan, though it consisted of 25,000 people, including the Duhasin Arabs, the greatest part of whom were merchants, carrying wheat, barley, salt, tobacco, haicks, &c. to Bornoo, and the remainder regular troops of that country. Seven days before they reached Bornoo they entered the country of the Blacks, and passed through many small villages of poor people living chiefly on charity. It is very disagreeable to travel among all the Blacks of Africa, particularly these, from their uncommonly offensive smell.

Bornoo is a town somewhat larger than Tripoli (which is four miles in circumference), surrounded by a wall, but without guards. There are no streets, but a vast collection of houses, very irregular, like those of all the Arab towns. These houses are of earth and sand, with a few of brick, and are frequently washed down by heavy rains. They are covered with branches of trees laid

across; over this they place a layer of earth, and whitewash the whole with a kind of chalk.

Bornoo is governed by a black sultan or emperor, much more powerful than the Emperor of Morocco. He always resides in the capital, except when he goes to war with his neighbours. He is very fond of white men, and treats them with great hospitality. He has a vast army of cavalry, the common troops of Africa, and is continually at war with various tribes of Blacks bordering on his dominions, of a different religion from his subjects, who call them Kaffar, or Atheists. In these wars those who are taken are sold to the Arabs as slaves, in which consists the principal commerce of the country.

The country round Bornoo is very flat, and the air does not agree with the white people, who are subject to sore eyes and fevers. It is, however, very rich and well cultivated, producing barley, rice, Indian corn, cotton, hemp, indigo, and gum trees; and abounds in horned cattle, camels, horses, goats, and sheep.

The language of the common people of Bornoo is very different from the Arabic, in which, however, the nobles and chief families converse. They are taught to read the Koran, and even write their native language, which is like that of the Blacks, in Arabic characters. Their mosques are built of brick and earth. They have a coin which resembles pieces of tin—it is not silver, as there is very little of that metal, which is made into rings. The rich wear a piece of gold or a ring of gold in their noses, which is considered as a mark of distinction.

The greater part of the people

dress in a kind of blue cotton shirts, manufactured in the country, and wear a red cap and white turban, imported from Cairo and Tripoli. The turbans are made of muslin, and are chiefly brought by the Had-jees, who return from Mecca by the way of Cairo. This caravan goes once in two or three years to Mecca, on a pilgrimage to the prophet's tomb; the length of the road, and the dangers arising from the Arabs and Negroes, preventing it from going oftener. Sometimes, indeed, they are nine or ten years before they can collect a sufficient number to form a caravan strong enough to repel the attacks of the Arabs. Every man is armed with a musket, a brace of pistols, a broad-sword, and a long lance. A great number of persons die on the journey.

AFRICAN TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.

From Bornoo Ben Halli proceeded with a caravan to Alexandria. Being seized with a severe fever, he travelled in a kind of house, which is carried upon five, six, or sometimes eight camels, and can contain about ten people. The camels are tied or yoked together in a row; across their backs are laid the poles of the tents; bags of corn are laid between the poles, to render the floor even; carpets are spread over these, and upon them the traveller lies down. These travelling houses are reserved for the sick, the women, and the children.

AFRICAN FERRY.

Between Sallee and Azmoor in Morocco, is a river called Ummarbain, the largest in the emperor's dominions. It is crossed at a considerable distance from the sea by forming a kind of stage supported by camel and other skins blown up,

tied together and levelled with canes and reeds. They are sometimes made so large as to carry forty or fifty camel loads of goods at a time, and are worked in the following curious manner:—Some men swimming behind, push them forward with their breasts, while others, lying flat on the fore part of the float, paddle it with their hands. When, as it frequently happens, some of the skins, or the float, lean to one side, several of the paddlers jump over and support that side with their shoulders, swimming at the same time. As this last is a dangerous service, the men engaged in it are paid much higher than the others. The rate of passage for a camel is about the value of one shilling, and for a man about sixpence. The breadth of the river varies in different places, but it is in general wider than the Thames at London.

REMARKABLE TREE.

In the mountainous country between Asfi and Mogadore are forests which abound in a tree called Argan, from the fruit of which, a kind of nut, the natives extract an oil, which they eat with their food, and consider as far superior to the best olive oil; it has some resemblance in taste to the oil of sweet almonds. In order to extract it, they first roast the nut, then grind it with hand-mills, and afterwards press out the oil with their hands between wooden dishes. The shell they give to their camels and cows. The tree grows to a great size, requiring three, four, and even five men to grasp it; and Ben Halli has often seen two hundred men sheltering under one of them. The tree is full of thorns, which the camels are fond of; but such is their poi-

sonous quality, that if a man pricks his finger with one of these thorns, it often takes five or six months before the wound is healed. The timber is so hard that ploughshares are made of it. This is the only part of Africa, excepting Mount Atlas, in which Ben Halli ever met with this tree.

The oil yielded by this tree relaxes the whole frame of those by whom it is used in great quantities; the joints of their arms and legs in particular are extremely weak; they walk very ill, and are scarcely able to support themselves.

DRAW-WELLS.

In a journey from Morocco across the desert to Algiers, Ben Halli came to a small town called Tata, having a few springs and wells in its vicinity. The mode of drawing water from these wells, which are about forty yards deep, is as follows:—Two posts are fixed, one on each side, with a pulley across. Over the latter is placed a rope, tied at one end to a camel, and having a skin fastened to the other: from the well on one side is cut a steep sloping road for the camel, which at the farthest end is nearly as deep as the well. When the people want water, they let down the skin, and when it reaches the bottom, open it, by means of a small cord, to receive the water. The skin closes of itself when full, on which the camel is driven down the steep passage, and by his own weight, rather than by his strength, draws up the skin.

MOUNT ATLAS.

In travelling from Morocco towards Aitmushi, situated in this de-

sert region, Ben Halli was attacked by a tribe of Arabs, called Shluh, who robbed him of his mules and all his property, amounting in value to six thousand mitgals, a silver coin worth about an English crown. In this attack he received a deep wound in the head, and one of his slaves was killed.

In this country no stranger is suffered to enter a habitation till he has killed a sheep or a cow, and sprinkled some of the blood at the door of the sheik, who, on the performance of this ceremony, immediately comes out, embraces the stranger, and offers him his services. No distinction is made on account of the difference of nations or religions; a Jew, a Christian, or a Black, being just as safe after this ceremony as a Moor; and Ben Halli has known many instances of Negroes who had been obliged to run away from their masters for robbery and murder, being taken under the protection of the sheik.

Ben Halli was left naked by the Shluh. After they had quitted him, he repaired to the house of one of the sheiks of the country, who blamed him for travelling without the protection of a sheik. Having enquired the particulars of his misfortune, he told our traveller, that if he would perform the ceremony described as above, he (the sheik) would go and recover his property. When he had dressed the wound, to which he applied marsh-mallows boiled in oil, and given him some clothes, he collected five or six hundred of his dependents, and went to the spot where the skirmish had taken place. Here they found the body of the slave who had been killed, and soon overtook the rob-

bers. The sheik obliged them to return the whole of their booty, telling them, that Ben Halli was under his protection. Yielding to the entreaties of the sheik, he remained with him thirteen months, trading with the people of the country, and married one of his daughters.

This sheik lives at a town or scattered village called Aitmushi, situated near a small river. The houses are built of stone: the country round is hilly, intersected by very fertile vallies, abounding in corn, fruit, and all kinds of cattle, the camel excepted. The articles of trade consist of gum sandarack, olive oil, argan oil, bees wax and honey, found in the rocks. What is left after supplying the consumption of the country is carried to Santa Cruz, which market the inhabitants prefer to Morocco, because they there meet with Europeans, who trade with them upon fairer and more advantageous terms. Santa Cruz is distant from Aitmushi about six days journey, the road leading through a very mountainous country. At Aitmushi a bullock is sold for the value of five shillings English; a sheep for half a sheet of paper and a small piece of alum; a large fowl, or twenty-five eggs, for a needle.

When Ben Halli married the sheik's daughter, he gave him a mare (worth one hundred she-camels and two negro women,) and a firelock. He always attended the sheik to his wars; and the latter

promised that if he died, or was killed in battle, Ben Halli should succeed him. But not liking that kind of life, as he was exposed to continual danger of being shot, he sold all his goods, sent the produce to Santa Cruz, and took advantage of his father-in-law's absence on an expedition against the Shluh, three days distant from Aitmushi, to escape from the country. One night he armed himself, mounted his mare, and taking his wife behind him, he travelled all night, and arrived next morning at the residence of another sheik, then at war with his father-in-law. After he had killed a sheep, and sprinkled the blood on the door, he was well received, though he had himself fought this sheik in his wars with the sheik of Aitmushi. As soon as his wife's father was apprized of his escape, he followed him, accompanied by a mirabout, who is a kind of sacred protection even in an enemy's country. He had an interview in a mosque with his father-in-law, who reproached him for running away, and begged him to return. Ben Halli refused to comply; on which he required him to deliver up his mare, his daughter, and his firelock, but especially the mare, as he had not another equal to her in all his dominions. The mare was accordingly given up; but when the sheik found that he could not prevail upon him to restore his daughter, he begged him to treat her well, and returned to Aitmushi.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

*(Concluded from p. 206.)*THE EX-GOVERNOR STEPHENSEN,
AND AN ICELANDIC ENTERTAIN-
MENT.

ON the day appointed for paying our respects to the old Stiftsamptmann* Stephensen, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Jorgensen, and myself embarked in an Icelandic sailing-boat with eight rowers, and had a passage of about four miles to his house, which stands on the pleasant little island of Vidoc. As we approached the island, we got a view of the house in a well sheltered situation, between two hills, and, at a distance, it had the appearance of a very respectable residence, being larger than any house I had yet seen. It is built of stone cemented together, has a number of glass windows, and is covered with a boarded roof. However, when we landed and came nearer, we perceived the great want there was both of carpenters, bricklayers, and glaziers. In such of the windows as still preserved their glass, it was of the most ordinary quality; but in many instances the panes were broken, though this was concealed from view on the outside by a wooden shutter. The door-way was in the center, hid by a miserable sort of wooden porch, on each side of which was a door for entrance, which, if kept in better repair, might answer very well for a screen to the cold winds, but in its present shattered state is fit neither for use nor orna-

ment. I could compare it to nothing so much as a pigstye placed against the wall, and made rather higher than usual. However, with all this want of artificers which appeared on the exterior of the house, there was a possessor within whose reception of us and whose excellent fare would do credit to the ex-governor of any country, and deserve to be mentioned rather particularly. Indeed I am the more tempted to enlarge upon this subject, as it is the first opportunity I have had of seeing the manners of a well-bred Iclander, and it is scarcely possible to have a more favourable one. When we were a few hundred yards off the house, the Stiftsamptmann came to welcome us to the country and to his little island. He had a fine and healthy countenance, and although in his 78th year, had the perfect use of his faculties. In conversation he was extremely fluent and animated. He wore, on this occasion, his full dress uniform as Stiftsamptmann of Iceland, except the sword. His coat was of scarlet cloth, turned up with green, and ornamented with gold lace; his pantaloons of blue cloth with gold trimmings; and he had half-boots with gold bindings and tassels, and a three-cornered hat with gold tassels, trimmings of the same, and a long white feather. We were immediately ushered through the portico, where we were obliged to stoop at the door-way, into a spacious hall with a large wooden staircase, and hence through a large and lofty parlour into his bed-room, where I presented to him a letter of introduction, and a present of books and prints

* This is the Icelandic title for the governor; but this gentleman, on account of his services to the country, was allowed to retain it after he had retired from his government.

from Sir Joseph Banks, whose very name made him almost shed tears. During our conversation some rum and Norway biscuit were offered us, and we then took a little walk about the island, which is scarcely more than two miles in circumference, and is one of the most fertile spots belonging to Iceland, producing some of the best sheep, besides excellent cows, horses, peat, and good water. We were shewn with great pleasure the immense number of eider ducks which breed on Vidoe, and which were now sitting on eggs or young, exhibiting a most interesting scene. The Stiftsamptmann made us go and coax some of the old birds, who did not on that account disturb themselves. Almost every little hollow place between the rocks is occupied with the nests of these birds, which are so numerous that we were obliged to walk with great caution to avoid trampling upon them; but, besides this, the Stiftsamptmann has a number of holes cut in the smooth and sloping side of a hill in two rows, and in every one of these also there is a nest. Their down and eggs afford him a considerable revenue, since the former sells for three rix-dollars (12 shillings) a pound. Such an island as Vidoe is well bestowed on the present owner by the Danish government for the services done to his country during the fifty years that he was in office. It is considered worth 100 dollars (£20) a year, in addition to which the full salary of 1500 dollars is continued to him, as if he were still actual governor. Nor is it as a magistrate alone that this gentleman is deserving of the greatest praise, but also as a man of science. His researches into the history of his own country, and his valuable com-

munications on various subjects relating to it, which have been sent to Copenhagen, have gained him many honorary marks of distinction from different learned societies, and those not merely of Denmark and Norway, but also of other nations. It has seldom, if ever, fallen to my lot to see even in those places which are most distinguished for the cultivation of science, so large a collection of diplomas and honorary medals, as in this remote corner of one of the most remote countries of Europe.

We had scarcely reached the extremity of our walk when a servant came to announce that dinner was on the table: consequently we were obliged to return, though rather against our inclinations; for the earliness of the hour, which was not more than half past one, and our having already taken some refreshment, had kept us from being very hungry. We found the table set out in the large room which I have already mentioned. It had a pretty good boarded floor, and walls that once were white-washed. The furniture consisted of five wainscot chairs, a table and two large chests of drawers, on which were displayed such articles of use as approached the nearest to china; some of them, I believe, really were so. Two closet-doors were also opened, and exhibited a considerable quantity of excellent silver plate. Two large and old-fashioned mirrors occupied the space between the windows, and beneath them were marble slabs placed upon gilded feet; but they were broken and lay completely out of a horizontal direction. About sixty prints and drawings, some of them in frames and a few glazed, concealed

in some measure the nakedness of the walls : they were, for the most part, it must be confessed, of a very ordinary stamp ; but as many of them were portraits of the Stifstamptmann's friends, or prints of the sovereigns and other great men of Denmark, they had their value, and their names and titles were detailed to us with much satisfaction. It might truly be said to be the best collection of prints and pictures in the country. When we sat down to table, a little interruption was caused by the breaking down of the chair upon which his excellency had seated himself, but this was soon settled, as there was fortunately still a vacant one in the room to replace it. The arranging of a dinner table is attended in Iceland with little trouble, and would afford no scope for the display of the elegant abilities of an English housekeeper. On the cloth was nothing but a plate, a knife and fork, a wine glass and a bottle of claret for each guest, except that in the middle stood a large and handsome glass castor of sugar, with a magnificent silver top. The natives are not in the habit of drinking malt-liquor or water, nor is it customary to eat salt with their meals. The dishes are brought in singly ; our first was a large tureen of soup, which is a favourite addition to the dinners of the richer people, and is made of sago, claret, and raisins, boiled so as to become almost a mucilage. We were helped to two soup-plates full of this, which we ate without knowing if any thing more was to come. No sooner, however, was the soup removed, than two large salmon, boiled and cut in slices, were brought on, and with them melted butter, looking like

oil, mixed with vinegar and pepper. This likewise was very good, and when we had with some difficulty cleared our plates, we hoped we had finished our dinners. Not so, for there was then introduced a tureen full of the eggs of the cree or great tern, boiled hard, of which a dozen were put on each of our plates ; and for sauce we had a large basin of cream, mixed with sugar, in which were four spoons, so that we all ate out of the same bowl, placed in the middle of the table. We petitioned hard to be excused from eating the whole of the eggs upon our plates, but we petitioned in vain. " You are my guests," said he, " and this is the first time you have done me the honour of a visit ; therefore you must do as I would have ; in future, when you come to see me, you may do as *you* like."—In his own excuse he pleaded his age for not following our example, to which we could make no reply. We devoured with difficulty our eggs and cream ; but had no sooner dismissed our plates than half a sheep well roasted came on, with a mess of sorrel, called by the Danes scurvy-grass, boiled, mashed, and sweetened with sugar. It was to no purpose we assured our host that we had already eaten more than would do us good ; he filled our plates with the mutton and sauce, and made us get through it as well as we could, although any one of the dishes of which we had before partaken was sufficient for the dinner of a moderate man. However, even this was not all ; for a large dish of waffels, as they are here called, that is to say, a sort of pancake made of wheat flour, flat, and roasted in a mould which forms a number of squares on the top, succeeded the mutton. They

were not more than half an inch thick, and about the size of an octavo book. The Stiftsamptmann said he would be satisfied if we would each eat two of them; and with these moderate terms we were forced to comply. For bread, Norway biscuit and loaves made of rye were served up; for our drink we had nothing but claret, of which we were all compelled to empty the bottle that stood by us, and this too out of tumblers rather than wine-glasses. It is not the custom in this country to sit after dinner over the wine, but we had instead of it to drink just as much coffee as the Stiftsamptmann thought proper to give us. The coffee was certainly extremely good, and we trusted it would terminate the feast. But all was not yet over; for a huge bowl of rum punch was brought in, and handed round in large glasses pretty freely, and to every glass a toast was given. If at any time we flagged in drinking, "Baron Banks" was always the signal for emptying our glasses, in order that we might have them filled with bumpers, to drink to his health. We were threatened with still another bowl after we should have drained this; and accordingly another actually came, which we were with difficulty allowed to refuse to empty entirely; nor could this be done, but by ordering our people to get the boat ready for our departure: when, having concluded this extraordinary feast by three cups of tea each, we took our leave, and reached Reikevig about ten o'clock; but did not for some time recover the effects of this most in-

voluntary intemperance. At table we were waited upon by two females, so exceedingly handsomely dressed, that I concluded they were not common servants; and I afterwards understood that my conjectures were right, and that it is always the custom for the ladies of the house to wait at table when any strangers are present. Accordingly, the two who performed this employment, which is here not considered a menial one, were the widow of a clergyman and her daughter, both of whom live in the family, and are maintained by the liberality of our host, who is himself a widower. They were both handsome in their persons, and had beautiful complexions.

On bringing this article to a close, justice compels us to acknowledge, that we are indebted to an ingenious work on Iceland, by William Jackson Hooker, Esq. for these extracts, which would not have appeared in the pages of the *Repository*, had that work been designed for public circulation. Every lover of science must regret the loss of the collections made by this gentleman during his visit, which perished in the conflagration of the vessel in which he was returning to England.—In the intended voyage to Ceylon, for which we understand he is preparing, we wish him all the success that his active efforts in the pursuit of knowledge justly entitle him to, and hope that the result of his researches and observations will not, on his return, be withheld from the curiosity of his countrymen at large.

SOLUTION OF THE CYPHER IN OUR LAST NUMBER, p. 206.

Mr. EDITOR,

Before I proceed, however, it

CONFORMABLY to my promise, I herewith present you with the Solution of the Cypher inserted in your last Number, together with the Alphabet and Key belonging thereto.

will be proper to notice the following Errata of your printer:—

Line 1, for vosv read svsv

— 4, — glaz — qlaz

— 9, — svszcn — svszcn

THE ALPHABET IS AS FOLLOWS:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| B | { | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | } |
| C | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| D | { | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | } |
| E | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| F | { | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | } |
| G | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| H | { | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | } |
| I | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| K | { | w | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | v | } |
| L | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| M | { | v | w | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | } |
| N | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| O | { | t | v | w | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | } |
| P | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| Q | { | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | } |
| R | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| S | { | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | } |
| T | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| V | { | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | n | o | p | } |
| W | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| X | { | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | n | o | } |
| Y | { | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | k | l | m | } |
| Z | { | o | p | q | r | s | t | v | w | x | y | z | n | } |

But it is not sufficient for the two correspondents to have this alphabet; they must moreover agree upon some word to serve as a key, according to the letters of which, the letters of the sentence are to be placed in the manner hereafter to be shewn. In the present case, OLIVENZA has been assumed as the key-word; to exemplify the use of which, suppose I had to cypher the sentence,

"We are betrayed, fly quickly."

1. Fancy your key-word written, letter for letter, over your sentence, constantly repeated to the end; as thus,

OLIVENZA, OLIVENZA, OLIVENZA
We are betrayed, fly quickly

2. The first vertical column of the alphabet, consisting of Roman initials, serves as a reference to the key-word, and between the twelve transverse black lines as many alphabets are placed, divided in half, so that in the first alphabet, for instance (marked $\begin{smallmatrix} A \\ B \end{smallmatrix}$), *a* is the representative for *n*, and *n* the representative for *a*; *f* for *s*, and *s* for *f*, &c. &c.

3. Now to begin with the first word "*We*," and its first letter *w* (over which stands the *O* of the key-word), look for the alphabet belonging to the Roman initial *O*, where you will find *c* to express the *w* required; further, to find *e* (over which stands the *L* of the key word), look for the alphabet belonging to the initial *L*, and you will find *z* to represent the *e* required; and to go on a little more concisely, the system may be thus illustrated:

| |
|---|
| <i>w</i> in the Alphabet for <i>O</i> is <i>c</i> |
| <i>e</i> <i>L</i> .. <i>z</i> |
| <i>a</i> <i>I</i> .. <i>w</i> |
| <i>r</i> <i>V</i> .. <i>b</i> |
| <i>e</i> <i>E</i> .. <i>p</i> |
| <i>b</i> <i>N</i> .. <i>v</i> |
| <i>e</i> <i>Z</i> .. <i>s</i> |
| <i>t</i> <i>A</i> .. <i>g</i> |
| <i>r</i> <i>O</i> .. <i>i</i> |
| <i>a</i> <i>L</i> .. <i>v</i> |
| <i>y</i> <i>I</i> .. <i>c</i> |
| <i>c</i> <i>V</i> .. <i>v</i> |
| <i>d</i> <i>E</i> .. <i>o</i> |

&c. &c.

4. Continuing in this manner, the cypher for

"We are betrayed, fly quickly,"

will be found to be

cz wbp vsglvco zzl karsvrk.

5. Although for the sake of greater perspicuity I have in the first paragraph placed the letters of the key-word over every part of the sentence, it will easily appear, that that practice is by no means necessary, as there will be no difficulty in carrying in one's head the letters of the key-word to every successive letter of the sentence.

6. Having thus far stated the mode of *writing* the cypher, the rule for *decyphering* what is *written* will naturally be inferred to be perfectly the same, or, if I may say so, the reverse.

7. To illustrate this also, let us take the three first words of the cypher proposed in your last Number (attending to the erratum pointed out), which are

"svsv pbsee lwsqptwvz,"

and couple each letter successively
N n 2

with one of the key-word, in the manner pointed out in § 1, or, at once, according to § 3.

8. Placed according to § 3, the matter will stand thus,

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------|----|----------|
| <i>s</i> | in the Alphabet for | <i>O</i> | is | <i>m</i> |
| <i>v</i> | ..... | <i>L</i> | .. | <i>a</i> |
| <i>s</i> | ..... | <i>I</i> | .. | <i>k</i> |
| <i>v</i> | ..... | <i>V</i> | .. | <i>c</i> |
| <i>p</i> | ..... | <i>E</i> | .. | <i>e</i> |
| <i>b</i> | ..... | <i>N</i> | .. | <i>v</i> |
| <i>s</i> | ..... | <i>Z</i> | .. | <i>e</i> |
| <i>e</i> | ..... | <i>A</i> | .. | <i>r</i> |
| <i>c</i> | ..... | <i>O</i> | .. | <i>y</i> |
| <i>l</i> | ..... | <i>L</i> | .. | <i>s</i> |
| <i>w</i> | ..... | <i>I</i> | .. | <i>a</i> |
| <i>s</i> | ..... | <i>V</i> | .. | <i>c</i> |
| <i>g</i> | ..... | <i>E</i> | .. | <i>r</i> |
| <i>p</i> | ..... | <i>N</i> | .. | <i>i</i> |
| <i>t</i> | ..... | <i>Z</i> | .. | <i>f</i> |
| <i>w</i> | ..... | <i>A</i> | .. | <i>i</i> |
| <i>w</i> | ..... | <i>O</i> | .. | <i>c</i> |
| <i>z</i> | ..... | <i>L</i> | .. | <i>e</i> |

9. Continuing in this manner, the whole of the cypher proposed in your last Number will resolve itself into the following message :—

**MAKE EVERY SACRIFICE TO
HOLD OUT TILL THE TENTH, ON**

**WHICH DAY I SHALL 'BE' AT FIVE
MILES DISTANCE FROM YOUR FOR-
TRESS WITH TWENTY THOUSAND
CHOSEN MEN. AT TWELVE AT
NIGHT YOU WILL THEN MAKE A
SALLY, ATTACK FURIOUSLY THE
ENEMY BY THE HIGH ROAD TO
LLERENA, MAKING NO PRISONERS;
WHILST I FALL UPON HIS REAR
AND PUSH HIM INTO THE GUA-
DIANA.**

A cypher written in the manner above set forth, must, I think, baffie the utmost efforts of ingenuity to expound, since the same character may happen to represent successively every letter in the alphabet. Nay, what is more, should even the alphabet fall into improper hands, so long as the secret of the key-word remains undivulged [and that may be changed by common agreement in case of need], the use of the cypher will be perfectly safe.

I am, Sir, &c.

P. M.

EXETER, Oct. 8, 1811.

ON VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SAVOURING OF MERCANTILE PURSUITS.

MR. EDITOR,

Now and then, especially when in low spirits, or when my stomach has, by some accidental derangement, become fastidious at plain English fare, I am in the habit of taking my dinner at a French *Restaurateur's*, in the vicinity of Leicester-square, where I am sure to find high seasoned dishes and abundance of light and entertaining conversation, which, by restoring the flow of my animal spirits, ge-

nerally operates a beneficial change in my moral and physical system.

Reduced by the excessive heats of the weather to the state above described, I went a few days ago to my favourite French tavern, and had scarcely finished my *soupe aux vermicelli*, when I had the good fortune to gain an opposite neighbour in the person of a French chevalier of about fifty, composed of very communicative materials, and possessing, as you will allow pre-

sently, a fair portion of the theory of our language. I resolved to make the best of my messmate, entered immediately into conversation (a task not very difficult as you may suppose), and was delighted to find him a man of considerable talents and information.

After a short desultory dialogue, the waiter, who knows my fee to be liberal, brought me the damp *Courier*, which I had the politeness to offer to my *vis à vis*. "*Après vous, Sair,*" replied he civilly. "*Dailleurs* I am no great friend of de newspaper; and shall be conteint if you find any sing important, to hear it from your mouse."

The *Courier* happened to contain little of news: it was filled with extracts from the *Moniteur*, and among other things, with a bitter diatribe against the "perfidy" of the English, whom the French editor had the audacity to call a nation of *shopkeepers*. Although the invective was stale, I could not refrain from remarking to my messmate on the injustice of the appellation.

The Chevalier. "Not quite so unshust, Sair, as you preteind; aldo' I allow dat de term is too low, too vile. De editeur wou'd havve been more correct if he had said a nation of *mershants*."

(This trifling concession, or amelioration of the epithet, gave me but little satisfaction. I was vexed even with our being called a nation of merchants, and took the liberty of requiring some evidence of the propriety of even that epithet; since, allowing the number of mercantile individuals in the population of England to be considerable, yet

that of our nobility and gentry, of the military and naval service, of farmers and agriculturists, of artists, and of persons attached to the pursuit of letters or sciences, was certainly not proportionably inferior to the same ranks and classes in other countries.)

The Chevalier. "You want proof, Sair; wid all my heart. By and bye, if you will do me de honour to accompany me to St. Shames's Parrk, we will observe de conversation of de persons dat make their promenade dere, and you will find, Sair, dat five out of six will be talking either of a bill, of so many pounds, of acceptances, of protests, of a debt, of so many per cent, or of some oder mattair relating to money or mercantel concerns. But, Sair, widout going one step, I undertake to prove, dat de Einglis language *respire pour ainsî dire*, or breades *si vous voulez*, the spirit of commerce."

Self. "You are joking, Sir."

The Chevalier. "*Man' pardon*, Sair, I am quite in ernnest, and to convince you, Sair, I will lay one bottle of wine—(Waitair! one bottle of Porrt-wine.) Eh bien, Sair, I will lay de bottle I have ordered shust now, dat before we have finished it I shall have put down half a hundred of Einglis phrases dat are borrowed from trade and or as you term it, smell of de shop, which, *en passant, et par un hazard comique*, is already one term to begin de list with."

I had no sooner agreed to the proposal, than my neighbour called for pen and ink; and, without interrupting greatly the flow of a pretty lively conversation on various topics, especially the Opeja, every

now and then put to paper a word or two in contribution of the bet.

Whether my antagonist was prepared before hand I know not; but I confess my surprise was great, when he handed me the paper filled with the number required; appealing, by way of a test, to a literal translation into any other language I might chuse to turn them into. Although a few of the expressions might have been deemed liable to some objections, it would have been illiberal not to confess myself conquered. I therefore paid for the bottle cheerfully, and determined to send you the document, in order that, if you thought it worthy of a place in your *Repository*, the value I gave for it might be "*turned to the greatest account*," by entertaining some of your numerous readers.

MERCANTILE EXPRESSIONS IN THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

This smells of the *shop*.
Accounts have arrived from Cadiz.
I can *account* for this.
On *account* of my illness.
Turn to *account*.
He is *accounted* a great player.
I *paid* my respects, a visit, &c.
You *pay* me a great compliment.
I *paid* every attention.
He *paid* the debt of nature.
He *repaid* his friendship.
I *give* you *credit* for that.
You must not *credit* all he says.
It is very *creditable*.
It is *reckoned* a good thing.

He *reckoned* without his host.
The day of *reckoning* will come.
His *interest* is very great.
I have a great *interest* in it.
I cannot *charge* my memory.
I am greatly *indebted* to you.
I *owe* it to justice.
I am a *hundred per cent.* better.
I don't care a *farthing*.
To *insure* success.
Upon an *average*.
He goes on at a great *rate*.
At that rate you might suppose.
In *addition* to which.
To *sum up* all.
All this *amounts* to nothing.
The *sum total* of his misfortunes.
My *partner* in life.
'Tis all for your own *profit*.
Commerce with mankind.
This measure is *calculated* to, &c.
I did not *bargain* for that.
You do not *deal* fairly by me.
He *deals* in proverbs.
She *dealt* out abuse *wholesale*.
He *gained* my affection.
He brought his talents to a good *market*.
He *bids* fair to become, &c.
You hold him too *cheap*.
He began to *abate* in his pretensions.
A *drawback* on his merits.
Dear-bought experience.
They *sold* their lives *dearly*.
His arguments are of great *weight*.
The *balance* of good and evil.
A *bankrupt* understanding.

I am, Sir, &c.
T. A.

LONDON, 4th Oct. 1811.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. VIII.

Money being the common scale
 Of things by measure, weight, and tale;
 In all th' affairs of church and state,
 Is both the balance and the weight,
 Money is the sov'reign power
 That all mankind fall down before:
 'Tis virtue, wit, and worth, and all
 That men divine and sacred call.
 Does more than beauty's utmost charms
 'T' extend the lover's longing arms:
 For what's the worth of any thing,
 But so much money as 'twill bring?

HUDIBRAS.

It is ingeniously observed by an eminent moral as well as philosophical writer, that comic playwrights exaggerate every character, and draw their fop or spendthrift, their bully or sharper, their old maid or coquette, with stronger features than are any where to be met with in nature. Indeed, this kind of dramatic painting may be compared to pictures designed for domes and ceilings, where, to produce their proper effect, the colours must be heightened, and the forms of the figures enlarged beyond their natural appearance. Thus the objects of the composition seem monstrous when seen too nigh, but acquire a due proportion when examined in the precise view in which the painter designed them to be surveyed.

This kind of exaggeration, when applied to the stage, is, I think, to be allowed only when the writer means not merely to describe a character, but a passion. In the former it becomes him to keep close to his original, otherwise he launches into caricature, and consequently gives impressions that deceive, instead of affording instruction; but in the latter, where the vice or the folly in all its tendencies and ramifications is compressed into one form,

when, instead of representing an individual as he is seen under the partial influence of any predominant passion, the whole is condensed into one mind, and operates in all possible directions, it is no longer a natural representation, because Nature disdains such a compound: at the same time, when it is managed with skill, the effect on the spectator may, in certain cases, be rendered very powerful in producing moral instruction and improvement, which is the legitimate object of all dramatic productions.

This seems to have been the design of Moliere in his play of *L'Avare*, which, having been translated into English, and frequently acted on our stage under the title of the *Miser*, is well known to all who are fond of the drama. This character is not intended to represent an ordinary miser, but to be the personification of avarice itself; which, though one of the most detestable passions of the human breast, furnishes, perhaps, more ridiculous varieties than any other; and while it creates as much disgust as the understanding which contemplates it can feel, its conduct is pregnant with circumstances equally calculated to produce mirth; at the same time its distresses are gene-

rally of a nature which the most benevolent heart cannot regard with commiseration.

Hence it is that the moralists and philosophers of all ages, who have attacked this irreclaimable vice, appear to have preferred the weapons of wit and humour, in order to create the laugh against it; than those of serious argument and solemn observation, to awaken grave sentiment and moral abhorrence. Thus we find ourselves, as it were, habitually disposed to make avaricious characters the objects rather of a laughing derision, than bitter reproach. Who, it may be asked, can check sensations of merriment at the following stories of misers, though represented to be in the most awful of all situations—the hour of death?

An old usurer, stretched on his sick bed, and in his last agonies, was presented by the priest with a rich crucifix as an object of worship and consolation. He opens his eyes, considers the cross, and exclaims, ere he expires—"Those jewels are all false, and I can only lend five pounds on such a pledge."

Another well known miser, finding himself at his last hour, sent for some of the directors of a neighbouring charity, and gave them a bill of a hundred pounds, payable after his decease, which sum he ordered to be disposed of in the service of their institution; but they had not left the room many minutes when he ordered them to be called back, and offered them ready money if they would allow him the discount. I do not answer for the authenticity of these stories, though our own experience will, I should imagine, furnish us with similar instances of persevering avarice.

One of the best fables of La Motte is on this subject, and does not fail in giving pleasantry to its moral.—"A miser being dead, and, which is of consequence on the occasion, being interred, arrived at the banks of the Styx, and desired to be ferried over with the other ghosts. Charon, however, insisted on his fare; and was equally disappointed and surprised when he saw the miser, in order to avoid paying it, throw himself into the river, and swim over to the other side, in spite of all the clamour and opposition which the unexpected attempt occasioned. All hell was in an uproar; and each of the judges meditated some punishment proportioned to a crime of such dangerous consequence to the infernal revenues. Shall he be chained to the rock with *Prometheus*? or tremble beneath the precipice in company with the *Danaïdes*? or assist *Sisyphus* in rolling his stone? were the questions which issued from the tribunal. 'No,' said *Minos*; 'none of these is sufficient, we must invent some severer punishment. Let him be sent back to the earth, to see the use which his heirs are making of his riches.'"

Just as I had finished this lively apologue, I received the following letter, which, though it is not an immediate branch of the subject before me, may be considered as bearing such a relation to it, as to justify its present insertion. Besides, I may, at any time, write an essay on Avarice; but it is not always in my power to oblige a young lady of talents and beauty. That my fair correspondent possesses the former, her letter sufficiently proves; and that she is adorned with the latter,

I am most willing to believe, as I have her own authority for it.

MR. SPECTATOR,

It is now six months, sir, since I attained twenty-one years of age, and I have reason to believe, from other information besides that of my looking-glass, that I am very handsome. Nor am I without the accomplishments that proceed from a fashionable education. But I am still unmarried, and, what is worse, without any immediate prospect of quitting my uncheery condition. Nor can I attribute the misfortune, for such I frankly consider it, to any other cause, but that confounded thing called money. I am not, indeed, at present without what are esteemed the comforts, as well as many of the pleasures of life; for I live with a good-humoured, cheerful, kind-hearted dowager of an aunt, who enjoys a very handsome jointure: but such is her hospitable and benevolent disposition, that she lives up to the full extent of it, so that I have little to expect from her; and whenever it shall please heaven to take her to itself, and the spasms with which she is affected are, at times, very alarming, I shall be left with no more than the paltry sum of fifteen hundred pounds. In that case, if a husband to my mind does not come, in the mean time, to my preservation, I shall have no alternative, but to retire into some cheap, distant part of the kingdom, to board in a farm-house, or, perhaps, to marry a country parson; and like those flowers which are born to blush unseen, I, too, may waste my sweetness on the desert air.

It is not that I am destitute of
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admiration or attentions; I have, on the contrary, no small portion of them such as they are, but they are very different from those which are paid to the vulgar minxes, who have ten thousand pounds in their pockets. I have overheard it said, What a fine girl that is! but what a pity also it is that she has no fortune!—If Arabella Languish had ten thousand pounds, says another, I would marry her to-morrow.—Faith! exclaims a third, I am absolutely in love with that charming young woman; but I am not equal to living in a cottage, though she were the mistress of it; or to be contented with roasted apples and saw-dust, though she dressed the dinner. Nay, it was but last week, that a diminutive figure of an heiress, not four feet high, with a nose half as long as herself, a pair of eyes that look in all directions, the complexion of a Portuguese, and a mouth wide enough to admit of her jumping down her own throat, said to me in a very sarcastic tone—“You are, my dear, it must be confessed, a tall, fine figure; but when I stand upon my father’s title-deeds, I completely overlook you.” I was fool enough to be piqued, and to tell her, that though in that case she might look over me, all her father’s title-deeds, ten times told, would not purchase her the power to look like me; and thus our conversation and acquaintance ended.

Nor is this all. The son of an attorney who transacts business for my aunt, thought proper to be continually repeating such warm declarations in my favour, as to alarm his father, who forbade him to speak to me, and threatened to turn him out of doors if he married me.

did not hesitate, however, to shew my resentment to his insolence, and to take the first and most public opportunity to assure him, that he might hush his alarms at my having any design on his cub of a son; as, whatever might be my matrimonial lot, I was determined, at least, to marry into *an honest family*.

Such are the mortifications I continually receive from the sordid spirit of the world, which makes money the principle of all its views and actions, and is contented that it shall stand in the stead of virtue, honour, talent, and even beauty itself.

I have not been, I must confess, without offers of marriage; but they add to my humiliation. An officer in a marching regiment, quartered in a neighbouring town, chose to become so deeply enamoured of me, as to write me a proposal of marriage to the following effect.—After declaring the violence of his passion through four sides and a half of foolscap paper, and assuring me that, if he were commander-in-chief, he would lay his heart and all his power at my feet, he very candidly informed me that all he possessed in the world was his pay, which amounted to no more than ten shillings a day; at the same time, he added, that he had the expectation of getting the majority of his regiment, and that my fortune would enable him to purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy: that they were, he must own, ordered to Nova Scotia; at which place, however, when he had obtained the expected rank, he should be a person of considerable consequence. He acknowledged, indeed, that it was a cold, un-

genial climate; but he had no doubt that we should be able to soften all its rigours by the warmth of our mutual affection.

Such an offer demanded, at least, a civil answer; so, after a compliment or two in reply to his passionate effusions, I told him, that I absolutely shuddered at the idea of a sea voyage, which the crown of the Indies would not tempt me to undertake: and that, after all, if he should be called into active service, and lose his life, as I could not doubt he was most heroically prepared to do in fighting for Old England, I should then be left in that cold country without the means of keeping myself warm, or finding any one, perhaps, who would be charitable enough to do it for me.

A portrait-painter, also, and indeed an artist of some merit, and as you, I doubt not, will think of some impudence, who, during the summer, exerts his professional talents in a provincial progress, and was employed to paint my aunt's picture, felt himself encouraged, by the abominable state of my finances, to venture on making a matrimonial proposition to me. He said, it had long been his determination never to marry any woman who would not serve him as a model to paint after; and that I possessed the beauty of countenance, the perfection of form, and the graces of attitude, which precisely placed me in that predicament. It would have been a folly to abuse the silly fellow; and, therefore, I replied, with apparent good humour, that as these qualities of mine were at best not made to last, and as accidents of various kinds might shorten their natural duration, I

might, perchance, very shortly lose that usefulness on which he appeared to found a regard, which would vanish with it. Such a state of trembling apprehension, I begged leave to decline; and as his affection seemed to be so very mechanical, I recommended him to direct his attachment to a lay-figure, which would remain the same to the end of his life.

The men of fortune it is true say very handsome things to me, but in a way that does not at all savour of matrimonial inclinations; nay, were it not for the very respectable protection of my aunt, I am persuaded that I should have proposals from some of them in which Hymen would have no concern. Indeed, I cannot even fancy a probability that the wind will, from any quarter, blow me such a husband as I would accept; though, if the man were a gentleman, I should not be very difficult. In short, I have no prospect of any addition to my miserable pittance of a fortune; and, without it, I appear to be destined to that most cheerless and disgraceful of all conditions, exclusive of vice and crime,—a compulsory state of celibacy.

In this situation, I have employed my very active mind in forming a plan for augmenting the number of marriages; and I am confident, that the interest which such a benevolent spirit as yours must take in the lot of those youthful vestals, who feel a flame in their hearts, which nature tells them it is their duty to keep alive, will induce you to assist me in publishing my project; and as the state, from the essential benefits resulting from it, will, I should think, carry it into immediate execution, I can have little doubt, that

public justice will bestow such a reward on the inventress, as will soon procure her a husband, who in rank, manners, fortune, and figure, will satisfy her ambition, her understanding, and her affection. I shall state my plan in as brief a way as the right understanding of it will admit.

As marriage is, and has long been very generally denominated, a *lottery*, I propose to give my scheme the name, as it, indeed, adopts the character, of that mode of distributing the gifts of Fortune. I shall call it, therefore, the *Lottery of Hymen*.

In the first place, I propose that the kingdom shall be divided into a certain number of districts of a moderate size, of which a city, or some principal town, may form the center; and wherein the inhabitants must be arranged and classified according to their respective ranks, fortunes, and occupations.

2. On the first day of every month, all the unmarried men in each district, who have not passed their thirtieth year, shall be obliged, under a heavy penalty, to give in their names and stations to a person specially appointed to the office of receiving them; while every father of a family shall be equally compellable, under a similar penalty, to deliver the names of his unmarried daughters, who have attained the age of eighteen, to the same officer.

3. That on the fifteenth day of each month, if it does not fall on a Sunday, and then on the sixteenth, the persons of the first class, whose names have been thus received, shall appear at a stated hour in a place suited to the purpose, and the different sexes be properly ranged

at a becoming distance from each other; the females being covered with veils, that their faces may not be distinguished: while no one shall be admitted but the parties immediately interested in the object of the assembly, and the official attendants.

4. That the wheel in which the names of the young men only shall be deposited, being turned round with due formality, one of the names shall be drawn from it; when he whose name is exposed shall be publicly declared as destined to become the votary of Hymen, and be immediately and solemnly commanded by the president, who must be the father of the largest family in the district, to make his choice of one of the females before him.

5. On the young man's presenting himself for that purpose, the females who feel a disposition to be chosen by him, must immediately lift up their veils, when he will select his future bride; while they who do not wish to be preferred by him, are at liberty to remain covered, and wait a future opportunity, when the name of some one more suited to their preference may be drawn: a stipulated fine, however, must be paid for the exercise of this privilege.

The other classes then follow in rotation, with the same formalities. Thus a certain, and no inconsiderable, number of marriages will necessarily take place every month, in every part of the kingdom; and, I cannot help thinking, with as great probability of domestic comfort, as in those matches which are made by papas and mammas, without consulting the real happiness of their children; or by children without consulting the pleasure of their papas and mammas; or even such as are

brought about in Idalian groves, and where the hymeneal couch is rendered fragrant by roses, showered down by bands of fluttering Cupids.

6. That the penalties and fines paid on these occasions, which, from the fancies and caprices of young people of certain ages, must prove very considerable, shall form a fund to supply comfortable fortunes, according to their stations, for those who have attended these assemblies during a certain settled period, without having been chosen by any one.

I give this merely as a general idea, to be rectified, modified, enlarged, and finally arranged by those whose experience and knowledge of the world qualify them for the office. For this purpose, I should recommend a board to be appointed, under the all-powerful sanction of an act of parliament, to consist of an equal number of married men and bachelors, with a widower, who has buried two wives at least, as chairman.

One proposition more and I have done. — That the members of the aforesaid board may not be paid salaries for carrying the project into execution, as they will then most assuredly prolong the final settlement of it for several years; but that government should engage to give each of them a handsome specific sum, when all the necessary arrangements are concluded; and then the business will be done in a few weeks.

It will not be long, I trust, after such a result takes place, that I shall have to thank you for assisting me in this great and good work, under another name than that of

ARABELLA LANGUISH.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XV.

THE Cape of Good Hope will also be a good market for some time to come, until it is supplied from its own inland resources, for fir plank, barks, and staves; as well as for salted fish of all kinds, cod, herrings, &c. That the profits upon these articles would be large, there can be no doubt; for during the time we were in possession of the colony the last war, the European articles imported, produced from £50 to £100 per cent. on the invoice prices. Another obvious advantage would result from our retention of the Cape, by making it a kind of *dépôt* for the southern whale fishery. A very sensible writer of the present times says, and very truly—"It is a universally acknowledged truth, that with the promotion of navigation are promoted the strength and security of the British empire; that the sea is one great source of its wealth and power, and that its existence as an independent nation is owing to the preponderancy of its navy;" and farther on he values every square mile of sea as equal to a square mile of land in its produce (by the fisheries,) of food for the sustenance of man; and adds, "A nation of fishermen necessarily implies a nation of seamen—a race of bold and hardy warriors. From what source ought our navy to be manned? The glorious feats that have been performed in our ships of war, from the first-rate down to the pinnace, were not by men taken from the plough. Courage alone is not sufficient for the accomplishment of such actions; there must be acti-

vity, skill, and management, such as can be acquired only from constant habit from early youth. The encouragement of our fisheries will afford a never failing supply of men so instructed." Whale oil is become, from sundry causes (such as being used in various manufactures as a substitute for tallow and other grease, over and above its burning to enlighten our streets and habitations), so indispensable an article of consumption, and so likely to increase, as its uses may be farther extended; that an increased production of it becomes highly requisite, its price being more than doubled within the last twenty years. This desirable increase may be procured by the encouragement and extension of the southern fishery; for the promotion of which, the *dépôt*, proposed to be established here, will be of great importance: in the first place, by reducing the expences of the outfit; for, considering the happy situation of this place for the protection of the fishery in question, on its eastern and western coasts, it would remain equally undisturbed in war and in peace; and here ships would at all times be able to obtain refreshments for their crews, and also lay in their stock of provision of all kinds, at one quarter of the expence of carrying them from England. Neither will it be necessary for the southern whalers to proceed to the coasts of South America to procure their cargoes; fish of the same kind, and full as large, are as easily taken on the east and west coasts of Africa, as where they are now sought. The

black whales, in particular, are caught with much greater ease than elsewhere, as they resort in great numbers to all the bays on the southern coast of Africa, where there is scarcely any risk in taking them, and also less expence, as well as more certainty of their capture than in the ocean. The spermaceti species, the most valuable of all, are as abundant here as on the coast of America. If, in the supposition that we should retain the Cape in

perpetuity, bounties were to be allowed to its inhabitants, to encourage this fishery by their small craft, it would not fail to bring together the southern whalers to complete their cargoes, when homeward bound; or it might preclude their farther voyage outward, affording by this, as well as other means, increased energy, activity, and profit to the settlement.

MERCATOR & Co.

October 12, 1811.

PLATE 25.—OLD HOUSE, FORMERLY AN OCCASIONAL RESIDENCE OF KING HENRY VIII. AT NEWINGTON GREEN, MIDDLESEX.

NOTWITHSTANDING the variety of publications on the antiquities of the metropolis and its environs, the specimen of ancient domestic architecture which forms the subject of one of the embellishments to our present Number, seems to have almost escaped the observation of the topographer. Mr. Nelson, in his *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Islington*, lately published, has given a description of the premises, and to that interesting work we are chiefly indebted for the following particulars.

The tottering old mansion represented in our engraving, was, till within these few years, standing at the north-west corner of Newington Green. It was a quadrangular building, composed chiefly of wood and plaister, having a square court in the center, and communication to the various apartments all round by means of small doors opening from one room to another. The premises had been for many years divided into a number of small tenements, which were occupied by poor people at trifling weekly rents. On the

house being pulled down to give place to the two new dwellings which now occupy its site, parts of the old oak wainscot were found to be richly gilt, and adorned with curious paintings, but which were almost totally obliterated by the effect of time.

Such were the methods of building and decorating the dwellings of our ancestors about the time of the erection of this house, that a greater contrast than that between them and the domestic structures of the present day cannot easily be imagined. Immense beams of oak, or more frequently chesnut wood, placed in perpendicular, diagonal, and transverse directions, and strongly morticed or rivetted together, formed the shell or carcase of almost every private building. The size of the timbers used in their construction was so enormous, that the materials of one house as they built in those times, would make several of equal size according to the present mode of construction. The common method of making walls, was to nail laths to the timber frame,

and strike them over with a rough plaister, which was afterwards whitened and ornamented with fine mortar, and this last was often beautified with figures and other curious devices. The ceilings were composed of crocket work, with medallions and other ornaments, worked in relief; and the wainscots were framed of pannelled oak, carved and wrought in various forms, according to the fancy of the builder*.

This house, which exhibited an excellent specimen of the style of building above described, tradition, throughout the neighbourhood, affirms to have been in the occupation of the capricious Henry VIII. and the scene of his illicit amours, where he kept a number of concubines as in a seraglio. The appearance of the building when standing, was certainly indicative of great antiquity, it being literally falling to the ground from the gradual operations of time; and there are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of its having been the occasional resort, or temporary residence, of the monarch above named.

From the account of the adjoining manor of Canonbury, given in the

work already mentioned, it appears, that, on the attainder of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who possessed that estate, the old mansion-house (part of which is still remaining there) was reserved for *the use of the king*; and it has been confirmed by concurring circumstances, that Henry was in the habit of passing a portion of his time at that agreeable retreat. There is, moreover, reason to believe, that the tradition before mentioned is not altogether without foundation, inasmuch as this neighbourhood seems to have been a favourite spot with some of the nobility about that period. A branch of the family of Dudley, Earl of Warwick, possessed the manor of Stoke Newington; and the following letter of Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland (temp. Hen. VIII.), dated at "Newington Greene," it is extremely probable was indited in the ancient building we have just described. This letter was written to Lord Cromwell above-mentioned, at that time secretary of state, to exculpate the writer from the pretended suspicions of Henry in regard to a matrimonial contract supposed to have been made between the Earl and Anne Boleyn, previously to her marriage with the king:—

"*Master Secretary,*

"This shall be to signify unto you, that I perceive by Sir Raynold Carnaby, that there is supposed a pre-contract to be between the queene and me. Whereupon I was not onely heretofore examined, upon mine oath, before the Archbishops of Canterburie and Yorke, but also received the blessed sacrament upon the same, before the Duke of Norfolk, and other the king's highness' council, learned in

* Houses fabricated of such materials, though perhaps of too combustible a nature for populous neighbourhoods, were more calculated for strength and durability than the greater part of our modern erections of brick. While we are almost daily witnesses to the fact of new houses *falling to the ground*, before they are well out of the builders' hands, many of the wooden fabrics of our ancestors, which have stood the test of centuries, yet remain *standing* reproaches to either the want of skill or the want of honesty in our modern professors of the building art, calling themselves surveyors and *architects*!

the spiritual law; assuring you, Mr. Secretary, by the said oath, and blessed body, which afore I received, and hereafter intend to receive, that the same may be my *damnation*, if ever there were any contract or promise of marriage between hir and me. At Newington Greene, the 13th day of May, in the 28th year of the reign of our sovereign Lorde King Henry VIII.

"Your assured,

"H. NORTHUMBERLAND*."

This Earl of Northumberland, who died the following year at Hackney†, whither it is probable he removed from Newington Green, is said to have "prodigally given away a great part of his lands and inheritance *to the king and others*," which, indeed, is evident, from letters of his own writing still ex-

* Collins's *Peerage*, vol. II. p. 393.

† His epitaph in Hackney church, where he was buried, may be seen in *Weever's Funeral Monuments*.

tant: it is therefore not unlikely, that in this manner the house and premises before mentioned came into his majesty's possession.

A very old inhabitant of Newington Green, recollects, that more than half a century ago, when some of the present houses were erected, several vestiges of other ancient dwellings of considerable magnitude were removed; and the tradition of Henry's resorting to this place, is further supported by the circumstance of a very pleasant path, which winds from the S. E. corner of the Green to the turnpike-road by Ball's Pond, having been called, from time immemorial, by the name of "*King Harry's Walk*."

For the above account of this ancient mansion, we are indebted to Mr. F. W. L. Stockdale, a gentleman who has recently published a very interesting Collection of Etchings from Antiquities in the County of Kent.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

MR. Hussey has a second volume of the *Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother* in the press. A new edition of the first volume has been lately published.

Mr. James Savage will publish, in the course of the ensuing month, *Observations on the Varieties of Architecture used in the Structure of Parish Churches at different Periods*.

The Capital, a satirical and sentimental poem, dedicated to Earl Stanhope, is just ready for publication.

Mr. Gaisford, a surgeon in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, has in the press, *An Essay on the good*

Effects which may be derived in the British West Indies in consequence of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade: including an Inquiry into the present insular Policy of those Colonies. The foreign services of this gentleman have been in the West Indies; a short residence at Jamaica on a former occasion, and a recent residence of four years in the other colonies, from the spring of 1807 to the present summer. The important consequences of the abolition of the slave trade are examined in this book, by a writer possessing all the advantages of an acquaintance with the West Indies, without the colonial habits

of thought and prejudices, which are frequently the result of an intimate connection with that country. The proposed measure of the importation of Chinese in place of African slaves, expected to become an object of parliamentary investigation in the ensuing session, is amply alluded to in the course of this work.

Dr. Andrew Halliday will speedily publish, in 4to. with plans of battles, &c. &c. *Observations on the present State of the Portuguese Army*, as organized by Lieutenant-General Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B. field-marshal and commander-in-chief of that army; with an account of the different military establishments and laws of Portugal, and a sketch of the campaigns of the last year, during which the Portuguese army was brought into the field, against the enemy, for the first time as a regular force.

Mr. James Gillman, surgeon, of Highgate, will shortly publish, *An Essay on the Bite of a Rabid Animal*; being the substance of an essay that received a prize from the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr. Thomas Thomson has nearly completed for the press, *A History of the Royal Society*, intended as a companion to the recent abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. The object of the work is to trace the progress of the sciences since the establishment of that illustrious society, and to take a comparative view how much they are indebted to British, and how much to foreign, cultivation. Biographical sketches of many distinguished fellows of the society will be interspersed throughout the work,

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To be speedily published, in a neat pocket volume, uniform with the *Portraits of Fops, A Looking-glass for the Ladies*, which possesses the singular property of shewing, without flattery, ladies as they are; contrasting them, at the same time, with what they ought to be.

Mr. George Barrett, of Petworth, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a very extensive set of *Tables for determining the Value of Life Annuities and Assurances*: among which there is one table that will occupy the whole of a large quarto volume, for ascertaining the value of an annuity on three joint lives for every possible combination of age, and according to the Swedish observations. The author has been employed twenty-five years on the work, and its publication will depend on the success of the subscription.

Miss Hawkins, of Twickenham, has nearly ready for publication, *The Countess and Gertrude; or, Modes of Discipline*, in four octavo volumes.

Mr. Harwood, son of the late Rev. Dr. Harwood, will shortly publish, in Latin, a description of more than one hundred unedited Greek brass coins, most of them lately acquired, with illustrations and plates.

Selections from the Portfolio of the Lady Ursula, consisting of poems, essays, &c. said to be the production of a late amiable viscountess, will shortly appear, embellished with an elegant portrait.

Dr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, will publish in a few days, *A Series of Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doc-*

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trines, and Duties of the Christian Religion; in which he has attempted to point out several absurdities which necessarily result from deism, as well as to prove that the leading positions of the Socinians are utterly untenable in fair argument.

A translation of the continuation of *Humboldt's Travels, &c. in New Spain*, recently arrived in this country, is in the press, and will be speedily published.

Speedily will be published, in 4to. with a number of engravings, *Travels in Iceland*, during the summer of the year 1810, with maps and other plates. This work contains the observations made in that interesting island by Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. Mr. Holland, and Mr. Bright. A preliminary dissertation on the history and literature of Iceland, will precede the journal of the travellers. In the journal will be described the country, the hot springs, volcanoes, and other natural curiosities, and also the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and it will be followed by distinct chapters, on rural, political, and ecclesiastical affairs; on the present state of literature; on natural history, botany, and mineralogy.

As a proof of the very high feeling his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies has for the arts, he has transmitted to Mr. Cardon, in return for the pleasure he has received from his engraving of the *Battle of Maida*, the following letter.

PALERMO, 24th June, 1811.

SIR,

His Sicilian Majesty, in accepting the present of a first proof of your engraving representing the

Battle of Maida, which you sent to his Majesty some time ago in an elegant gilt frame, has had reason to admire the skill and talents you have displayed in that masterly piece of work; and the king has been pleased with the subject you have chosen, as a lasting memory of the valour of the British troops, and of their brave commander, who have so gallantly fought in defence of his dominions. As a token of his Majesty's satisfaction, I am directed to send, for your own use, to the Prince of Castelcicala, his Majesty's minister in London, one of the gold medals with which the king is used to present the distinguished artists. You will accept it, Sir, with his Majesty's acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem and regard,

Sir,

Your most affectionate servant,

THE MARQUIS OF CIRCELLO.

This letter is accompanied by a massy gold medal conferred by his Majesty upon those artists whom he thinks deserving of his highest distinction. It weighs above five ounces. On the obverse is a fine portrait of his Majesty, with the motto *Ferdinandus IV. Dei gr. utriusq. Sic. et Hier. Rex*. On the reverse is represented Sculpture pointing out the statue of Minerva to the Genius of Painting; while Architecture, on her right hand, is kneeling and occupied in inscribing a radius with her compass. The motto is, *Nec istis Præmia desunt*. This very liberal reward was transmitted to Mr. Cardon by his Excellency the Prince of Castelcicala.

The annual courses of lectures at the Surry Institution will be delivered in the following order :

1. *On the Philosophy of Physics*, by J. M. Good, Esq. F. R. S. Mem. Am. Phil. S. and F. L. S. of Philadelphia, to commence on Friday the 22d of November, and be continued on each succeeding Friday.

2. *On the Belles Lettres*, by Edward Quin, Esq. to commence on Tuesday, November 26th, and be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.

3. *On the Chemical Phenomena of Nature and Art*, by Frederick Accum, Esq. M. R. I. A. F. L. S. to commence early in 1812.

4. *On Music*, by W. Crotch, Mus. D. professor of music in the University of Oxford, to commence early in 1812.

The society of Methodists have purchased the superb mansion and grounds of Apperley-Bridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, late the residence of Thomas Clapham, Esq. for the purpose of a public school. This institution is to be founded on the model of the school at Kingswood, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and is to be on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate 400 boys, principally the sons of the ministers of that community.

Among the precious MSS. of the Oriental Library of Monte-Casino, in Italy, which may be considered as the cradle of sciences and letters, after the barbarism which followed the destruction of the Roman empire, there has just been found a Greek MS. of Apollonius Evander, the nephew of Apollonius of Rhodes. Among other important objects which this MS. contains, is a very

detailed account of the eruption of Vesuvius, in the reign of Titus. A learned Hellenist will soon give us a translation of this work, with the Greek opposite to it.

Successful attempts have been made at Leghorn, to extract sugar from chesnuts. The meal remaining after the extraction, mingled with ordinary flour, made good second bread ; and with the addition of a little milk, to supply the necessary *gluten*, it made white bread of an excellent quality.

Two theatres are building at St. Petersburg, under the avowed patronage of the court, in which none but dramatic pieces in the Greek language are to be represented.

A mission from the Dilletanti Society is on the eve of departing, under the sanction of government, in a Turkish frigate, destined for Smyrna. The object of the mission is to make diligent search for antiquities and ancient relics in Asia Minor and the Ionian Isles. A young architect and draftsman, of very superior talent, has abandoned a lucrative office, to aid the views and objects of this society.

Professor Von Feinagle has given, at the Royal Institution, a public experiment of the efficacy of his *Method of facilitating and assisting Memory*. The managers of the Institution, in consequence of the application of the Committee of Literature and Science, granted permission for this public display of the art, without, however, making themselves in any way responsible as to its character. The exhibition took place before an assembly of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, who were astonished and delighted with the result of the experiment.

Four children, two boys and two girls, all under 14 years of age, had been put under Mr. Feinagle's care but two or three days before : he had one of the girls but an hour and a half ; and the longest tuition that any of them had received was but four hours and a half.—One of them repeated Goldsmith's *Hermit* backward and forward, and stated the stanza, the line, and the order of any remarkable word required of him. One little girl answered to questions in the chronology of the Roman Emperors ; and another multiplied, without slate or paper, two sums of eight figures by eight, and declared that she had not previously been taught arithmetic.—A boy determined the geographical situation, in degrees and minutes, of 50 different cities ; and on a planisphere chalked out on a board, marked down the true situation of places named to him.—Mr. Fincher, of the Institution, also recited the Mineralogical Table of Haüy, the second part of which he had taught himself on Mr. Feinagle's system, together with the first part of Brisson's Ornithologic System ; and he declared, from his own experience, that the principles of Mr. Feinagle's art were equally calculated to give facility in the acquisition, and certainty in the retention, of the tables of any other science—a fact which was confirmed by several gentlemen present, who have attended the private courses of the professor.—The examinations were carried on by Mr. Disney, chairman of the Literary and Scientific Committee ; and for a great part of the time, Mr. Feinagle retired from the lecture-room. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the experiments ; and the company

returned Mr. Feinagle their thanks. The Professor, Aug. 26, repeated the experiment at Liverpool, where the Rev. Jon. Brookes, at the request of the mayor, selected from the different charity-schools of the town, children upon whom the experiment might be made. The exhibition took place before a very numerous assembly. Four children had been put under Mr. Feinagle's tuition but three days before, two boys and two girls, and none of them had received more than four hours instruction ; neither of the girls could make or read a figure when first presented to him. The examinations (which were carried on by the Rev. Jon. Brookes) were precisely of the same nature as those at the Royal Institution ; and the results were equally satisfactory.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The new invented Harp, by Sebastian Erard, No. 18, Great Marlborough-Street, executed in July, 1811—shortly explained and exemplified, by John Baptist Mayer. Pr. 5s.

The great merits of Mr. Erard, in rendering, at various times, the harp more and more complete and perfect, are universally acknowledged, in England as well as on the Continent. Indeed, most of the improvements of that instrument owe their origin to Mr. E.'s indefatigable ingenuity. Notwithstanding all these, however, the harp, to this day, remained an instrument of very limited scope. The range of its performance was confined to seven or eight keys, or scales, beyond which the player could not venture without encountering great difficulties ; and hence our great composers,

aware of its incompetency to exhibit scientific and chromatic modulations, were generally deterred from writing for that instrument. Mr. Erard's very recent and important invention, we gladly announce to our readers, has removed every trammel under which this noble instrument undeservedly laboured hitherto; his new invented harp is a *perfect* instrument, more perfect by far than even the piano-forte.— Having, on the transmission of the above publication, requested an inspection of the invention, we had the good fortune to witness the extent of its powers, displayed to the greatest advantage, under the skillful touch of Miss Gautherot. Our readers will not expect a detail of the intricate mechanism; we shall content ourselves to notice the principle of the invention, which is as simple as it is beautiful. The number of pedals is not increased, but every pedal has two distinct actions or movements, by the first of which, the open string (supposed a flat) is raised half a note (thus becoming a natural), and the latter, by the second or full action of the pedal, is again raised another half note, and made a sharp. Thus the pedal for C, for instance, commands in succession C b, C natural, C sharp; and hence of course, a performer may play in even seven flats or seven sharps, with the same facility as he would without any flats or sharps. The bungling confusion generally created in the intellects of the pupil, by his being told the falsehood, that C sharp and D flat are the same sounds, is at once exploded; for, on Mr. Erard's harp, they are, as they ought to be, perceptibly different. From what has already been

said, every person acquainted with music, will, of his own accord, appreciate the value and importance of the present invention; the piano-forte player will lament the palpable inferiority of his favourite instrument; and the possessor of the old and imperfect harp will, with regret and envy, behold a less skilful performer execute on the new instrument pieces and passages out of the reach of the former. Mr. Mayer will excuse us, if the importance of the instrument for which he has composed the present publication, induces us to treat his labour with comparative conciseness. The manner in which he has performed *his* task, displays the sound theorist in harmonies. The successive transitions through all the keys, are ably handled; his *capriccio* exhibits a variety of modulations skilfully introduced and arranged; and the solutions he has deduced in the 6th page, from three different discords, will be found interesting to the curious, whether harp-players or not.

HARVEST HOME, a pastoral Diver-timento for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum, composed for, and dedicated to, the Right Hon. Lady Susan Ryder, by J. B. Cramer. Pr. 4s.

We have so often had occasion to comment on the elegant and finished style of Mr. Cramer's compositions, that, to award to the present publication its due merit, we need only assure our readers, that it is not inferior to its predecessors. In the andante (in G) we perceive that sweetness, that mellow combination and rich harmony, which is one of the leading characteristics of

this author's works. The dolce in the 3d page is charming, and the transition into D (l. 2), adds to its enchanting effect. This andante is succeeded by a military allegretto in E b, full of spirit and precision; and the varied expression which, in pp. 6 and 7, the author has given to his theme, displays his fertile invention; the end (p. 8) is wound up in a pleasing manner. The rondo "allegretto rustico," (in G again) has for its subject, a fine and simple a pastoral melody as any we are acquainted with; a carillon (or bells) is aptly introduced in a cadence; a pleasing set of responses occurs between the piano-forte and the flute (p. 10, l. 2); the E minor in the 11th page, with the subsequent bustling passage in C natural, produces a happy effect; and the conclusion, on the model of the subject, is delicate and original. The flute accompaniment throughout is masterly.

A French Air, with Alterations, Additions, and Variations, composed, and dedicated to G. Sinclair, Esq. by Dr. Jay. Pr. 3s. 6d.

The prelude alone to this air, if we had not before been acquainted with the learned author's works, would fix our opinion of the superiority of his talents and his theoretical skill. His modulations and transitions are of the highest order, select and chromatic; the theme of the variations is judiciously chosen; and the first variation conspicuous for its delicacy of expression, much heightened by some elegant half-notes. The slur of three different fingers on the same key, in the 3d variation, has a pleasing effect. In the 4th, which is intricately set, we meet with many passages which re-

quire peculiar nicety and expression on the part of the performer, whose rapidity of execution will be put to the test by the volubility of the passages of the 5th. The 6th, in our opinion, is less attractive; the continual tittle-tattle of both hands in the treble, appears to us trifling. In the coda, the learned doctor again appears in his element, and to the greatest advantage. It is, even more than the prelude, enriched by chromatic flights through every scale, connected by regular scientific transitions; and the melody which has been skilfully interwoven in the left hand, to accompany and guide the modulations of the right, calls for our warmest commendation, not to say admiration.

"Onboard of the Britannia," sung with distinguished applause by Mr. Taylor, at Vauxhall-Gardens, composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The character of the melody of this song is as firm and energetic as that of our naval defenders. It is a plain, yet impressive sea-song. We are pleased with the idea at the words, "The sails unfurled have caught the breeze;" and think there is something manly in the unison descent at, "Now we cut through waves and sea." Those that have, like us, had an opportunity of listening to the artless, yet hearty execution of these songs by our tars, will agree with us in the belief, that they have contributed not a little to incite them to those acts of valour which are the admiration of the world.

"Cupid is a wanton Boy," a favourite Air, sung with great applause at Vauxhall-Gardens, by Mrs. Garrick, written by Mr.

Upton, composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

There is a considerable degree of playfulness and *naïveté* in this melody, and the different ideas flow in so regular and well-connected a succession, that the whole forms an agreeable *tout-ensemble*, well calculated for the sphere of the mixed audiences of Vauxhall-Gardens. While we find nothing novel, we can safely aver, that all is put together with taste and judgment.

"*The German Legion March*," arranged for the *Piano-Forte*, also as a *Duet* for two Performers, by L. Jansen. Price 1s.

This march is worthy of the gallantry of the loyal band whose steps it guides; it is spirited and melodious at the same time; and, as we have heard it in full orchestra, we are able to speak to the merit of Mr. J.'s arrangement, which appears to us full and correct. That for four hands, of course, exhibits more of the original score, and hence is more impressive. Both are set with that degree of facility which adapts this march to the capacity of beginners.

Select Pieces from different Operas, composed and arranged for the *Piano-Forte*, by D. Winter. 4s.

Most, if not all, of the twenty pieces comprised in this collection are taken from "*The Sequel to the Magic Flute*," an opera composed by the celebrated P. Winter. Having said thus much in regard to the title of the work, which appeared equivocal, we feel warranted in adding, that the choice of the pieces is highly judicious, and the arrangement creditable, as well as easy of execution. This publication may therefore be recommended

to the juvenile performer, for whose practice and entertainment, the shortness of the airs, their pleasing melodies, good harmony, and facility of execution, appear eminently well calculated.

JULIANA, a favourite Dance, arranged as a *Rondo* for the *Piano-Forte*, by S. Hyle. Pr. 1s. 6d.

An agreeable *bagatelle*, put together in a neat and tasteful manner. The theme suits the style of the rondo well, and the superstructure is conceived in that easy and pleasing manner, which cannot fail to entertain, especially as the whole is within the reach of a moderate proficient. The minor (in G) is particularly pretty, quite in the *motivo* of the major; and the transition from its key, to that of the major in Bb, extremely natural and unaffected.

"*Oh! never doubt my Love*," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Pyne, of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, composed, and inscribed to his Friend W. B. Llewellyn, Esq. by John Colston Doyle. Price 1s. 6d.

The melody of this air is tender and affectionate, and the harmony, of the first half at least, devised in a rich and correct manner. But in the last line of *p. 2* we are under the necessity of qualifying our approbation. Passing over the personal repugnance we feel at the general turn the melody takes from the beginning of that line (which may be a matter of fancy), the 3d bar is objectionable on account of the sudden and crude manner in which the author drops from the key of C into F; and in the 2d bar of the first line, *p. 3*, we notice another quite as awkward transition

into the latter key. But for these inattentions to harmony, we should feel considerable partiality for the present composition.

LE CARILLON, a favourite *Divertimento for the Piano-Forte*, in which are introduced the celebrated *Airs*, "*Hark the bonny Christ-church Bells*," and "*How blest the Maid*," composed, and dedicated to Miss Smith, by Ferdinand Charles Panormo. Pr. 3s.

The character of this divertimento is that of a plain composition, unfraught with any elaborate passages, or harmonic eccentricities; yet in many places ingeniously contrived, and here and there relieved by some uncommon-place and boid ideas; a merit which we have not often occasion to notice in our critical labours. The air, "*How blest the Maid*," forms the *andante*, and is neatly harmonized. Of the *rondo* we can say, that the subject is artless and plain; the part in *D major* forms an appropriate contrast to the preceding evolutions in one flat, and the manner in which the return to the original key

is managed is creditable to the author. This divertimento has the advantage of being void of executive intricacies.

THE REGENCY Grand March and Rondo, composed for the *Piano-Forte* by M. Holst. Pr. 2s.

The spirited manner in which the first of these two movements is conceived, shows that their author is no novice in martial compositions; and the neat *dolce* in the third line, p. 2, is attended with the effect of contrast intended by the composer. We are much pleased with the subject of the *rondo*: its lively mood accords admirably with the nature of the whole publication; it is followed by a variety of pleasing ideas, represented under the garb of brilliant passages; and the latter are occasionally and judiciously relieved by a few bars of slow notes, which evince the author's knowledge of musical effect. The theme is always reintroduced in some elegant manner or other, and the termination wound up in a gay and shewy style.

PLATE 26.—RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

In a new quarter of the city, in which speculation reigns with despotic sway, and which is destitute of other public buildings that can lay claim to the character of architecture, it is with pleasure we find this edifice, which is certainly deserving of public notice. If it does not combine all the perfections that could be wished, it is, in this respect, only in the same predicament as almost all other structures; and the attempt, at least, is praiseworthy.

The building, now appropriated

to the purposes of the Russell Institution, one of those establishments for the promotion of literature and science, which have recently sprung up in this metropolis*, was erected about twelve years ago, for an assembly-room, under the auspices of Mr. Burton, who built so much in the neighbourhood; but this speculation having failed to answer the expectations of the proprietors, it was

* As the Royal, London, and Surry Institutions, and the Westminster Library.

sold, in 1808, to the society by whom it is at present occupied.

Its model has not been judiciously chosen, though taken from that pure source of the arts, Grecian architecture, whose beauty consists not merely in the exact proportion of parts, but principally in that particular character which the nature of each individual building demanded. Thus the solemnity and grandeur required in a temple dedicated to Minerva, cannot well be appropriated to a place erected for the purpose of public amusement, though now more properly applied to that of public instruction.

In other respects this building displays great symmetrical beauty, and likewise a correct observance of the principles of architecture in the profiles of the entablature as well as the capitals of the columns. The principal feature of the front is a well-proportioned portico, composed of four pilasters of what is generally denominated the *Pæstum* order, but more properly the Grecian Doric, being more massive, and having also fewer mouldings, than the latter. The whole is surmounted by a pediment. Its perfect symmetry is broken by the circumstance of the center intercolumniation being much wider than that of the two sides; so that they bear no proportion to each other. In some instances this method has been adopted, but not in so obvious a manner by the ancients, who merely added one triglyph, and omitted the metope in the center. On each side of the portico is a plain wall, with arches receding about six inches; and a continuation of the cornice and frieze, but without the tri-

glyphs, leaving to the center a proper degree of richness. Beyond this, on each side, is another wall, receding about six inches, with plain tablets in the center, and a continuation of the same cornice and frieze, forming a truly classical design. It is to be regretted, that beauty has been sacrificed to convenience, in continuing the wall behind the columns, where originally was left a recess of about nine feet, which not only broke the uniformity of the line, but added greatly to the general effect, by a depth of shadow which gave a great relief to the columns. Great breadth reigns throughout the whole, producing an impression upon the mind which multiplied parts never can.

One gross absurdity, which cannot fail to strike the eye of the artist or amateur, is the entrance to the bath, to which the architect has attempted to give the same form as the portico, than which nothing can be more ridiculous. This part of the building is, in fact, beneath criticism, and we notice it merely in the hope, that the remark may have some influence in leading to its removal.

The object and plan of the society to which this building belongs, are thus detailed in a prospectus issued soon after its formation:—

“The objects of this undertaking are, the gradual formation of a library, consisting of the most useful works in ancient and modern literature, including in the latter, foreign as well as English; the establishment of a reading-room, provided with the best foreign and English journals, and other periodical publications deserving of attention and

encouragement; and an institution for lectures on literary and scientific subjects.

"It is proposed to limit the number of shares to seven hundred, at twenty-five guineas each. Of these, Mr. Burton, the proprietor of the Russell Rooms, has offered to take two hundred as a compensation for the value of those buildings. By this liberal proposal, the proprietors will at once obtain a suite of elegant and commodious apartments, well adapted to the above purposes; to which the sum of twelve thousand five hundred guineas, to be raised by the remaining five hundred shares, will become immediately applicable. A part of this sum is proposed to be employed in fitting up the apartments, and in the purchase of books; the remainder to be invested in proper securities, in the names of trustees, for raising a fund, in aid of the annual subscriptions, to defray the current expenses, and make gradual additions to the library.

"The shares of the proprietors are to be perpetual, and will entitle the holders to the full advantage of every part of the establishment, without further subscription. Subscribers for life, and annual subscribers, will be admitted upon such terms as shall hereafter be fixed by the proprietors. Any member of the family of a proprietor, resident in the same house, will be admitted to the library and reading-room, upon the annual subscription of one guinea.

"The books in the library may be taken out by the proprietors for a limited time, for their own use,

subject to such exceptions, and under such regulations, as may be adopted to prevent loss and inconvenience. Such modern publications as shall be thought worthy of notice, will be purchased in sufficient numbers to supply the probable demands of the proprietors and subscribers, among whom some of the copies will be circulated, under such restrictions as may be thought advisable for the general convenience. At certain periods, to be determined by the committee for the time being, the superfluous copies will be sold, after giving notice to the proprietors and subscribers, who will have the first refusal of purchase.

"The surplus of the annual funds above the annual expenditure, is to be laid out in the purchase of *stock* books, for the gradual increase of the library."

The regulation and management of this institution, is vested in the following persons:—

President, His Highness the Duke of Gloucester. — *Vice-Presidents*, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Selkirk, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Holland, Mr. Justice Chambre, Mr. Baron Graham. — *Managers*, Sir Samuel Romilly, M. P. Francis Horner, M. P. John Smith, M. P. Henry Davidson, James Scarlett, Smithson Tennant, John Whishaw, Esqrs. Mr. Serjeant Lens. — *Trustees*, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Serj. Lens, William Dickinson, Esq. — *Professors*, P. Roget, M. D. animal physiology; J. Pond, F.R.S. astronomy and mechanical philosophy. — *Treasurer*, Thomas Sermon, Esq. — *Secretary*, Mr. Geo. Flack.

PLATE 27.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

THE annexed set of drapery French window-curtains, displays a style of hanging drawing-room curtains, and combining solid elegance with richness of fancy: of course, the colours and quality are left to choice and kind of situation. Bronze and gold ornaments, and

poles, may also be regulated to colours, &c. The Regent's plume of feathers is very elegant and ornamental.—A French curtain is so well known, and the drawing itself so completely explains every particular, that it is needless to expatiate any further on the subject.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

Operations of the British Forces.

WERE it not for the dispatches of Lord Wellington, received almost at the winding up of this report, we might have kept silence with regard to the operations of our army on the frontiers of Portugal without injury to the thread of our historical record. Our army had for many weeks lain inactive on the banks of the Agueda, with its head-quarters at Fuente de Guinaldo, and its light division pushed round Ciudad Rodrigo, in order to prevent that place from receiving succour from the French army of Portugal stationed near Placentia, under the command of Marmont, while a battering train was on its way from Oporto to enable our general to lay regular siege to the place, in case the French manifested no disposition to come to its relief; a contingency which it seems was not apprehended by Lord Wellington, considering the apparent inactivity of Marmont, and the numbers that were under his immediate command. But this inactivity was any thing but real; and as to the inferiority in numbers, supposing it certain, recent events

in the south might have taught us, that in order to attain any object of importance, the French could club an army together for a temporary purpose, and by that means present a superior front to their enemy. The latter has actually happened. Ciudad Rodrigo is too important a key of Spain not to demand an extraordinary effort for its preservation. Accordingly Marmont, while at Placentia, collected troops from all directions; even from Catalonia reinforcements were sent to him, which, added to those that had recently arrived from France, swelled his army to about 60,000 men, 6,000 of which were cavalry. With this overwhelming force he presented himself on the 24th September within sight of Ciudad and our army, accompanied by a large convoy of provisions. On the 25th both armies came in contact; on several parts of our line brisk skirmishing took place; and one position of ours in front of Guinaldo, insufficiently supplied with troops, had to sustain a heavy and serious attack from an infinitely superior French force; two Portuguese guns were taken, but seasonable relief arriving, they

were regained, and the enemy for a while repulsed. He advanced again, however, with an immense force of cavalry, before which the three regiments in position (5th, 77th, and 21st Portuguese) retired in good order, defying all the enemy's cavalry, by forming into square battalions. This loss of ground induced our commander to retire his whole line three leagues, into a position which, however eligible for the moment, was not deemed of sufficient advantage to await a general attack in. On the 26th, at night, therefore, a further retrograde movement of the whole army took place; and on the 27th it was scarcely placed in the direction of Aldea Velha Alfayetes and Aldea de Ponte, when the enemy again appeared in force in front of the latter village, between which and Alfayetes another encounter took place, wherein our cavalry and the 11th and 23d regiments greatly distinguished themselves, obliging the enemy to retreat to Albugaria. Our loss in both these affairs is trifling, being altogether, in killed, wounded, and missing, 17 officers and 244 men (one officer only killed). On the 28th our army took position on the Coa, behind the heights of Socto; and on the same day the French altogether retired out of sight, and on the 30th they left Ciudad Rodrigo; their army of the north retiring upon Salamanca, and, as it is believed, Valladolid; and their army of Portugal back towards Banos and Placentia. If their object in concerting this grand movement was solely confined to the throwing supplies into Ciudad Rodrigo, they certainly have succeeded in their plan; but if any ulterior

operations were designed, they as evidently were frustrated by the steadiness of our brave soldiers, and the coolness and admirable skill of the great man that guided their manœuvres. For a few days he voluntarily resigned a few leagues of ground, which he is already at liberty again to occupy. No one would have the presumption to regret, that Lord Wellington should have rather receded than fought so superior an enemy in the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo, where his numerous cavalry would have overwhelmed ours, and where a co-operation from the fortress might have brought our army into a most critical situation. We expect that the *Moniteur* will glory in Marmont's having for a day or two pressed our army a few leagues to the rear, and shall gladly leave it that pleasure; for it is not by such creeping manœuvres that the French will conquer the Peninsula; they had different tales to relate in their Austrian, Prussian, and Russian campaigns, which generally were decided by one battle, after which the French operations consisted in little else but the trouble of overwhelming their confounded and panic-struck enemy. Our headquarters were at Frexada on the 2d of October.

GALLICIAN ARMY.

Of the movements of that army, since the retreat of General Abadia to Molino Seco, we have no regular communication. Their position, together with the circumstance of a great part of the French army of the north having been withdrawn to manœuvre against Lord Wellington, will probably enable them to put themselves speedily in a con-

dition to commence active operations. Ahadía has been making the tour of the province, in order to excite the different juntas to new efforts: as he is much respected on account of his zeal and talents, every thing may be expected from his patriotic endeavours.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.

Battle of Ximena, 25th September.

The official reports of the battle of Baza, or Zujar, from both the hostile generals, Freyre and Soult, have since our last reached England. On an attentive comparison of their contents, we think the notice of that unfortunate event, as given in substance in our preceding number, to be correct upon the whole. The loss of the Spaniards on the field of battle probably amounted to 2,000 men; and but for the undaunted valour of Gen. Freyre, who was ill seconded by his subordinate generals, Quadra and O'Donnell, the whole of that effective army would probably have been destroyed. As it is, all the efforts of Freyre could not remedy the subsequent confusion and dispersion of the greater part of the troops; in fact, the French, by a bold manœuvre, seem to have thrown themselves between the separated divisions, and in their hasty retreat to have made a great number prisoners. By the last advices Gen. Freyre's head-quarters were, on the 18th August, at Alcantarilla, close to the city of Murcia, where that commander was busily engaged in collecting the scattered remains of his troops, who came flocking in daily; and he was represented to have so far succeeded in his endeavours, that the most reasonable hope was entertained of his being

soon enabled to move forward again, which is the more probable, as by a seasonable diversion on the part of Ballasteros, a portion of the French force has been obliged to abandon their pursuit and fly to the south.

The latter general, finding himself pressed by superior numbers near the mouth of the Guadiana, embarked his whole division, consisting of about 3,500 men, at Ayamonte, and landed again at Algeiras; from whence, after putting his little band into an effective state, and augmenting it by patriotic parties collected from the neighbourhood, he put himself in motion on the 18th September for Ximena. Two divisions of French troops, 3,000 each, had already reached that town to oppose his progress. Fortunately, a diversion made at the same time by the garrison of Cadiz, obliged one of the French divisions to march towards that quarter. Of this Ballasteros took advantage, making a feigned retreat upon Guansin, which he did not enter, but by a skilful counter-march turned back upon Ximena at the time the French thought him in full retreat, and under their general, Regnaud, were preparing to march upon Algeiras. Here Ballasteros attacked them furiously; the fight was obstinate, and lasted three hours, until the enemy, who had lost a great number of men in killed and wounded, retired in great disorder towards Alcala. Of the further operations of the Spanish general no accounts have as yet been received. Events of importance, such as the relieving Cadiz, cannot be anticipated from so small a force; and considering the many small French corps spread

over all that country, we should not be surprised to see them soon collect a force sufficient to compel Ballasteros to embark once more, when perhaps he will land at another place and annoy the enemy again. Such a mode of warfare, while it is most congenial with the Spanish character, must prove infinitely harassing and destructive to their opponents. We see no end to all this!

THE PLAGUE IN SPAIN.

Every friend of humanity, especially of the glorious cause of Spain, will hear with grief, that to the misfortunes of that country the appearance of the destructive pestilence, the yellow fever, in the eastern parts, forms a dreadful addition. Its focus appears to be at Carthage, where it seems now to be endemial, and where the number of deaths in August averaged 25 per day. In the city of Murcia its effects have likewise been seriously felt, and Elché is not free from it. Alicante is still healthy, as well as Malaga, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. The governor of the latter fortress has prohibited all intercourse with Spain, and adopted many other salutary regulations, from the effect of which we sincerely hope our garrison will derive the desired benefit. Supposing the fever to remain confined in its further progress, the obstruction of all communication between the infected cities and the rest of the country, is alone at this moment an evil of the greatest magnitude.

CATALONIA, NAVARRE, &c.

From the former province we have not had any regular official reports of late. The French were preparing to lay siege to Cardona

and some other fortresses of less note, while the remains of the patriot army had its head-quarters in Salsona, under Baron D'Erolis. Brigadier Sarsfield, and Gen. Lacy. Dwindled as this once effective army is to a few thousands, their enterprising chiefs have lately accomplished a most daring undertaking. Sarsfield and Lacy have made a serious inroad into the empire of the Great Nation. The greatest difficulty they laboured under was that of preventing their men from putting to death every Frenchman they met, having actually been under the necessity of proclaiming punishment of death for every Spaniard that killed a Frenchman without arms, or that had surrendered. The bold adventurers returned loaded with booty, 500 French horses, and, as it is reported, £95,000 in contributions.

It is stated in the Cadiz gazettes, with what truth we know not, that the strong post of Montserrat has been retaken from the French by Colonel Manso.

The band of the famous Mina, from a guerilla, begins to assume the character and strength of an army, amounting, according to report, to between 8 and 9,000 men. On the 15th his corps had a serious encounter near Pampeluna with a French force of nearly equal numbers, but chiefly conscripts. The result was the flight of the enemy after a loss of 1,000 killed and 800 prisoners.

SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

The heads of a constitution framed by a committee of the Cortes are now under the deliberation of that senate. As the document is too voluminous for our limits, we shall

content ourselves with stating, that it is a close imitation (*mutatis mutandis*) of the English constitution. The executive government is vested in the king, whose salary or civil list is to be fixed; the power of legislating in the Cortes; that of making peace or war in the king, as also the appointment of civil and military officers, application of the revenue, &c. &c.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The South American provinces, Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, have, by a solemn document dated 8th July, declared their independence as a free republic, under the name of "The Confederation of Venezuela." They disclaim all further allegiance and dependence on either the Bourbon dynasty or the present provisional government of Old Spain, loading the unfortunate King Ferdinand with unmerited reproaches, and taxing the actual government with duplicity, fraud, and oppression. In another document the new-born republicans treat their brethren with a second edition of the French *Droits de l'homme*. The sovereignty of the people, the rights of man in society, the duties of man in society, the duties of the social body, and other abstract revolutionary doctrines, are therein as clearly defined as ever they were by the French legislators. We wish the tawny philosophers joy on their discovery and promulgation of these important truths, and only hope they will conduct them to a better fate, than that in which the same principles involved their apparent prototypes. But we fear the philosophical farce will end in bloodshed, a civil war, and per-

haps, like France, in despotism. A pupil of Gallic philosophy, Gen. Miranda, is among them, and acts already a conspicuous part. He may become a Napoleon. What is curious, is, that other revolting provinces, Buenos Ayres for instance, although disclaiming obedience to the present government of Spain, professes allegiance to Ferdinand. Hence already the seeds of discord. The troops of the latter junta still keep Monte Video invested, while the squadron of Elio, the governor of the latter fortress, actually began, on the 15th of July, the bombardment of Buenos Ayres. —It does not appear that this bombardment produced any important result, except the violent measure which the insurrectionary junta determined upon, to prevent, if possible, a second attack. This could only be accomplished by a navy, which Buenos Ayres had not. To create one, they forcibly seized all fit merchant vessels, chiefly British, in the port of Eusenada; by the offer of large bounties, allured the idle crews, with their mates, to volunteer their services *against the most intimate ally of their own country*; manned them with troops and heavy cannon; and appointed a certain Taylor (we hope no Englishman) to the supreme command of this rebel navy, raised as it were in one day. Some of our merchant captains protested against this outrage; and Commodore Heywood, the senior British naval officer in the river Plate, forcibly remonstrated on this extraordinary step with the junta, who admitted the impropriety of it, but pleaded the law of urgent self-defence as their excuse. Private let-

ters of the 2d Aug. state, that the junta has at length listened to Commodore Heywood's representations, by giving up the British ships; and one of four days later, adds the more gratifying intelligence, that affairs between the two hostile towns had begun to wear a pacific aspect, that the junta had at last listened to Governor Elio's proposals for mutual conciliation; and that two of their body were to meet two deputies from Monte Video, on board the *Nereus* frigate, in order to enter upon a negociation towards the adjustment of their differences; an object now perhaps liable to less difficulty, since the Buenos Ayres army had recently received a signal overthrow from Gen. Goynece, commanding the Lima troops, against whom, as well as against Elio, the former had taken the field. Heaven grant that harmony may be again restored, at least in that part of the South American continent! As for the Caraccas, matters, we fear, have proceeded too far for our mediation to be of any effect; still we deem the effort towards a reconciliation proper and honourable on our part. If persuasion without force will do it, we are bound to try it. That this seems to be the line of conduct proposed by Great Britain, appears by the recent nomination, on the part of the Prince Regent, of Messrs. Stuart, Cockburn, and Morier, "to be his Majesty's commissioners in Spanish America, to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII."

FRANCE.

Bonaparte's grand tour engages the speculations of politicians. On the 15th September he set out from Compeigne, since which he has successively visited Boulogne (where he superintended the engagement of his flotilla, which our readers will find recorded under our head of naval reports), Dunkirk, Cadsand, Sluys, Antwerp, Flushing, Terneuse, Dort, and Gorcum, where our latest intelligence left him on the 5th October. The Paris papers wish to persuade the world of his intended speedy return. For our own part, we doubt it. Aware as we are that the designs of so extraordinary a character are not to be fathomed by the rules of common probability, we venture to infer, from a fair interpretation of collective circumstances, that the object of this journey is far beyond a mere inspection of dock-yards, ships, and fortresses. Approaching operations of magnitude in the north perhaps require that England should be deterred from interrupting his impending designs. Hence the feigned threat of the invasion of Guernsey and Jersey; hence the assemblage at Boulogne of an army of 30 or 40,000 men, the greatest part of which has already been *marched off*; hence the revival of the manœuvres of the flotilla; hence, above all, the pompous details of the works of Cadsand, Antwerp, Flushing, Terneuse, Batz, &c. &c. When an enemy puffs his fortifications (commonly a matter of *secrécy*) there is room for suspicion. An orchard is sometimes as well secured by a lying board, "Beware of steel traps and spring guns," as

by the actual weapons. If these fortresses be so formidable, had not Napoleon better suffer the English to knock out their brains against them, than give them such kind warning? But enough of this, a few weeks will develop these mysteries.

Letters from Jersey report the return of the cardinals which had been deputed by the spiritual council at Paris to the pope; and add, that this truly venerable pontiff was inflexible to their demands, and would not even converse with the French members of the deputation.

Louis Bonaparte, the good ex-king of Holland, resides in the character of a private gentleman, and under the name of Count de St. Leu, at Gratz, in Styria.

SICILY.

Our September Number (p. 173) will have in some sort prepared the readers of the *Repository* for the strange and unpleasant intelligence from the above quarter, we have now to lay before them. Neither the possession of the richest island in the world, nor a British subsidy of nearly half a million a year, seem to have been able to feed the wants of a luxurious and spendthrift court. Within the present year a most oppressive tax of 1 per cent. upon all payments whatsoever was imposed upon the island; the commanderies of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as other estates belonging to ecclesiastical orders, were seized by the titular king, or rather queen, of Jerusalem, in order—to be gambled away in a state lottery; while justice was notoriously dispensed to the highest bidder. Not

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only the people manifested their indignation in anonymous placards stuck up in the public streets, but some patriotic nobles remonstrated against so corrupt a system of government. The groans of the people were disregarded, and the dissatisfied nobles, by a royal edict, dated 19th July, sent into banishment on desert islands. Such has been the fate of the princes of Belmonte Vintimiglia, of Villa Franca, of Verulsterra, of Villarmosa, and of Aci. All these measures, together with the continual messengers received from and dispatched to the Continent by the court, justified our government in making representations to our ally. For this purpose Lord William Bentinck was dispatched to the island in the double capacity of ambassador and commander-in-chief. But, to our great surprise, his lordship returned to England in the course of this month, before, in fact, we knew of his arrival in Sicily. The cause of this extraordinary event has not transpired officially; but there is every reason to believe the following to be a correct statement of facts. It is said, that his lordship was instructed to demand, as a proof of the sincerity of the court, that the command of the Sicilian troops should be transferred to the British commander-in-chief, that the garrison duty of Palermo should be entrusted to our troops, and that his lordship should be admitted a member of the Sicilian council. But so little did that court acquiesce in these demands, that at the first interview which took place with the Marquis of Circello, minister for foreign affairs, it was intimated, that our interference in the affairs

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of Sicily would not be permitted. In subsequent interviews his lordship discovered, that an entire change had taken place in the political sentiments of the court of Palermo—a change by which, it was not disguised, our friendship was no longer considered desirable, and by which the continuation of our forces on the island would be deemed intrusive. Lord W. Bentinck, under such circumstances, not contemplated by his instructions (tho' it is stated that those were equal to any exigency, but the extraordinary declaration of the Sicilian court,) deemed farther representations unnecessary, and determined on returning immediately for fresh instructions. His lordship did not remain on the island more than ten days, and it was not known that he had embarked until the *Cephalus* frigate was under weigh with him. His lordship returns immediately to Sicily, and reinforcements to the amount of 6000 men are sending thither. Of the determination our government has taken in this delicate, but urgent conjuncture of affairs, we are as yet uninformed; but we have no doubt its conduct will be at once decisive and just, since certainly things have come to a crisis which requires any thing but half measures, or protracted forbearance; otherwise King Murat, who is just recovered from a severe illness, will not fail to take advantage of the favourable opportunity for resuming his intentions upon the island.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Since the battle of Rudschuck the tide of fortune has set against the Russians. The Grand Vizier, after securing several important islands

in the Danube, on the 9th Sept. made good the passage of that river. A corps of 30,000 men crossed at Widdin, another of equal force at Rudschuck, and a third was preparing to cross at Silistria.—The Russians have on all these points been obliged to give way, so that their foes have once more set foot in Wallachia, and, to judge from appearances, are likely to reconquer that province before the conclusion of the campaign. A flying corps of Turks has also made its appearance in Servia, and alarmed the insurgents of that country to such a degree, that fears are entertained of the security of their entrenched camp at Deligrad, and even of the safety of Belgrade.

The four ammunition ships which were consigned to Russia from this country, under convoy of the *Grasshopper*, and the loading and sailing of which had been so imprudently blazoned in the English newspapers, were not accepted on their arrival at Revel. It is stated, by way of accounting for this unexpected refusal, that Bonaparte, informed of their errand, signified to the Russian cabinet, that the reception of those ships would be considered as an act of hostility. As we cannot conceive England to have sent them without invitation, the refusal argues the known vacillation and weakness of the Moscovite court.

AMERICA.

From the United States we have to report no intelligence which could interest our readers, except that, in the beginning of September, a court of enquiry had been sitting on board the President frigate, to investigate the conduct of Commo-

dore Rogers in the affair of the Little Belt. The result of this enquiry is not yet known in England.

NAVAL REPORT.

Actions between the Naiad Frigate and the Boulogne Flotilla, 20th and 21st September.

One of the weak sides in Bonaparte's character is a belief, or perhaps a wish to persuade the world, that his presence alone is pregnant and productive of great events. Accordingly, on reaching Boulogne in the tour he is now making, the sight of one of our frigates, defying, at anchor, the immense flotilla destined for the future invasion and subjugation of England, while it proved galling to his omnipotent mind, offered a seasonable opportunity for a *coup d'état* to be achieved under his eye. After rowing from praam to praam, on the morning of the 20th September, and infusing courage into the sunk-en spirits of his mariners, he ordered seven praams, each carrying twelve 24-pounders, to "take" the English frigate. The Naiad, Capt. Cartaret, had the insolence to keep at anchor, and to receive the vain fire of so great a superiority of metal, making a suitable return no doubt. To make sure of his wishes, Napoleon now ordered ten brigs, each carrying four 24-pounders, and one sloop, to the assistance of his praams. A furious cannonade from about 120 pieces afloat, besides the numerous batteries, seemed for two hours to threaten destruction to our frigate. But all ended in smoke. The flotilla returned to port, and the Naiad, without one man hurt, had no damage worth mentioning. On the following day (21st), the same scene was repeated,

with this difference, that the frigate being joined by three of our brigs and one cutter, drew off the shore, to entice the enemy from the protection of his batteries. But so wary were the mariners of the Great Nation, that it was impossible to allure more than one of the praams, which, with a view to succour the admiral's praam, that had nearly been taken, had ventured too far; for which she had the misfortune to be sent to Deptford. In this second action we had three men killed and 16 wounded. The loss of the French must have been infinitely greater, as our ships had been in the midst of them, and as the captured praam alone had between 30 and 40 killed and wounded, out of 112. Napoleon, we are happy to add, was highly satisfied with the conduct of his naval force!!

CAPTURES

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Our cruizers in this sea have been singularly fortunate in the course of last summer. On the 16th of June the Thames and Cephalus frigates, perceiving ten large armed feluccas hauled up on the beach of the Gulf of Policastro, landed a detachment, under a heavy fire of musketry, and destroyed the whole of them, without loss.

On the 4th of July the Unité and Cephalus frigates cut out four brigs between Civita Vecchia and the mouth of the Tiber, likewise under a sharp fire of grape-shot and musketry, without any loss on our side.

On the 21st of the same month a more important and brilliant service was performed by the Thames and Cephalus. A Neapolitan convoy of 26 sail (11 gun-vessels; 1 armed

felucca, 14 merchantmen, and 36 spars for Murrat's navy,) were steering along shore from Pizzo, in the Gulf of St. Eufemia, for the port of Palimuro, in the Gulf of Policastro, which, finding themselves unable to reach, on account of the presence of our frigates, they entered Porto del' Infreschi, the gun-boats and felucca mooring in a line to protect the merchantmen, aided by the batteries and soldiers on shore. Our boats were out instantly, and the marines landed, who took an officer and 80 privates, and drove the rest before them. During the conflict on shore the whole 26 vessels were taken possession of, and brought out, together with the spars. In this gallant affair we have likewise the pleasure to add that no British life was lost.

CAPTURE OF THE RENOMMÉE AND NEREIDE FRENCH FRIGATES, IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

The French government, aware of our designs, since happily accomplished, upon the Isle of France, had dispatched to its relief three frigates, with supplies and troops from Europe; the *Renommée*, *Néréide*, and *Clorinde*. On reaching that colony, they not only found it in the possession of our forces, but a squadron was immediately detached in pursuit of them, in consequence of which they steered for Madagascar. Just when in sight of Timatavé, in that island, they found themselves overtaken by our squadron, consisting of the frigates *Galatea*, Captain Losack; *Phœbe*, Captain Hillyar; *Astræa*, Captain Schomberg; and the *Racehorse* sloop. An action immediately began (20th May) and continued, notwithstanding night had over-

taken the combatants. Owing to the latter circumstance, probably, two only of the enemy's frigates were taken, and the *Clorinde* made her escape. That ship has since made good her return to France, under various complicated difficulties, narrowly escaping a second chance of being captured at the moment when she had arrived within sight of her own country. His majesty's ship *Tonnant* chased her on entering the passage *De Ras*, fired, within cable's length, three broadsides into her, and did not give up the pursuit till the enemy had got safe within the rocks of his own coast, and herself, by the violence of the gale, had lost maintop and top-gallant-masts. Our loss in the above action is not precisely known, the official dispatches not having reached England, but private letters state it to be severe.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's malady appears now to have assumed a certain character of permanency, which leaves no probability of his ever being able to resume the royal functions. Such being the acknowledged opinion of the physicians, one of them only, we are assured, is to remain in attendance, to be relieved weekly by another of his colleagues, and the bulletins will in future be exhibited on Sundays only.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has long laboured under complicated indisposition; but we are happy to be able to state, that his health is improving, and that he has taken several airings in his carriage.

Active preparations on the coast

of Normandy have induced a belief, that the enemy designs an invasion of Guernsey and Jersey. Both islands have been put in a state of defence, additional works constructed, and reinforcements sent from England. Although we be-

lieve the threat to be feigned, it was proper to prepare for the possibility of its execution.

Parliament stands further prorogued to the 12th of November next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

OWING probably to the approaching close of the season, no new pieces have been exhibited at this theatre during the last month: still the stock of the earlier productions has enabled the manager to display weekly varieties in his bills of fare, which, together with a second engagement of the elegant and skilful rope-dancer, Mr. Wilson, have contributed to draw respectable houses. The benefits of the different performers have commenced, after which the company will adjourn to the Pavilion, which, for some time past, has been undergoing alterations and improvements of quite a novel description. A great portion of the *arena*, or ride, has, we understand, been added to the pit, and the side thrown forward, towards, and even under, the former stage, which is rendered movable at pleasure. The originality of the idea, executed with great expence, will, we trust, ensure to the managers a continued and, if possible, increased patronage on the part of the public.

SURRY THEATRE.

This place of entertainment has, within the last four or five weeks, produced so unremitting a succession of novelty and variety, that to notice all would exceed the limits of our dramatic report. In the ope-

ra of *Artaxerxes* we listened with rapture to Miss Feron's astonishing vocal powers; and the sweet notes of Mrs. Nunn, enhanced by delicate touches of embellishment, formed an equal treat to every lover of music. The former lady has taken her leave of the Surry boards, and entered into an advantageous engagement with the Covent-Garden managers. In the opera of the *Cabinet*, a new singer, whose name we understand is Jones, has made his first appearance. Although the choice of a part in which Braham stands unrivalled, is certainly not favourable to a first *débüt*, we nevertheless derived pleasure from Mr. J.'s representation of Orlando. His voice is not powerful, but it is mellow and pleasing, his execution respectably rapid and distinct. Besides these advantages, he has the negative merit of being destitute of that affectation and conceit which mar the talents and skill of other vocal performers at that theatre. Mr. Jones is modest and chaste, and, with a little more familiarity with the stage emphasis in his recitation, and spirit in his action, will become a valuable vocal performer, as he appears to be possessed of no mean skill in music. Mrs. Hatton's Floretta does her great credit; she exerts herself laudably to reach a character which, we think, is be-

yond her musical powers. A burlesque, likewise, called *The Earls of Hammersmith*, has recently been brought out on the Surry boards. As we feel no kind of partiality to productions of that sort, we are perhaps unqualified to pronounce on the merits of this piece, which is an imitation of Tom Thumb, with the addition of male and female ghosts, smoking pipes, and drinking gin. How far the public taste is likely to be ameliorated by nonsense dramatized, and the interest of managers benefited by the profanation of stage mysteries and appendages, we leave to our readers to decide. To us it seems presuming rather too much on the complaisance of an audience, to expect them to entertain sensations of sympathizing agony at the sight of death, or to feel horror at the appearance of spectres and other supernatural beings, in a serious drama, when perhaps a few days previously, the same sort of exhibitions have been profaned under the form of ridiculous burlesques. In

the days of young Roscius, a laudable object might have been assigned to the "Earls of Hammersmith," viewed in the light of satire against infant-spouting; but that mania being happily exploded, the remedy comes after the cure. Before we conclude, we must do justice to the hero of the piece, the infant Miss Carr. Without seeing her, it is impossible to believe a child of her age capable of such humour and expression as she displays in her part of Sir Walter. Mr. Elliston's engagement at the Haymarket having closed, he made his first re-appearance on his own boards on the 16th Oct. amidst unceasing bursts of applause from an overflowing audience, in the character of Col. Feignwell (*Bold Stroke for a Wife*). As we have on a former occasion paid our tribute of commendation to his performance of that part, we need only add, that his great dramatic powers seemed to have gained additional vigour by his absence.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 28.—WALKING DRESS.

A SIMPLE French high frock of cambric, with small tucks round the bottom. An hussar coat of fine salmon-colour merino cloth, ornamented on each side with dark silk frogs, and lined and trimmed with skin. A military helmet cap, composed of the same materials, and decorated on the left side with a single curled ostrich feather. Half-boots of salmon-coloured kid; and ridicule of corresponding velvet, with lion spring snap of gold. Gloves of Limerick or pale lemon-coloured kid.

PLATE 29.—CARRIAGE COSTUME.

A plain high morning robe of India muslin, with an *à la Grecque* border of needle-work at the feet. A French wrapping coat of grey or blossom-coloured silk, trimmed entirely round with swansdown. Hair in dishevelled curls and twisted bands. Beehive hat, composed of the same material as the coat, with strings of lemon-coloured ribbon, and ornamented with two curled ostrich feathers. Half-boots of buff silk, and kid gloves of a lemon colour.

These dresses are furnished by Mrs. Gill, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens: which circumstance will sufficiently recommend them to the attention of the elegant and tasteful female.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The gloomy month of November brings back all our wintry feelings, and reminds us of the necessity of preparing winter dresses. Convenience and comfort are now the indications which should direct our choice; and though there is less room for the display of taste than during the gay and cheerful seasons of the year, still, if propriety be the guide, taste will approve its dictates. Fur seems an essential article in a winter dress; if judiciously applied, it is always rich and grand. The ermine robe has ranked in all ages among the insignia of royalty, and it has added weight to the eloquence of the senate and the bar: but while fur receives its just meed of praise, we would enter our formal protest against its injudicious application. Posterity will scarcely believe, that, for nearly a century, our lovely British women have been at the pains and trouble of carrying before them a thing called a muf, an unwieldy mass of fur, without form or comeliness, without object or end. The sudden and entire abandonment of these monstrous muffs, or rather muffles (for they completely *hand-cuffed* the poor women,) is a proof that they were never necessary or convenient; but they were fashionable, and what absurdities will not

fashion tolerate! So fond has fashion always been of introducing unnatural and unseemly lumps and masses about the most delicate of Nature's forms, that even the long tippet, that graceful ornament of a winter dress, was not long suffered to retain its beauty, but soon swelled itself out into a large plaister of fur, which covered the back and shoulders, and completely destroyed the beauty of the figure. Absurdity does not soon stop in its career: we have since seen a fur tippet introduced, which can have no other object than to render unlovely all that Nature has made beautiful. If the muff has been compared to the muffles of the maniac, or the handcuffs of the prisoner, this tippet may be said to resemble the collar of martyrdom, which was formerly fixed upon the neck of the unfortunate victims of the infernal Inquisition. But we need not repeat what has already been said in a former Number. Our readers will recollect, that this tippet, on its first appearance, received our decided condemnation, and we did think that no woman of feeling or taste could ever have adopted it. We repeat, that we have no objection to fur, provided it be kept within bounds; let the pelisse or cloak be lined and trimmed with fur, let it be introduced on the bonnet or the boots, let the long tippet be again adopted; but, in the name of every thing that is lovely in woman, let us not tolerate deformity in the shape of fur, nor recommend ugliness because it happens to be fashionable.

Arbiter Elegantiarum.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the practice of a physician, from the 15th of Sept. to the 15th of October, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 4... Inflammatory sore-throat, 3... Catarrh, 5... Acute rheumatism, 3...

Small-pox, 2....Acute diseases of infants, 6.

Chronic diseases. — Pulmonary consumption, 8...Cough and dyspnoea, 14...Pleurodyne, 2....Asthenia, 11....Palsy, 3....Apoplexy, 1....Marasmus, 2....Dropsy, 4....Asthma, 3....Chronic rheumatism, 10....Jaundice, 2....Dysentery, 2....Diarrhoea, 7...Rheumatic gout, 2....Dyspepsia, 4...Colic, 3...Gastrodynia, 2...Scurvy, 1...Scrofula, 2...Hæmatemesis, 2...Dysure, 3...Tic douloureux, 1...Worms, 3...Female complaints, 6...Cutaneous diseases, 5.

The residents in London appear to have suffered considerably from the late continued unseasonable warmth of the weather. Those in health have complained of unusual languor and debility; whilst those labouring under disease have been more seriously affected; and some diseases appear to have been chiefly induced by the state of the atmosphere. Of these, may be enumerated febrile complaints, from slight fever to the graver form of typhus, two cases of which have occurred to my notice, one of them of very malignant character. Pulmonary consumption has been more prevalent in the district which I visit, than I remember for some time past. For this, it is difficult to assign a reason; in general, in this complaint, a temperature of 60 or 65°, is found most genial; of late, the thermometer, during the great part of the day, has ranged from 65 to 68°; consequently, according to the received opinions on the subject, phthisical patients ought to have derived benefit: as far as my own experience goes, this has not been the case. The febrile action has increased, the night sweats have been

more copious, and the strength has more rapidly sunk. It has been recently proposed to shut up persons disposed to consumption, in chambers heated by stoves, where the temperature may be kept constantly up to a certain standard. This I have tried, but without finding that happy result which the projector of the plan confidently anticipated. It afforded no present help, and rendered it impossible for the patient to enjoy the cheering influence of the external air, except at the temperature of his own chamber. When patients are dismissed to a warmer climate, the benefit which sometimes is received, often depends upon the sea voyage; but it is difficult to ascertain what it is in the sea voyage which produces the salutary action. Some attribute it to the sickness which is usually induced, others to the fresh breezes, others to the exercise; they have each, according to their respective opinions, tried to produce similar effects without the voyage. Nauseating doses of antimonials, artificial atmospheres, horse and ass exercise, have been tried, but tried in vain. If the disease has advanced to a certain degree, it is rarely curable; in the beginning it is completely within the power of medicine. The predisposition to it may be removed by art; and even the first symptom, decidedly marked, may often be subdued; but, when fully established, and the lungs have given unequivocal evidence of ulceration, not Madeira itself will restore the unfortunate patient. The natives of that island, indeed, are very subject to the disease in question, which sometimes spreads through a district like a plague, destroying all whom it attacks. It is not generally



known, and is far from being the unanimous opinion of medical practitioners, that pulmonary consumption is infectious. From large experience in the treatment of this most fatal malady, I have no hesitation on the subject; it has been my painful lot to mark its progress in the young widow after the decease of her consumptive husband; frequently in sisters who have successively attended each other, the

healthy sleeping with the sound, till both became victims of the disease; and at this moment I am attending a delicate youth, who slept in the same bed with his brother, far advanced in the complaint, and is himself now threatened with it. The inference is obvious, that healthy children, or persons of any description, should not sleep in the same bed with a consumptive patient.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE uncommonly warm weather through nearly the whole of last month, has continued a vigour in declining vegetation unprecedented in former years. The bud, or embryo shoot, for next year, is so forward and prominent, as to appear ready to burst into leaf.

The weather has been most favourable for agricultural pursuits. The dry month of September enabled the farmer to perfect his neglected fallows; and the genial showers of last month have prepared the land to receive the seed very favourably to a future crop.

The young wheats come up with a strong blade, the effect of the fine weather. The wheat sowing is in a forward state; but the produce of last harvest rises light, thin, and trougny in those districts that were

affected with the blight: and what materially adds to the loss, when wheat is in this state, the present mode of separation will not start the whole of the corn from the ear.

Barley rises a rough sample, but a full crop.

Oats are more than an average crop.

Peas, beans, tares, and the whole of the leguminous tribe, yield well in every situation, except where they were affected with the fly.

The season has been very favourable for the lattermaths; also for the whole of the brassica tribe, which have made great growth for the month.

The early sown rye, tares, and all the soiling crops have made great progress, and promise to cover the land before the winter sets in.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A fawn-coloured lustre for evening or half dress. This appropriate article has not before been introduced of this becoming and delicate shade. It is usually trimmed
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with swansdown, or other light skin, or with falls of thread lace; and is sold by Mr. George, No. 19, Holywell-street, Strand.

No. 2. A new sea-weed printed
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cambric, whose warmth of colouring renders it particularly adapted for the approaching winter season. It is calculated more immediately for the domestic, or morning robe, and is worn with lace cuffs and frill. Sold by Waithman and Son, corner of Fleet-street, Blackfriars.

No. 3. A checked ladies' Merino cloth for habits, German coats, pelisses, &c. It is similar to that represented in the walking figure of the present Number of this work. The trimmings most fashionable and consistent for coats of this article are, Spanish silk braid and frogs, with divers kinds of fur, hap-

pily contrasted with the colour of the cloth.

No. 4. A Persian kerseymere, worked in tambour, first introduced in this country by the late Persian ambassador, and is much in vogue with our male fashionables. Some gentlemen trim the waistcoat, formed of this unique article, at the collar and breast with a border or edging of sable; it has a most comfortable and becoming effect during the winter months. This article, together with No. 3, is furnished by Messrs. Maunde and Co. wholesale and retail drapers and mercers, in Cornhill.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

AGUIAR J. Devonshire square, merchant (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)

Aldebert J. C. C. Becher, and J. Hargreaves, Copthall buildings, merchants (Dennett and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street Allbutt J. Wolverhampton, victualler (Bodfield, Hind court, Fleet street

Anger E. Eastbourne, Sussex, merchant (Hoper and Son, Lewes

Ball W. Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner (Constable, Symond's inn

Bate W. jun. Bilston, Stafford, brick-maker (Stuart, Bilston

Bowdler W. Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman (Milne and Co. Temple

Brackenbury J. and C. Ely, bankers and grocers (Evans and Archer, Ely

Bradby J. Milford, Wilts, timber-merchant (Lowton, Temple

Bradshaw E. J. Poulson, and B. Vitty, Manchester, horse-milliners (Ellis, Chancery lane

Brickwood L. St. Andrew Undershaft, London dealer, (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Brierley J. Lees, Lancaster, cotton-spinner (Ellis, Chancery lane

Brown W. Loftsome, York, corn-dealer (Belk, Pontefract

Buckridge J. Lambeth, barge-builder (Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish square

Bull W. G. Wych street, St. Clement's, publican (Frowd, Serle street, Lincoln's inn

Burrell D. Jermyn street, jeweller (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn

Byrth J. Plymouth dock, grocer (Fothergill and Co. Great Winchester street

Carbin J. Holloway, underwriter (Mitchell, Union court, Old Broad street

Chandler, Stow-upland, Suffolk, corn-merchant (Marriott, Stow-upland

Clarke C. Calthwaite, Cumberland, cattle-dealer (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Coburn T. Witney, Oxford, woolstapler (North and Harrison, Woodstock

Cooper H. and R. S. Mount street, coach-makers (Dawson and Wratislaw, Saville place

Cox G. Wood-street, factor (Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho

Crosley G. Manchester, silversmith (Milne and Parry, Temple

Davies D. Whitechapel, linen-draper (Langlosh, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Dickenson J. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Dickins J. Hulme, Manchester, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Downes R. Long-acre, watch-maker (Jones and Reynal, Royal Exchange

Downie J. Limehouse, merchant (Robinson and Hill, Great Coram street

Dudley F. Stafford, joiner (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Earnsby D. Davenry, Northampton, milliner (Welsh, Nicholas lane, Lombard street

Fansman J. Plymouth, baker (Peers, Plymouth dock

Foster H. and W. G. Sharp, Basinghall st. warehousemen (Payne and Morshead, Aldermanbury

Gate J. and W. Wright, Gravel lane, Southwark, brewers (Alcock, Corner, and Lindsay, St. Thomas's street, Borough



The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, Strand, London.

Graham W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Freckleton, Liverpool)

Gritton J. T. Boston, wine merchant (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)

Gudgin G. Clipstone street, Mary-le-bone, straw-hat-manufacturer (Parton, Walbrook)

Harper W. Norwich, batter (Presland, Brunswick square)

Harrington T. New Sarum, Wilts, silver-smith (Hurst, Lawrence lane, Cheapside)

Hearn W. Holborn hill, linen-draper (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court)

Heselwood T. York, grocer (Brook and Bulmer, York)

Hodge, P. Barnstaple, Devon, builder (Bremridge, Barnstaple)

Horrocks J. Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturer (Tarn, Warrford court)

Hubbard J. jun. Grub street, upholsterer (Kayll, Cross street, Newington)

Inkersley T. R. Lister, and W. Crabtree, Leeds, merchants (Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds)

James J. Langthorn, Carmarthen, shop-keeper (Barber, Gray's inn)

Johnson H. and T. Pritchard, Nile place, New Kent Road, Newington, Surry, builders, (Charsley, Mark lane)

Jones R. Lock's Fields, Surry, victualler (Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row)

Jones J. D. Philpot lane, merchant (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square)

King J. Brick lane, Spitalfields, tailor (Cattel, Philpot lane)

King W. H. Fleet lane, cabinet-maker (Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate)

Levitt J. Hull, merchant, (Martin and Scholefield, Hull)

Lewis P. Birmingham, merchant (Spurrer and Ingleby, Birmingham)

Lewis M. and J. Newtown, Montgomery, manufacturers (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)

Lingling I. S. Bread street hill, merchant (Lloyd, Broad street)

Lycette J. Bedwardine, Worcester, glove-manufacturer (Pownall, Staple's inn)

McAdam W. Bishopgate Within, merchant (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopgate street)

Mallalieu J. Manchester, and W. Mallalieu, Heligoland, merchants (Hurd, Temple)

Maskew W. Whitehaven, Cumberland, insurance-broker (Adamson and Perry, Whitehaven)

McClure R. Manchester, merchant (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)

McCrow W. Dover, hoyman (Shipdem, Dover)

Midlane W. Gosport, grocer (Weddell, Gosport)

Napier T. late of Dublin, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row)

Newman W. Bocking, Essex, silk-throwster (Fisker, New inn)

Noble R. Clarke's Terrace, Cannon street road, merchant (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill)

Nobles B. Sculdern, Bedfordshire, tailor (Jepson, Castle-street, Holborn)

Ogden J. sen. Pendleton, Lancaster, bleacher (Cardwell, Manchester)

Parsons W. Fore street, Limehouse, butcher (Thompson and Oram, Greenfield street, Commercial road)

Plumbe J. Liverpool, money-scribeur (Blackstock and Buice, Temple)

Postles J. Manchester, builder and joiner (Barret, Wilson, and Hamer, Manchester)

Reidish J. Manchester, stationer (Ellis, Chancery lane)

Ridge J. Glastonbury, baker (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn square)

Rodbard A. Salford, Manchester, builder (Ellis, Chancery lane)

Saltar J. Exeter, merchant (Blakes, Cook's court, Carey street)

Scott J. W. Grantham, Lincoln, banker (White, Grantham)

Scotton R. Cannon street road, St. George's in the East, victualler (Whittons, Great James street, Bedford row)

Shale S. Wolverhampton, lock-smith (Williams, Staple's inn)

Smith J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer (Cardwell, Manchester)

Smith P. Piccadilly, linen-draper (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court)

Smith J. Tabernacle walk, merchant (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square)

Southall R. S. and B. Dudley, Worcester, nail-ironmongers (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Cophall court)

Stansfield W. Lee's Hall, Lancaster, cotton-spinner (Edge, Manchester)

Stanton R. Frith street, Soho, bronze-manufacturer (Greenhill, Gray's inn square)

Stead J. Foster lane, Cheapside, warehouseman (Collins and Waller, Spital square)

Stone J. Windsor, haberdasher (Pearce and Son, Swithun's lane, Cannon street)

Storry R. New Malton, York, grocer (Robinson, Essex street, Strand)

Stracy T. A. C. Greville and J. Fabian, Prince's street, silk-men (Tilson and Co. Chatham place, Blackfriars)

Taylor R. Commercial place, merchant (Weger, jun. Jewry street, Aldgate)

Taylor W. Liverpool, porter (Greaves and Bromie, Liverpool)

Thomson R. Berwick on Tweed, grocer (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court Poultry)

Thornley S. Manchester, manufacturer (Milne and Parry, Temple)

Thornton T. Coppice row, Clerkenwell, baker (Gatty and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street)

Trew S. Weare, Somersct, brick-maker (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street)

Van Millingen J. Sion square, Whitechapel, jeweller (Bennett, New inn Buildings)

Varicas A. Founder's court, merchant (Millett, Middle Temple lane)

Waller G. Strand, baker (Blacklow, Frith street, Soho)

Ward C. and J. Brown, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, hay-merchants (Bretherton, Wigan)

Wardle W. Prestwich, Lancashire, cotton-merchant (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester)

Whitgrove J. T. Kidderminster, tanner (Wheeler, Winterfold, near Kidderminster)

Williams T. Worcester, upholder (Hunt, Surry street, Strand)

Wilson J. E. Houndsditch, hardwareman (Tucker, Bartlett's building a)

Wilson T. Liverpool, and T. Green, Burslem, Stafford, manufacturers of earthenware [Ward, Burslem]

Wilson W. Knottingley, York, coal and corn-dealer (Bell, Pontefract)

Wood J. Sunderland, grocer (Tilson and Preston, Chatham place, New Bridge street)

Woodcock J. West Ham, grocer (Argill, Whitechapel road)

DIVIDENDS.

Ackerley S. Liverpool, woollen-draper, Oct. 22—Adam J. and J. Ludlow, Walworth, oilmen, Oct. 26—Aitkin J. Barnley, Lancaster, manufacturer, Oct. 14—Anderson A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, insurance-brokers, Nov. 10—Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street, merchant, Nov. 2—Andrews T. Basinghall st. Blackwell hall-factor, Nov. 2—Arbuthnot A. Philpot lane, merchant, Nov. 5—Attwell R. Teddington, Bedfordshire, baker, Nov. 5—Badcock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, Nov. 2—Bagster R. Piccadilly, upholsterer, Nov. 30—Bainbridge W. W. Fletcher and J. Barber, Barnes, Surrey, soap-manufacturers, Nov. 2—Ballin S. Wootton under edge, Gloucester, linen-draper, Nov. 18—Baucutt T. Long Buckby, Northampton, money-scrivener, Oct. 25—Bayley C. Bath, pastry-cook, Nov. 11—Beck S. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, jeweller, Oct. 26—Bennett S. Bath, upholsterer, Nov. 11—Bently T. and E. A. Whyt, Fenchurch street, drysalers, Nov. 2—Benwell J. Freshford, Somerset, innholder, Nov. 1—Billy W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, builder, Nov. 12—Blackburne F. and G. Y. Bonner, Lynn, Norfolk, merchants, Oct. 29—Bow J. Manchester. box-maker, Nov. 7—Boyce A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 30—Bramley J. Essex wharf, coal-merchant, Nov. 12—Brickwood J. S. Stoke Newington, brewer, Nov. 16—Brown J. jun. Cannon street, cheesemonger, Oct. 26—Burrows J. Hammersmith, victualler, Nov. 5—Carey E. M. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 14, Nov. 6—Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, Oct. 16—Chamberlayne T. and W. Williams, Cumberland street, Portman square, coach-makers, Oct. 12—Chapman T. Macclesfield, butcher, Nov. 6—Charlton M. Argyle street, victualler, Nov. 16—Child T. B. Neath, Glamorgan, tanner, Oct. 8—Clough G. Derby, grocer, Nov. 8—Cock A. and D. Marshall street, St. James's, army-clothing, Sept. 24—Colwill C. Leicester square, cabinet-maker, Nov. 16—Cook J. Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer, Oct. 29—Copper T. W. Pancras lane, warehouseman, Nov. 30—Cornford T. and G. Milford lane, Middlesex, coal-merchants, Oct. 22—Corrie J. Weston street, Southwark, brewer, Oct. 19—Coxe D. sen. and jun. Mark lane, brandy-merchants, Oct. 12—Crosland S. Liverpool, ship-chandler, Oct. 23—Crush W. Cheshamford, upholsterer, Nov. 12—Curgenven R. jun. Plymouth, linen-draper, Oct. 15—Dallas A. Tower hill, wine-merchant, Nov. 19—Daniels J. Manchester, and J. Daniels, Liverpool, dealers in earthenware, Nov. 7—Davies R. Rose's Gateway, Bermondsey, leather-dresser, Nov. 2—Denton J. Burnham, Essex, seedsman, Nov. 5—Duncow J. Hinckley, grocer, Nov. 12—Elkins C. J. and V. May, Liverpool, patent silk-hat manufacturers, Oct. 9—Emdin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper,

Nov. 5—Emery S. Brewood, Stafford, timber-merchant, Oct. 30—Endall W. Chipping Norton, Oxford, mercer, Oct. 16—Fairlow J. Great Scotland yard, coal-merchant, Nov. 2—Favenc P. Winchester street, Old Broad st. merchant, Nov. 16—Fidler G. E. Oxford st. jeweller, Oct. 15—Field W. Trowbridge, Wilts, innholder, Nov. 4—Fisher B. Witney, Oxford, woolstapler, Nov. 8—Fleet J. Lambeth, miller, Nov. 5—Fleming T. Deal, ship-agent, Nov. 12—Gairdner J. E. and A. Cannon st. merchants, Nov. 2—Gorton J. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 5—Grant C. Cushion court, Broad street merchant, Nov. 19—Gresley R. Manchester, victualler, Oct. 30—Griffiths J. Hill, Southampton, slater, Nov. 1—Hemlingway J. Halifax, York, grocer, Nov. 4—Henderson J. and A. Neilson, Mitre court, Milk street, Oct. 19—Henzell G. Little East cheap, underwriter, Nov. 16—Heslop W. Long Acre, man's mercer, Nov. 5—Heyes J. Wigan, linen-manufacturer, Nov. 4—Hiams H. Waller's place, Lambeth road, merchant, Nov. 5—Higgins W. Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant, Oct. 29—Hill J. Great Mary le bone street, tailor, Nov. 26—Hill J. Salsford, Somerset, dealer, Nov. 18—Hindley T. and S. Cooling, Manchester, calico-manufacturers, Oct. 29—Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone-merchant, Dec. 2—Hodgson J. Birmingham, merchant, Oct. 19—Hogg J. and E. Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, Nov. 16—Holland J. Newman street, coal-merchant, Oct. 29—Hopkins J. Worcester, hop-merchant, Nov. 7—Horden T. Uttoxeter, grocer, Oct. 30—Hudtwaleker H. Langbourne chambers, Fenchurch street, merchant, Oct. 29—Hurnsley P. Beverley, cabinet-maker, Nov. 2—Hurry J. R. Poulis, and I. Hurry, Nag's head court, Gracechurch street, merchants, Nov. 30—Hussey C. and N. Newgate street, linen drapers, Nov. 16—Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool, grocer, Oct. 28—Hutchinson J. N. Poland street, victualler, Nov. 2—Israel A. Portsmouth, silversmith, Oct. 22—Jackson G. Tottenham Court road, oil and colour-man, Nov. 5—Jackson H. Mincing lane, merchant, Nov. 16—Jarvis J. Bath, victualler, Oct. 21—Jones J. Davies street, upholder, Oct. 26—Kellitt D. Leeds, butcher, Oct. 24—Kemp J. R. Haslemere, Surrey, victualler, Nov. 5—King G. Hampstead, shopkeeper, Oct. 19—Langton T. Old Ford, coal-merchant, Nov. 5—Lawrence S. Oxford street, grocer, Dec. 7—Lee R. and D. Payne, Chapside, shall-printers, Oct. 19—Lee T. Poland street, coachmaker, Oct. 22—Legassick W. Deptford, butcher, Nov. 5—Lewis E. New Bond street, haberdasher, Oct. 19—Lewis T. Bedminster, Somerset, bacon-factor, Oct. 29—Lister P. Slater lug, York, cotton-spinner, Nov. 4—Littlewood J. Mortimer street, butcher, Oct. 29—Lousdale J. Newton by the Sea, Northumberland, corn-factor, Nov. 9—Lowton E. Mark lane, merchant, Nov. 5—Lucas W. Bishop's Castle, Salop, currier, Nov. 16—Luke W. R. Whitehall, and H. Jenkin, West Smithfield, linen-draper, Oct. 25—Lumb W. and T. Leeds, York, cabinet-makers, Oct. 14—Muggs G. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov. 5—Mallard J. Bristol, merchant, Nov. 1.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Sept. 30 to Oct. 5.

TOTAL, 11,637 quarters.—Average, 10s. 3½d. per quarter, or 1s. 3½d. per quarter lower than last return.

Return of Flour from October 5 to 11.

TOTAL, 15,512 sacks.—Average, 99s. 1½d. per sack, or 0s. 0½d. per sack higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, October, 12.

| | s | d | s | d |
|-------|----|---|----|----|
| Wheat | 99 | 6 | 46 | 2 |
| Rye | 50 | 0 | 28 | 11 |
| Pease | | | | |

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

| | s | d | s | d | Tares, per bushel | s | d | s | d |
|---------------------------|-----|----|-----|---|-------------------|----|-----|-----|---|
| Wheat, white, per quarter | 70 | 90 | 120 | | Turnip | 7 | 9 | 11 | |
| red | 70 | 88 | 114 | | Mustard | 24 | 28 | 28 | |
| foreign | 76 | 90 | 120 | | | | | | |
| Rye | 40 | 44 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Barley, English | 40 | 40 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Malt | 55 | 70 | 85 | | Canary, per qr. | 80 | 86 | 92 | |
| Oats, Feed | 36 | 30 | 33 | | Hempseed | 42 | 48 | 50 | |
| Friesland | 30 | 36 | 40 | | Linseed | 60 | 90 | 100 | |
| Potatoe | 36 | 38 | 42 | | Clover, red | 80 | 95 | 105 | |
| Beans, Pigeon | — | — | — | | white | 82 | 100 | 108 | |
| Horse | 70 | 84 | 95 | | foreign | 78 | 98 | 110 | |
| Pease, Bolling | 50 | 65 | 68 | | red | 84 | 105 | 115 | |
| Flour, per sack | 100 | — | — | | white | 15 | 30 | 40 | |
| —Sconds | 90 | 95 | — | | Trefoil | 58 | 62 | 64 | |
| —Scotch | 85 | 90 | — | | Carraway | 30 | 33 | 35 | |

American Flour — s — s (nominal) per barrel of 190lbs.

Rapeseed, per last — — — £44 a 4s.

Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £15 15s. to £16 0s. per 1,000 cakes of 3lb each.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

| | s | d | s | d | COFFEE, Bonded. | s | d | s | d |
|--|-----|-----|---|---|----------------------------|-----|---|-----|---|
| Muscovado, fine | 75 | 84 | | | Dominica, Surinam, &c. | 75 | 0 | 85 | |
| good | 65 | 74 | | | Fine | 75 | 0 | 85 | |
| ordinary | 59 | 64 | | | Good | 70 | 0 | 74 | |
| East India, white | 72 | 85 | | | Ordinary | 65 | 0 | 69 | |
| yellow | 56 | 71 | | | Triage | 70 | 0 | 50 | |
| —brown | 56 | 71 | | | Jamaica. | | | | |
| MOLASSES 38s. 6d. a cwt. | | | | | Fine | 75 | 0 | 85 | |
| REFINED SUGAR. | | | | | Good | 60 | 0 | 74 | |
| Double Loaves | 114 | 130 | | | Ordinary | 40 | 0 | 59 | |
| Hambro' ditto | 98 | 106 | | | Triage | 20 | 0 | 39 | |
| Powder ditto | 98 | 106 | | | Mocha | 300 | 0 | 600 | |
| Single ditto | 88 | 100 | | | Bourbon | 90 | 0 | 120 | |
| Canary Lumps | 86 | 92 | | | —St. Domingo | 90 | 0 | 100 | |
| Large ditto | 84 | 90 | | | Java | 64 | 0 | 68 | |
| Bastards, whole | 74 | 78 | | | Trinidad and | 67 | 0 | 72 | |
| —faces | 64 | 65 | | | Carracas | 90 | 0 | 100 | |
| —tips | 64 | 65 | | | Plantation | 65 | 0 | 80 | |
| GINGER. | | | | | SPICES and PEPPER, per lb. | | | | |
| Jamaica, white | 82 | 200 | | | Nutmegs | 18 | 0 | 24 | |
| Barbadoes, ditto | 75 | 80 | | | Cloves | 10 | 0 | 10 | |
| —black | 70 | 75 | | | Cinnamon | 10 | 6 | 11 | |
| RICE, Bonded. | | | | | Mace | 95 | 0 | 42 | |
| Carolina | 24 | 26 | | | Pepp. white | 5 | 3 | — | |
| Brazil | 26 | 28 | | | —black | 2 | 5 | — | |
| Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 30s. 0½d. | | | | | Pimento | 2 | 0 | — | |

Sugars are rather dull than otherwise this month, but the prices somewhat advanced.

HOPS in the Borough.

| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
|--------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| Kent | 5 | 0 | 6 | 10 | — | — |
| Sussex | 4 | 10 | 5 | 16 | — | — |
| Essex | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

| | Sept. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| Maidstone | 11 | 75 | 96 | 40 | 32 |
| Lincoln | 12 | 80 | 136 | 38 | 45 |
| Canterbury | 12 | 80 | 136 | 38 | 45 |
| Lewes | 12 | 72 | 100 | 30 | 48 |
| Cherterfield | 12 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 48 |
| Ashtone | 12 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 48 |
| Lyons | 15 | 90 | 97 | 35 | 44 |
| Gainsboro' | 16 | 90 | 94 | 36 | 40 |
| Louth | 16 | 80 | 120 | 36 | 44 |
| Sandwich | 15 | 92 | 100 | 42 | 47 |
| Newark | 17 | 100 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Uppingham | 17 | 95 | 124 | 42 | 50 |
| Newbury | 19 | 90 | 133 | 42 | 49 |
| Devizes | 17 | 100 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Reading | 19 | 90 | 133 | 42 | 49 |
| Swausea | 17 | 100 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Henley | 16 | 103 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Maidenhead | 15 | 103 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Salisbury | 15 | 98 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Penrith | 15 | 98 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Hull | 15 | 98 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Basingstoke | 16 | 112 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Wakefield | 16 | 112 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Andover | 16 | 112 | 132 | 44 | 50 |
| Warminster | 19 | 105 | 135 | 50 | 56 |

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

| | s | d | s | d | s | d |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|----|
| Brandy, Cogn. | 8 | 9 | 6 | — | Mol. Spirits, | 13 |
| —Spanish | 5 | 0 | 8 | — | British | 10 |
| Holland's Gin | 8 | 0 | 8 | — | Irish | 0 |
| Rum, Jamaica | 4 | 6 | 6 | — | Scotch | 0 |
| —Lew. Isl. | 3 | 8 | 4 | — | Spirits of Wine | 24 |

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

| 1811. SEPT. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | S 1 | 30.05 | 29.95 | 30.000 | 68.0° | 47.0° | 57.50° | fine | — | — |
| 2 | S 1 | 30.35 | 30.05 | 30.200 | 61.5 | 50.0 | 55.75 | brilliant | — | — |
| 3 | S E 1 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.350 | 60.0 | 43.0 | 51.50 | fine | .210 | .033 |
| 4 | S E 1 | 30.35 | 30.31 | 30.330 | 60.5 | 40.5 | 50.50 | fine | — | — |
| 5 | N 1 | 30.31 | 30.31 | 30.310 | 60.5 | 49.0 | 54.75 | fine | — | — |
| 6 | SW 1 | 30.35 | 30.31 | 30.330 | 60.0 | 46.0 | 57.50 | brilliant | — | — |
| 7 | Calm | 30.38 | 30.35 | 30.365 | 70.0 | 47.0 | 58.50 | brilliant | — | — |
| 8 | Calm | 30.38 | 30.35 | 30.365 | 67.5 | 42.0 | 54.75 | brilliant | — | — |
| 9 | S 1 | 30.35 | 30.20 | 30.275 | 63.5 | 42.0 | 55.75 | brilliant | — | — |
| 10 | S 1 | 30.20 | 30.10 | 30.150 | 69.5 | 47.0 | 58.25 | brilliant | .730 | — |
| 11 | SW 1 | 30.10 | 30.00 | 30.050 | 69.5 | 52.0 | 60.75 | brilliant | — | — |
| 12 | E 1 | 30.22 | 30.10 | 30.160 | 66.0 | 52.0 | 59.00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 13 | S E 1 | 30.22 | 30.15 | 30.185 | 69.0 | 50.0 | 64.00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 14 | S E 1 | 30.15 | 30.08 | 30.115 | 71.0 | 51.0 | 61.00 | brilliant | .690 | — |
| 15 | E 1 | 30.15 | 30.10 | 30.125 | 68.0 | 49.0 | 58.50 | brilliant | — | — |
| 16 | E 1 | 30.15 | 30.15 | 30.150 | 60.5 | 50.5 | 55.50 | gloomy | — | — |
| 17 | N E 1 | 30.15 | 29.97 | 30.060 | 68.0 | 51.0 | 59.50 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | S E 1 | 29.97 | 29.94 | 29.955 | 69.0 | 49.0 | 59.00 | brilliant | .595 | — |
| 19 | S E 1 | 29.94 | 29.64 | 29.790 | 69.0 | 47.0 | 58.00 | brilliant | — | — |
| 20 | S E 1 | 29.64 | 29.23 | 29.435 | 69.5 | 51.0 | 60.25 | variable | — | — |
| 21 | S 1 | 29.50 | 29.23 | 29.365 | 67.5 | 55.0 | 61.25 | fine | .555 | .390 |
| 22 | S 2 | 29.55 | 29.45 | 29.500 | 64.0 | 48.0 | 56.00 | gloomy | — | — |
| 23 | S 2 | 29.45 | 29.15 | 29.300 | 61.0 | 50.0 | 55.50 | rainy | — | — |
| 24 | S E 1 | 29.30 | 29.15 | 29.225 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 50.00 | fine | — | — |
| 25 | S 1 | 29.15 | 28.45 | 28.800 | 60.0 | 49.0 | 54.50 | rainy | — | — |
| 26 | S 1 | 29.85 | 28.45 | 28.650 | 58.0 | 48.0 | 53.00 | rainy | .260 | 1.760 |
| 27 | S 2 | 29.15 | 28.36 | 29.000 | 57.0 | 47.0 | 52.00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 28 | S 1 | 29.30 | 29.15 | 29.225 | 57.0 | 47.0 | 52.00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 29 | S 0 | 29.45 | 29.30 | 29.375 | 61.0 | 50.0 | 55.50 | clear | — | — |
| 30 | S 1 | 29.55 | 29.42 | 29.485 | 58.0 | 50.0 | 54.00 | cloudy | .210 | .780 |
| | | Mean | | | Mean | | | Inches | 3.310 | 2.060 |

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.820—maximum, 30.39, wind calm—minimum, 28.45, wind S 1—Range, 1.93 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .75 of an inch, which was on the 25th.

Mean temperature, 56°.46—maximum, 71° wind S. E. 1—Minimum 40°.5, wind S. E. 1—Range 30.5

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours is 27°, which was on the 9th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 5.20 inches—Number of changes, 12

Rain, &c. this month, 2.960 inches—number of wet days, 5—Total rain this year, 26.060 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 33.10 inches.—Total this year, 20.965 inches.

WIND.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|-----------|-------|
| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW | Variable. | Calm. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |

Number of observations 30—Brisk winds 0—Boisterous ones 0.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. GIBSON, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

| 1811. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| AUG. | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | NW | 29,99 | 29,90 | 29,945 | 68° | 49° | 58,5 | fine | — | — |
| 2 | NE | 30,07 | 29,99 | 30,030 | 64 | 46 | 55,0 | fine | — | — |
| 3 | NE | 30,08 | 30,07 | 30,075 | 60 | 54 | 60,0 | fine | .34 | — |
| 4 | NE | 30,07 | 30,06 | 30,065 | 65 | 53 | 59,0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 5 | NE | 30,06 | 30,05 | 30,055 | 72 | 50 | 61,0 | fine | — | — |
| 6 | NE | 30,05 | 30,05 | 30,050 | 75 | 46 | 60,5 | fine | .35 | — |
| 7 | E | 30,05 | 30,05 | 30,050 | 74 | 41 | 59,0 | fine | — | — |
| 8 | Var. | 30,05 | 30,05 | 30,050 | 75 | 48 | 61,5 | fine | — | — |
| 9 | N | 30,05 | 30,03 | 30,040 | 77 | 49 | 63,0 | fine | .33 | — |
| 10 | N | 30,03 | 29,97 | 30,000 | 77 | 47 | 62,0 | fine | — | — |
| 11 | NE | 29,97 | 29,95 | 29,960 | 78 | 56 | 67,0 | fine | — | — |
| 12 | NE | 30,00 | 29,95 | 29,975 | 75 | 53 | 63,5 | fine | .31 | — |
| 13 | E | 30,00 | 29,96 | 29,980 | 75 | 41 | 58,0 | fine | — | — |
| 14 | E | 29,96 | 29,93 | 29,945 | 77 | 47 | 62,0 | fine | — | — |
| 15 | E | 29,93 | 29,93 | 29,930 | 71 | 56 | 63,5 | fine | — | — |
| 16 | NE | 29,93 | 29,90 | 29,915 | 70 | 45 | 57,5 | cloudy | .38 | — |
| 17 | E | 29,90 | 29,88 | 29,890 | 73 | 46 | 59,5 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | E | 29,88 | 29,79 | 29,835 | 73 | 45 | 59,0 | fine | — | — |
| 19 | E | 29,79 | 29,57 | 29,680 | 74 | 49 | 61,5 | fine | — | — |
| 20 | Var. | 29,57 | 29,50 | 29,535 | 78 | 51 | 64,5 | clouds | .43 | — |
| 21 | Var. | 29,66 | 29,50 | 29,580 | 74 | 56 | 65,0 | cloudy | — | .06 |
| 22 | NW | 29,70 | 29,57 | 29,635 | 66 | 56 | 61,0 | clouds | — | — |
| 23 | Var. | 29,50 | 29,41 | 29,455 | 64 | 46 | 55,0 | rainy | — | .14 |
| 24 | Var. | 29,54 | 29,00 | 29,270 | 68 | 51 | 59,5 | cloudy | .28 | .22 |
| 25 | W | 29,23 | 28,96 | 29,095 | 63 | 49 | 56,0 | rainy | — | .64 |
| 26 | Var. | 29,19 | 29,17 | 29,180 | 65 | 47 | 56,0 | cloudy | — | .10 |
| 27 | SW | 29,35 | 29,19 | 29,270 | 52 | 43 | 47,5 | rainy | — | .48 |
| 28 | NW | 29,47 | 29,35 | 29,410 | 59 | 47 | 53,0 | cloudy | .33 | — |
| 29 | NW | 29,60 | 29,47 | 29,535 | 63 | 50 | 56,5 | fine | — | .19 |
| 30 | W | 29,60 | 29,50 | 29,550 | 64 | 54 | 59,0 | cloudy | .14 | .05 |
| | | Mean | | 29,766 | Mean | | 59,4 | Total | 2,89 in. | 1,88 in. |

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, easterly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,766 inches—thermometer, 59°,4.—Total of evaporation, 2,89 inches.—Rain 1,88 inch.

Notes.—5th. Fine moonlight night—6th. The evening remarkably clear, favourable for observing the comet—8th. Very bright moonlight night—9th. and 10th. Foggy mornings—16th. Cloudy morning—20th. A stratus on the marshes in the morning—afternoon clouded—a slight shower of rain in the evening, with frequent lightning—21st. Foggy morning—some rain in the afternoon and thunder at a distance—23d. Rainy morning—wind high—24th. Evening cold—night rainy—wind boisterous—25th. Rainy day—night wet and stormy—the wind blowing furiously from the W. and S. W.—26th. Morning more calm—barometer rising—27th. Rainy day—evening fine—moon bright—28th. Foggy morning.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for OCTOBER, 1811.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sun Fire Office | £182 a 185 pr. sh. | East London Water-works | £90 a 92 per sh. |
| Albion Fire and Life Assurance | £53 a 54 do | Grand Junction Ditto | £4 do. pm. |
| Globe Ditto | 113 a 114 do. | West Middlesex Ditto | £7 do. dis. |
| Royal Exchange | 280 do. | Portsmouth and Farnlington Do. | Par do. |
| London Dock Stock | £117 a 118 per cent. | Commercial Road Stock | £130 per cent. |
| Commercial Ditto | 150 a 155 per share | Dover-Street Ditto | £13 a 10 per share dis. |
| East Country Ditto | £73 a 75 do. | London Institution | 75s do. |
| Coventry Canal | £700 do. | Surrey Ditto | £14 a 15 gs. do. |
| Besmerre Ditto | £72 a 74 do. | Auction Mart | £5 do. pm. |
| Grand Surrey Ditto | £100 a 101 do. | Covent-Garden Theatre | £474 a 484 do. |
| Huddersfield Ditto | £95 a 96 do. | Day Newspaper | 10s. do. dis. |
| Kehnet and Avon Ditto | £31 a 32 do. | Gas Light | £3 do. pm. |
| Rochdale Ditto | £51 a 53 do. | | |

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

| Date. | Bank Stock. | 3 Pr. Ct. Consols. | 3 pr. ct. 4 Red. | Navy 5 pr. ct. | Long Ann. | Omnium | Impl. pr. ct. | Impl. Anns. | Irish 5 pr ct | S. Sea Stock. | S. Sea Anns. | India Stock | India Bonds. | Exchgr. Bills. | St. Lottry Tickets. | Cons. for Ac Oct 11 |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sep. 21 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23 | Hol. | 63½ a | Shut | 95½ | Shut | Par | 62½ | — | — | — | Shut | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24 | Shut | 63½ a | 80½ | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | 62½ | — | Shut | — | — | — | — | — | £19 19s. | 64½ |
| 25 | — | 63½ a | 80½ | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | 68½ | — | — | 17 Pm. | 2Dis 3Pm | — | 64 |
| 26 | — | 63½ a | 80½ | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | 62½ | — | — | — | — | — | 14 Pm. | 3Dis 3Pm | — | 63½ |
| 27 | — | 63½ a | Shut | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 Pm. | 2Dis 3Pm | — | 63½ |
| 28 | — | 63½ a | — | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | 62½ | — | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | 4Dis 3Pm | — | 63½ |
| 30 | — | 63½ a | — | 95 | — | 0½ Dis. | 62½ | — | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | 4Dis 1Pm | — | 63½ |
| Oct. 1 | — | 63½ a | — | 95 | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 181½ | 15 Pm. | 4Dis 2Pm | — | 63½ |
| 2 | — | 63½ a | 63½ | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | Shut | 5½ | — | 68½ | — | — | 16 Pm. | 2Dis 4Pm | — | 63½ |
| 3 | — | 63½ a | Shut | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | Shut | — | — | — | — | 17 Pm. | 5Dis 4Pm | — | 63½ |
| 4 | — | 63½ a | — | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 181½ | 19 Pm. | 5Dis 5Pm | — | 63½ |
| 5 | — | 63½ a | 80½ | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 Pm. | 2Dis 4Pm | — | 63½ |
| 7 | — | 63½ a | Shut | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | 2Dis 4Pm | — | 63½ |
| 8 | — | 63½ a | — | 95½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 181½ | 18 Pm. | 1Dis 5Pm | — | 63½ |
| 9 | — | 63½ a | — | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | 181½ | 19 Pm. | 1Dis 5Pm | — | 63½ |
| 10 | — | 63½ a | — | 95½ | — | 0½ Dis. | — | — | 92½ | 68½ | 62½ | — | 15 Pm. | 1Dis 5Pm | — | 64½ |
| 11 | — | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | 1Par 5Pm | — | 64 |
| 12 | 233 | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62½ | — | 15 Pm. | 1Par 5Pm | — | 64 |
| 14 | Shut | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62½ | 182 | 15 Pm. | 1Par 6Pm | — | 64 |
| 15 | — | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62½ | 182 | 15 Pm. | 1Dis 6Pm | — | 63½ |
| 16 | 232 | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | 0½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17 | 231½ | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | 181½ | 14 Pm. | 1Dis 5Pm | 19 19 | 63½ |
| 19 | — | 63½ a | 78½ | 95½ | 16½ | 1½ Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For DECEMBER, 1811.

The Thirty-sixth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS,

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.

The Letter on the Causes of the Audacity and Success of the French Privateers, and on the best Means of preventing the Depredations at present committed by them on our Commerce, shall have an early insertion, to which the importance of the subject justly entitles it.

The explanation of G. F. tends to strengthen, rather than to invalidate our animadversions, as it fixes the impropriety of the object of censure on the shoulders of the society in question.

We are obliged to a contributor for his French Translation of the Epithet on a White Mouse, inserted in a former Number of the Repository; but conceiving one epithet enough in all conscience for any mouse, we must decline making use of his favour.

We hope in our next Number to be able to present our readers with the long-promised engraving of the magnificent Staircase of Carleton House.

It would give us great pleasure to gratify a correspondent by the insertion of St. Amand's Lines; but we conceive ourselves doing a greater service to the writer by keeping them back, than by submitting them to the public eye.

Directions to the Binder for placing the Plates in the Sixth Volume.

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 For DECEMBER, 1811.

The Thirty-sixth Number.

—The suffrage of the wise,
 The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
 By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNIUS.

(Continued from p. 253.)

Miss K. You have brought me a wrong print, Miss Eve. This is a large Crown, and on the wrapper is an observation or two written by me. Suppose, for variety, we consider a little what chance has brought us.

First, there are two observations which I have extracted from some book, I suppose.—The distances of the planets, when marked in miles, are a burden to the memory. Astronomers often express them in a shorter way, by supposing the distances from the earth to the sun to be divided into ten parts. Mercury may then be estimated at four such parts from the sun; Venus at seven; Mars at fifteen; Jupiter at fifty-two; Saturn at ninety-

No. XXXVI. Vol. VI.

five, and the Georgium Sidus at one hundred and ninety.—The other is, that the number of inhabitants computed at present in the known world, at a medium taken from the best calculations, is about 953 millions: of which Europe contains 153; Asia 500; Africa 150; and America 150.

Now let us consider this print of the *Crown*, under which is written—"True Representation of the rich Imperial Crown of State worn by his most sacred Majesty King George III. on the day of his Coronation, September 22, 1761: the crown being eight inches in diameter, and twelve high from the erminion border to the summit of the transparent cross; embellished with 2631 brilliants of the first water, pre-

T R

pared by Mr. Aaron Franks; several of which weigh above one hundred grains each, together twelve ounces, or one pound troy weight, surpassing in richness and beauty all the preceding crowns in England. Made under the direction of Francis Grose, jeweller in London. Published July 1763. Edward Rooker sc."

There are other crowns as large as this that lie with this print. Here is one of them, under which is written—"The true Representation of the rich Imperial Crown of State worn by his most sacred Majesty King George II. on the day of his coronation, October 11th, 1727. John Bancke del. J. Sympson sc."—Then follows a description of this Crown.

Here is another print of the Crown with which Louis XV. king of France, was crowned October 25th, 1722. This was engraved in France.

Miss Eve. I observe that Christian kings have a cross on their crowns. On ancient medals there are several sorts of crowns, as the rostral, mural, radiated, &c. The emperor Justinian was the first that used an arched crown surmounted by a cross,

Louis XIV. lived, I think, many years at the same time with our king Charles II.

Miss K. Yes, and his only brother, Philip, Duke of Orleans, who died in 1701, married for his first wife the sister of Charles II. Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Charles I. and his queen Henrietta Maria of France. The last mentioned princess was daughter of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis.

Miss Eve. Was not Mary de Medicis a great patroness of Rubens the painter?

Miss K. Yes; he painted the Luxembourg gallery at Paris for this queen, after the assassination of Henry IV. She knighted Rubens, who received the same honour from Philip IV. of Spain and Charles I. of England. For these two monarchs he painted the palace of the Escorial and the Banqueting-house at Whitehall.

Miss Eve. Reynolds justly describes the works of this ornamental painter when he says, that his figures have expression and act with energy, but without simplicity or dignity; and that his colouring is too tinted: but the splendour of this style always did and always will please; though his figures are neither beautiful, simple, nor dignified, and his architecture so Gothic. It is observed, that some of his pictures are so splendid that they look as if the sun shone on them.

Miss K. This arises from great lights and a breadth of shadow; from extreme opposites, reconciled by balancing, and the shadows from objects being very apparent; also from precision in the center of vision and the reflections. His lightness or sketchiness was produced by the habit of considering the whole together. The hand often falling here and there, while pondering on this whole together, produces this sketchiness or lightness, which many, who have not this habit, are unable to execute. It may be also observed, that what is produced when the mind is thinking, is fraught with character, intention, or meaning, and from this continual pondering on the whole picture the parts are well put together. Rubens was born in 1577 at Cologne, and was consequently a German; a circumstance which does not seem

to be generally considered. He studied under Otho Venius, or Van Veen. This painter had two beautiful daughters, Gertrude and Cornelia; the former was born in 1578, and the latter in 1580. They both attained celebrity in their father's profession.

Miss Eve. Rubens probably enjoyed many an agreeable hour in his early youth in company with these lovely students.

Miss K. Rubens took great delight in cultivating the arts. He seems to have been very communicative of his knowledge. What a number of excellent painters were his pupils! Vandyke, Jordaens, the elder Teniers, Diepenbeck, Van Campen, Wouters, Van Thulden, Hoffmann, Van Houc, Schut, Malo, Vander Berg, old Erasmus Quellinus, and many others.

When auctioneers have the picture of a beautiful woman, and are unacquainted with the original, they often set her down in their catalogues as one of Rubens' wives.

But, as we were observing, Henry IV. of France and Mary de Medicis his queen were the parents of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England. Here is a description of her first arrival in this country written at the time, and which shews the prejudices entertained against her merely because she was a Roman Catholic. It is from a manuscript work of Sir Simonds d'Ewes, who was afterwards rather a considerable man of the Parliament party, and one of the most eminent antiquaries of the age.

"On Thursday the 30th, and last day of this instant June, 1625, I went to Whitehall purposely to see the queen, which I did fully all the time she sat at dinner. I perceived

her to be a most absolute delicate lady, after I had surveyed all the features of her face, much enlivened by her radiant and sparkling black eyes. Besides, her deportment among her women was so sweet and humble, and her speech and looks to her other servants so mild and gracious, as I could not abstain from divers deep-fetched sighs to consider that she wanted the knowledge of the true religion."

Howell, in his *Familiar Letters*, thus speaks of this beautiful, but unfortunate princess:—"I can now send you most gallant news, for we have now a most noble queen of England, who, in true beauty, is beyond the long-wooded Infanta; for she was of a fading, flaxen hair, big-lipped, and somewhat heavy-eyed: but this daughter of France, this youngest branch of Bourbon, being but in her cradle when the Great Henry, her father, was put out of the world, is of a more lively and lasting complexion, a dark brown. She has eyes that sparkle like stars, and for her physiognomy she may be said to be a mirror of perfection. She had a rough passage in her transference to Dover castle, and in Canterbury the king bedded first with her. There were a goodly train of choice ladies attended her coming upon the bowling-green on Barham Downs, upon the way, who divided themselves into two rows, and they appeared like so many constellations; but methought the country ladies outshined the courtiers."

Miss Eve. Mary de Medicis was in this country. I have seen a print under which is written—"A north-east View of Cheapside, with the Cross and Conduit, and part of the Procession of the Queen-mother,

Mary de Medicis, to visit her son and daughter, King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria."

Was not the person who engraved the print of the crown worn by king George III. at his coronation, also a famous harlequin?

Miss K. Yes, Edward Rooker was not only the most celebrated harlequin of his time, but also the first ruler in this kingdom, the king not excepted.

Miss Eve. I understand, you mean the first ruler of architecture. What are his principal engravings?

Miss K. A section of St. Paul's Cathedral, from S. Wale and J. Gwynn, decorated according to Sir Christopher Wren's plan. This was published May 27th, 1755.—Part of the bridge at Blackfriars, as it was in July, 1760. Several remarkable buildings in London, from Thomas and Paul Sandby; such as, a *View of the West Front of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*—*St. James's Gate*, from Cleveland-row—*Whitehall and the Horse Guards*—*Covent-Garden Piazza*—*Scotland Yard, with part of the Banqueting House*; these were published about 1766—Plates for Stuart's *Antiquities of Athens*, and many other considerable works.

Miss Eve. Had he not a son who was also very ingenious?

Miss K. Yes, named Michael Angelo Rooker. He was scene-painter at the Haymarket Theatre, and an associate of the Royal Academy; made designs for books, and drew and engraved small landscapes with great neatness and taste.

Edward Rooker was pupil to Henry Roberts, who kept a print-shop two doors east of Hand-court, High Holborn. He became the best

architecture engraver of this country, and as Harlequin, is supposed to have equalled either Lunn or Rich.

Miss Eve.

When Lunn appear'd with matchless art and whim,

He gave the pow'r of speech to every limb;
Tho' mask'd and meek, convey'd his quick intent;

And told in frolic gestures all he meant.

Thomas Davies, in his *Life of Garrick*, says, that no man, in fifty years, approached Rich's excellence in Harlequin. His gesticulation was so perfectly expressive of his meaning, that every action of his hand or head, or any part of his body, was a kind of dumb eloquence that was readily understood by the audience. Garrick's action was not more perfectly adapted to his characters, than Rich's attitudes and movements to the various employment of the wooden-sword magician. His taking leave of Columbine, in one or two of his pantomimes, was at once graceful and affecting.

Whom do you consider the best performers in this way at this time?

Miss K. Bologna, junior, and Mrs. Wybrow.

Edward Rooker died suddenly, at his house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Nov. 22, 1774, and was buried in St. Giles's church-yard. His son, Michael Angelo Rooker, died in March, 1801, aged 55 years.

Miss Eve. Was Henry Roberts, his master, a good engraver?

Miss K. I have seen his name to some large landscapes that are well engraved, particularly a prospect of the upper part of Dove Dale, in Derbyshire, from a painting by Thomas Smith. This was published

July 7, 1743; but soon afterwards he seemed to be careless of excellence. He engraved, it seems, what he thought would have a quick sale in his shop, such as drawing-books, Mr. Thomas Meredith's bay horse, Bandy, and other celebrated race-horses, thousands of which, many years since, decorated the parlours of country inns. He also published humorous prints and remarkable characters, such as *Margaret Finch, Queen of the Gypsies*. This was drawn from the life by John Strache. Under the print is engraved the following:

“ This remarkable person was born at Sutton, in Kent, and lived to the age of 108 years. After a course of travelling the kingdom as Queen of the Gypsy Tribe, her place of residence was at Norwood, about eleven years before her decease, and by her constant custom of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, her sinews became so contracted, that she could not extend herself or change her position; so that when she died, her corpse was forced to be crammed into a box sizable to her usual posture, and therein conveyed in a hearse, accompanied by two coaches, to Beckenham, in Kent, where she was decently interred, with a funeral sermon preached on the occasion, in the year 1740, the expence of which was defrayed by the neighbouring publicans. The oddness of her figure and the fame of her fortune-telling, drew a vast concourse of spectators, from the highest rank of quality even to those of the lowest class of life: these, with many other circumstances (too tedious to mention), render her an object of admiration to this and all future ages.”

James Roberts, the son, engraved landscapes with taste, some for Boydell, from R. Wilson, published in 1765. He died in Cold Bath Fields, in 1790, aged about 54, and was interred in St. Andrew's new burial-ground in Gray's Inn-road. His father, Henry Roberts, died a year or two afterwards, aged about 80. The best pupils of the latter were Edward Rooker and Thomas Bonner.

Two doors on the west side of Hand-court, in High Holborn, is another print-shop, which was kept by an engraver named Isaac Taylor, who died in October, 1807. He engraved some large plates for Boydell, and also a Flemish collection from Van Harp, published in 1765. He has left two sons, Isaac and Charles, ingenious engravers, the former of whom has likewise engraved several large plates for Boydell, as *David Rizzio, Musician to Mary Queen of Scots*, from Opie, published in 1791—*King Henry the Eighth's first Sight of Anne Bullen*, from Stothard—*The Holy Maid of Kent*, from Tresham—*Falstaff frightened by supposed Demons*, from Smirke, and many others.

William James Taylor, nephew to Isaac Taylor, senior, seems to possess as good abilities as any of his name; but being a public singer at Vauxhall, this has so dissipated his attention, and so much prevented his advancement, that he is but little known.

Isaac Taylor, sen. born about 1734, and his brother James, born about 1739, were the sons of Isaac Taylor, a brass-founder at Worcester, who used also to engrave cyphers, coats of arms, &c. He was an ingenious man, but without cultivation. James died in Cold Bath

Fields, about 1790, aged 51. His best pupil is Anker Smith, A.R.A.

Miss Eve. I have been at this shop kept by Mr. Taylor, it is called the Architectural Library.

Miss K. I have also bought books in architecture at this shop: Here is the first book I studied in this science:—*Rudiments of Ancient Architecture, containing the Five Orders, with their Proportions and Examples of each from the Antique:—also Extracts from Vitruvius, Pliny, &c. relative to the Buildings of the Ancients; with a Dictionary of Terms.* Illustrated with eleven plates. Published by Taylor, at the Architectural Library.

Though the proportions of the antique are so superior to those of Gothic architecture, yet the latter often possesses a length of line, such as the long aisles of abbeys, &c.

and a breadth of line and shadow, that gives greatness of parts, and much grandeur to some of these edifices, however defective in other respects. The beauties of this species of architecture seem to have been but faintly relished before Milton wrote his beautiful lines on the subject:—

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale;
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light:
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full voic'd choir below,
In service high, and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
Disso've me into ecstasies,
And bring all heaven before mine eyes.
These pleasures, Melancholy, give,
And I with thee will chuse to live.

JUNINUS.

PITHOU'S WILL.

PITHOU, a celebrated French lawyer, of the 16th century, filled various important posts with the highest reputation. His will may by many be considered rather vain-glorious; but who can forbear admiring that man, who, after an irreproachable life, can sit down in his last moments and write as follows?—

“In an age of unprecedented corruption of manners, I have, as far as lay in my power, lived uprightly, loved my friends with sincerity, and endeavoured to reconcile my enemies by kindness. For my wife I always entertained the tenderest affection; to my children I have shown no weakness; and in my servants I honoured human nature. Vice I shunned, even in those

who were otherwise dear to me; and I loved virtue wherever I found it, even in my enemies. I have done all that a prudent man ought to do, to preserve his property, but have never been anxious to increase it. I have invariably observed this axiom: Do not to others what thou wouldest not wish to be done to thee. I have despised all unmerited or cheap favours—I have ever detested avarice and meanness, especially in the ministers of religion and justice—I have always honoured old age, both in my infancy, in manhood, and in maturer years. To my country I have ever been faithfully attached. I preferred labour to places of honour; I was rather desirous to instruct men than to govern them. In my retirement I constantly studi-

ed the public welfare, and from this I never separated my private interest. It was always my ardent wish to see the wounds of the state healed, but only by gentle means, not by revolutions. Peace, even a hard peace, always appeared to me to be preferable to war. With pain I have seen rapacity, ambition, and depravity assume the mask of religion and piety. I have too long studied and admired antiquity to suffer myself to be dazzled by innovations. Subtile disquisitions on the existence of God, and subjects of that kind, I have always looked upon as useless and dangerous. With pleasure I learned from my own experience that a person may attain his ends more easily and successfully by probity and candour, than by artifice and hypocrisy. I preferred the art of thinking justly, to that of speaking eloquently. Free from ambition, cupidity, or envy, reckoning the best and most meritorious men in the number of my friends, and enjoying a competent fortune, I might have led a tranquil and inactive life, had not the welfare of the state lain nearer my heart than my own ease. To me, on the contrary, the most delightful days were those which I devoted to the state or to my friends. I have borne present evils with greater fortitude than the fear of future ills which I anticipated, and a signal misfortune made less impression upon me than tormenting uncertainty. Experience has taught me, that inflexible justice without ill-humour, without obstinacy, severe but uniform, is the surest means of restraining the wicked. Convinced of the wisdom of the laws of my country, I leave to them the division of my

property after my death. I hope—or rather, I know, that my wife will redouble her affection for me in our children, and devote herself entirely to their education. To posterity I transmit this faithful picture of my heart and soul. My wish is, that it may receive this picture with the same candour with which I have drawn it, and derive benefit from the delineation.”

A satirist, after reading this will, observed, that Pithou had left nothing to be said by the person who should preach his funeral sermon. But if the upright man wrote these lines in the purest consciousness of their truth; if his contemporaries and posterity unanimously confirm this truth: why should he be silent on the subject? why not excite in generous souls the wish to be able to say the same of themselves in the last moments of their mortal existence—a wish that in every mind always precedes the reality?

Unfortunately there will be in every age but very few persons who can leave the world with such a testament in their hands, and such peace in their hearts. Still less can they who, like Attila, for instance, were the blood-stained idols of their contemporaries, and whose will would be expressed in something like the following terms:—

“ In this happy age of moral depravity I loved none but myself. I always gave the preference to my own family, because it was *mine*. In my servants I honoured myself. Virtue was alike intolerable in friend or foe. I did all that lay in my power to augment my acquisitions, and never followed the maxim, Do not to others as you would not be done by. Abject meanness was pleasing

to me, especially in the ministers of religion and justice. I never had a country, and consequently was a stranger to the sentiment called patriotism. I panted for glory, and was rather desirous to rule over than to instruct men. Incessantly intent on my private interest, I have invariably separated it from the public good. Daily did I inflict fresh wounds on the state, and took delight in revolutions. War always appeared to me to be preferable to peace, especially war at the expense of others. I could artfully assume any mask that suited my purpose—Antiquity I studied merely to pick innovations out of it—Difficult questions I solved with the sword. Experience taught me that hypocrisy is the surest way to attain any end. I never concerned myself about thinking or speaking well, but only about fighting well. Divided between ambition, rapacity, and envy, those were the happiest days of my life on which I could plunge a million or two of men into misery."

CORRECTION OF CERTAIN ERRONEOUS ACCOUNTS RESPECTING GALILEO, THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN ASTRONOMER.

By AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE.

AN historical falsehood, says Maljet du Pan, that has been for twenty years in circulation, very often cannot be exterminated in the course of many successive centuries. If it relates to powerful and successful princes, historians themselves unfortunately bear witness against the truth, as Horace Walpole has remarked in regard to Richard III. and as we still daily observe to the present moment. If it relates to doctrines or opinions which parties are interested in establishing, the error remains for ages longer unshaken, because it is supported by credulity and enthusiasm.

Both of these have had but too powerful an influence over the judgments formed respecting the Romish Inquisition. It seems indeed to be a received opinion, that it is impossible to calumniate the Inquisition; but we ought to give even the devil himself his due. If the Romish Inquisition cannot be entirely acquitted of one of the most grievous offences against sound philosophy that is laid to its charge, namely, the sentence pronounced by it upon Galileo, some excuse may at least be made for it. Were we to pin our faith to the pathetic stories and exclamations which have been repeated even to disgust in a hundred printed works, we should look upon this celebrated philosopher as a sacrifice to the barbarism of his age, and to the stupidity of the court of Rome; we should firmly believe that cruelty had combined with ignorance to strangle natural philosophy in its cradle, and that the inquisitors had done every thing in their power to bury the fundamental truths of astronomy in the same dungeon with their defender. This, however, in spite of all declamations, is totally false. Galileo was not persecuted as a good astronomer, but as a bad theologian. He might have made the earth revolve, and pursue what

course he pleased, if he had not interfered with the exposition of the Bible. That he made enemies by his discoveries, like all great geniuses, is but too true; but for the troubles in which he was involved, he was indebted only to his love of theological disputation.

This truth may appear paradoxical, but it is founded on Galileo's own confession; on letters written with his own hand; on the statements of Guicciardini and Marquis Nicolini, ambassadors of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany at Rome, both of whom, as well as the house of Medicis, were patrons, disciples, and warm friends of the ambitious philosopher. As to the barbarism of the age, we need only observe that it was the age of a Tasso, Ariosto, Machiavel, Bembo, Torricelli, Fra. Paolo, and many other celebrated men.

For the sake of the ladies, whom I would fain consider among the number of my readers, and who have perhaps heard but little of Galileo, I will prefix a sketch of his life.—Galileo was born, in 1564, at Pisa, or Florence. Whether he was a child of love as some assert, or born in lawful wedlock according to others, is of no consequence whatever. His father was a nobleman of Florence, who left behind him a work of some repute on music. Respecting the education of young Galileo, opinions differ as much as they do on the subject of his birth. Moreri asserts that his father caused him to be educated with the greatest care; while Chauferié, the continuator of Bayle, maintains that he was totally neglected, and was indebted to his own genius and industry for all his attainments. He applied himself with

great zeal to the mathematics, became professor at Padua, and was then invited by Cosmo II. Grand-Duke of Tuscany, to Pisa, and afterwards removed to Florence, as first philosopher and mathematician to that prince.

While he was yet in Venice, he was informed that a Dutchman had invented a glass which brought distant objects nearer to the eye. Without having ever seen this glass, Galileo, by dint of reflection, found out the manner in which it must necessarily be constructed, and thus became the inventor of the telescope, with which he made the most important discoveries. He first discerned the mountains and vallies in the moon, observed her eccentricity; the decrease and increase of Venus; the variation in magnitude of that planet and of Mars; the spots in the sun and their motion; and the four satellites of Jupiter, to which he gave the appellation of the Medicean stars. He suspected that their frequent eclipses would lead much more readily to the discovery of the longitude, than the rare eclipses of the moon; and he was the first that perceived new solar systems in the milky way and nebulae. All these observations he made in the course of a few years, and every body was filled with admiration of the man who had, as it were, withdrawn the curtain from before the creation of God.

At that time Copernicus had demonstrated his new system of the motion of the earth with German accuracy and *sans froid*, but had wisely avoided all mention of the Bible, that he might not contradict the Jewish hero, Joshua. The ardent Italian embraced this system; but

not content with inculcating it as a philosophical truth from the professor's chair, and agreeably to the spirit of his age, he soon began to mingle with it theological subtleties, and thus brought natural philosophy into the field against the Bible. The Jacobins—inquisitors, and more diligent observers of their own interest than of the courses of the heavenly bodies—were staggered by the new doctrine; they beheld the philosopher with a suspicious eye, but were far from imputing his boldness to him as a crime. This of itself is a wonder, for the moment was favourable for them. Paul V. who then wore the triple crown, was, according to Guicciardini, “an enemy to the sciences, men of genius, and innovations of every kind; and the learned concealed their knowledge from him, lest it might be productive of disagreeable consequences.”

Regardless of this state of things, and puffed up with the fame he had acquired, Galileo went, in 1611, to Rome, where he publicly explained his discoveries; shewed the solar spots to most of the cardinals, prelates, and Romans of distinction; was loaded with honours and applause, feasted and entertained for three months, when he again departed without molestation. No person ever thought of accusing him of heresy; all who were invested with the Roman purple belonged to his admirers. Viviani himself, his disciple and biographer, or rather panegyrist, speaks of this flattering reception, this general admiration. But by what means then was the tranquillity of the philosopher disturbed?—By the cabals of monks, and his own overweening arrogance.

A Jacobin in Florence had written, and held disputations, against the earth's motion. Those who cannot produce demonstration, have recourse, as it is well known, to calumny and abuse. All means were tried to render Galileo obnoxious to the pope, the cardinals, and the grand-duke. The Dominicans fanned the flame, and the Jesuits, in the utmost silence, brought fuel to feed it. Cosmo II. paid no attention to their accusations, and when his celebrated *protégé* was cited in 1615 to appear before the tribunal of the Inquisition at Rome, he allowed him to travel thither under his special protection, and assigned him a lodging in his own palace of Trinita del Monte.

The prejudices imbibed against him at Rome, could not yet have embittered the minds of people there; for no sooner did he appear in that city, than all was forgotten, and he was every where received, as before, with marks of esteem and friendship. His enemies, ashamed of their conduct, were silent, and the Jesuits themselves began to load him with caresses.

He might have returned in triumph to Florence, he might there have developed his system with philosophic boldness, and have erected it upon the foundations of physics and mathematics, had he only avoided intermingling theology with it. This prudent advice was given him by the Cardinal del Monte and several members of the tribunal of the Inquisition; but he obstinately and proudly insisted, that this tribunal should absolutely coincide in his opinions on various passages of Scripture.

“He positively required,” says

Guicciardini in his dispatches, "that the pope and the tribunal of the Inquisition should formally declare, that the system of Copernicus was founded on the Bible. He besieged the papal anti-chamber and the palaces of the cardinals; he distributed tracts after tracts, and refused to listen to the counsel of his friends. After he had long persecuted and wearied out several cardinals, he at length attached himself to Cardinal Orsini, who was so importunate with the pope to comply with Galileo's request, that his holiness abruptly broke off the conversation, and agreed with Cardinal Bellarein to examine Galileo's doctrines in a congregation on the 2d of March. Galileo pushes this affair with the utmost vehemence, and possesses neither power nor prudence to carry it through. He may throw us all into great embarrassment, and I cannot see what he is likely to gain by a longer residence in this city."

Such were the sentiments of his friend and disciple. The court of Tuscany was just then anxious to obtain cardinals' hats for two princes of the house of Medicis, and fearing that these theological squabbles might prove prejudicial to its interests, it recalled the indiscreet philosopher. Galileo quitted Rome, against his inclination, in June, 1616.

And what was the conclusion of the assembled congregation? Was any harm done by it to the philosopher? Not the least. He himself wrote to the grand duke's secretary of state as follows:—"The Jacobins may write and preach as much as they please that the Copernican system is heretical; the decision of the church is not correspondent

with their hopes. The congregation has merely decided, that the motion of the earth is not consistent with the Bible. Those works only are prohibited which assert this concordance—(consequently not those that maintained the motion of the earth). The prohibition relates solely to the satirical work of a certain Carmelite, printed last year. I, for my own person, am no farther interested in this decision."

Before his departure, Bellarein sent for him once more, and had a long friendly conversation with him. He was, indeed, forbidden to say any thing more concerning the agreement of the Bible with the Copernican system, but for the rest all possible astronomical hypotheses were left open to him. For fifteen years Galileo obeyed the mandates of the Inquisition, and for fifteen years all his enemies were silent. Paul V. was dead, and also Gregory XV. his successor. A noble Florentine, Urban VIII. formerly Cardinal Barberini, was now seated on the papal throne. He was attached to the belles lettres and the Jesuits, made verses himself, and corrected hymns. Cosmo II. was likewise dead. His widow, Mary of Austria, governed Tuscany during the minority of Ferdinand II. This mild, weak, and extremely pious princess had one son who was a cardinal, and another who was to be invested with that dignity; she was even desirous to see the latter adorned with the triple tiara. This was therefore not the moment for philosophy to engage in a contest with the Inquisition. Unluckily, the three comets which appeared in 1618, had inflamed Galileo's zeal afresh. Grossi, a Jesuit at Rome, and Guiducci, a

disciple of Galileo's, entered into an unequal conflict on the subject of comets. The latter was, to be sure, supported by incontestible arguments, but the former was backed by his order and the all-powerful Bellarein. Galileo, regardless alike of the critical state of things, and of the prohibition which was yet in force, wrote against the Jesuits, dedicated his book to the pope, and soon afterwards printed his celebrated *Dialogues on the planetary system*, for which he even obtained the sanction of a prelate and prefect of the holy palace.

The *Dialogues* found their way unmolested into general circulation, and were translated into all languages. This brilliant success completely intoxicated their author. He was not less intent on a theological victory than the defence of the Copernican system. Rome was inundated with controversial publications. Was it then any wonder that his enemies should have been roused? Jesuits and monks seized the opportunity to humble him, and who can deny that he himself willfully afforded them the opportunity? In this case, the question related not to the defence of the truth, but merely to sophistries unworthy of theological philosophers. On the subject of these alone, Galileo displayed such intemperate warmth, that he scrupled not to compromise the protection of the grand-duke, the friendship of the cardinals, and the true interest of the sciences.

In order to exasperate Urban VIII. against him, the Jesuits had recourse to an expedient worthy of themselves. This pope, it is well known, esteemed an ingenious sonnet beyond all the systems of astro-

nomers. They piqued his vanity and excited his jealousy, by whispering that Galileo was his rival in making verses, and had attempted to hold him up to ridicule, under the name of *Simplicio*. The pope, nevertheless, privately communicated to the philosopher the accusations of his enemies, and instead of delivering him immediately into the hands of the Inquisition, he was content to summon a congregation for the purpose of examining into the truth of them. It cannot be denied that the minds of people were prejudiced against him, but not by fanaticism or ignorance, as so many declamatory writers have asserted; that spirit which prompts men to condemn all opinions but their own, kindled the dispute; and if this odious spirit were excusable in Galileo, why not in the pope, in Bellarein, in the Inquisition, and the whole court of Rome, which he had virtually challenged?

The Marquis Nicolini, successor to Guicciardini, wrote to his court as follows: "The matter must be treated with coolness and moderation; if Galileo grows hot, all will be lost. In this case there must be no disputing, no menaces, no exultation."

The philosopher was cited. The court of Tuscany sought by all kinds of pretexts, negotiations, and excuses to defer his departure, but at length he was obliged to appear. In February, 1633, he went to Rome. How was he treated there? —With extraordinary respect, with particular attention, with an indulgence which testified the general veneration paid to his genius. He was not confined in the house of

the Inquisition, but permitted to reside at the Tuscan ambassador's. To the latter the pope thus expressed himself: "I shew particular favour to Galileo; for even the Duke of Mantua's son was not only conveyed to Rome in a close litter, but was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo till the decision of his affair."

When a month afterwards, Galileo, by the advice of the grand-duke, removed into the house of the Inquisition, the usual rules were dispensed with in his favour, and he was treated with much greater lenity than bishops, prelates, and other persons of distinction, who had been in a similar situation. He had no other prison than the habitation of the fiscal; he was allowed to walk about, to retain his valet, to send him out, and even to receive visits from the Marquis Nicolini, and all the persons belonging to the embassy. In eighteen days he was even sent back again to the palace of the ambassador, though his examination was not yet finished. The president of the commission and Cardinal Barberini took upon themselves the responsibility of his liberation, without ever consulting the congregation on the subject. He had liberty to walk in the gardens about Rome, but was forbidden to appear in the streets, except in a carriage with the windows half shut. Such were the dreary dungeons of which so many fabulous stories have been told.

It is well known that Galileo was at full liberty to defend himself, and that he actually did so. But this defence, preserved in one of his manuscript letters, is mere nonsense. In this performance he never attempts to prove the earth's motion

to the inquisitors, but skirmishes with them on the subject of Job and Joshua; and after reading it, one is at a loss on whom to bestow a smile of the greatest contempt, on those who interrogate, or on him who answers. Sentence was at length pronounced. A recantation was required; he was ordered to confine himself to the ambassador's palace, but only for the sake of appearances, and to deter others by example; for twelve days afterwards, Galileo was allowed to return to his own country, and during the whole affair he had suffered so little, that, in spite of his advanced age, being then 75 years old, he travelled on foot from Rome to Viterbo.

As a proof that all his sufferings, so pathetically described in a hundred books, are but empty declamation, here is his own letter to his disciple, Father Receneri.

"The pope," says he, "honoured me with his respect, though I cannot write either epigrams or amatory sonnets. My prison was the noble palace of Trinita del Monte. Before the tribunal of the Inquisition I was very politely interrogated respecting the grounds of my opinion—(He here proceeds to state them all).—They shrugged their shoulders, the ordinary practice of people vanquished in argument. I was obliged, as a good Catholic—(consequently, not as a philosopher)—to recant my opinion, and after a residence of five months at Rome I was dismissed. As the plague had broken out at Florence, the palace of my best friend, Monsignor Piccolomini, archbishop of Sienna, was assigned me for my abode. There I have enjoyed such undisturbed repose, that I have de-

monstrated a great part of my axioms on the Resistance of Fluids. I am now at my country house, where I inhale a pure air in the vicinity of my beloved native land."

Is this the tone of a man cruelly treated and heavily oppressed both in soul and body? Is this the history of a martyr to truth? Self-conceit and obstinacy justly irritated his contemporaries against him. Our own times have afforded a similar example. A well known philosopher, resembling Galileo in character, but not distinguished like him by great and useful discoveries, was accused of atheism, behaved nearly in the same manner

as Galileo, wrote an arrogant letter to the minister of his court, and was exiled by an enlightened prince, but most assuredly not on account of the opinions which he was charged with entertaining.

For the rest, Galileo—as there are perhaps readers to whom such particulars will prove acceptable—is said to have been small in stature, but of a robust constitution and venerable countenance. He was animated in conversation, was fond of architecture and painting, drew well himself, played admirably on the lute, and when he was in the country, delighted in agricultural pursuits. He lived to the age of 78 years.

FLUXIONAL PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR FRIEND,

I HAVE now, according to promise, sent the problems we were speaking of, which I leave for thee to dispose of as thou mayst think proper.

I am, respectfully,

THOMAS SLEE.

Ulverstone, Sept. 12, 1811.

PROBLEM I.

Required a general method of finding the point of contrary flexure of curves without the use of second fluxions.

Solution.—Let s , x , and y denote the subtangent, abscissa, and ordinate respectively of the curve.

Now $\frac{y\dot{x}}{y}$ is a general formula for the subtangent; therefore, we have $s = \frac{y\dot{x}}{y}$ and $\dot{s} = \frac{x\dot{y}^2 - xy\ddot{y}}{y^2}$ (the abscissa being supposed to flow uniformly, and of course $\ddot{x} = 0$), but

at the point of contrary flexure $\ddot{y} = 0$; therefore $\dot{s} = \frac{x\dot{y}^2}{y}$: hence in

this case the fluxion of $s - x$, or $x - s = \dot{x} - \dot{s} = 0$, which shews that the difference $s - x$ or $x - s$ arrives at a limit in every point of contrary flexure.

The method, therefore, of finding the point of contrary flexure in curves by first fluxions only, consists in putting the difference of the abscissa and subtangent into fluxions, after which the expression is made $= 0$, and the abscissa corresponding to the point sought is determined from it. It is not, perhaps, very generally known, that M. Slusius gave a formula for the subtangent of algebraic curves long since, without the apparent use of fluxions. It is given in *Lowthorp's Abridgement* without a demonstration. The following analysis will shew the

pendicular to it. Put the abscissa $vt = x$, ordinate $tm = y$, and subtangent $sr = s$ (sm being a tangent at m). So shall $mn = \dot{x}$ or \dot{x} , $pn = \dot{y}$. The triangle mno being right angled at p , $pn \div mn = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{y}{x}$, and $mo = mn + no = \dot{x} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x^2 + \dot{y}^2}{x}$. The Δsmc is right angled

at m ; therefore $tm \div st = \frac{\dot{y}}{s} = \frac{y}{x}$.

Now cd is the increment or fluxion vc ; we have, therefore, $cd =$ the fluxion of $x + \frac{y}{s} = \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2}$

and $cm = \sqrt{\frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s^2}}$. Moreover the

triangles emo and ecd are similar, and it will be as $mo : cd :: em : ec$; again $mo - cd : mo :: em - ec : (cm) : em$;

$$\text{or } \frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{x^2} - \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2} : \frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{x^2} :: \sqrt{\frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s^2}} :$$

$$\frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{x^2} \times \sqrt{\frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s^2}} \div \frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{x^2} - \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2} = \frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s^2} \times \sqrt{\frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s^2}} \div \frac{y^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s^2} - \dot{x} + \frac{2sy\dot{y} - y^2\dot{s}}{s^2}$$

But $\frac{y}{x} = s$, therefore $y = sx$. If

the abscissa be supposed to flow uniformly, we may assume $\dot{x} = 1$; hence $y = \frac{y}{s}$: substituting this va-

lue of y , and 1 for \dot{x} , in the above expression, it will become $\frac{(s^2 + 1)^2}{s^2}$

which is a general formula for the radius of curvature at any point m of the involute.

Example.—Let it be required to find an expression for the radius of curvature of any point in the com-

mon parabola. In this case we have $s = 2x$, and $\dot{s} = 2\dot{x} = 2$ (x being unity). When these values are substituted for their equals in the above formula, it becomes

$$\frac{y^2 + 4x^2}{4xy - 2xy} \div \frac{a^2 + 4ax}{2a^2} = RC. QED.$$

The preceding reasoning is manifestly applicable to curves related to a fixed point, or those called spirals, and by pursuing nearly the same steps we obtain $\frac{y \times s^2 + \dot{y}^2}{s \times s^2 + y \dot{s}}$

for the radius of curvature of spirals.

OBSERVATIONS ON SICILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I took occasion to remark, in a description of the Straits of Messina, given in the *Repository* for

last December, how greatly the acquisition of the Island of Sicily, as forming an integral part of the British empire, would augment the

strength, riches, and security of both. At the present important and critical juncture some further observations on that very interesting and beautiful island, and its political relations, may not perhaps prove unacceptable.

The commanding situation of Sicily, placed in the midst of the Mediterranean, between Spain and Italy, and looking at once towards Asia, Africa, and Europe; the extent of its coasts, the number of its ports, the exuberant fertility of the soil, and the superior fineness of the climate, at once delightful and salubrious, rendered it at all times a most tempting object for ambitious enterprize. But the inhabitants, by the very bounties of nature, were ever effeminate and unwarlike; they accordingly fell an easy conquest to a succession of nations bolder and more martial than themselves, who seized their prey with as little ceremony or regard to justice as the Spaniards felt when they first took possession of Hispaniola. Each of these, however, becoming enervated by luxury and the climate, was conquered in turn by new assailants. At length, Sicily became the grand object of contention between the French and Spanish monarchs. The former got possession, but a general massacre, in the famous Sicilian vespers, left the island in the power of the latter.

Sicily, while annexed to the crown of Spain, was governed by viceroys, who seem to have administered the affairs of the island with ability and success; for they not only preserved internal tranquillity, but made its commerce and revenue so flourishing, as to be enabled to remit to the treasury about four millions of

crowns annually. This prosperous state, however, only lasted until an Infant of Spain was placed on the Neapolitan throne, with the title of King of the Two Sicilies.

The frequent changes of the Neapolitan government brought no change in ameliorating the condition of the people. Swarms of courtly bloodsuckers succeeded each other, until the natives were reduced to their present deplorable state, in which there is literally nothing left for future rapacity. Indeed, no temporary or local advantages can compensate the loss of national independence. An affectation of kindness, a show of justice, are felt but as insults; the chain of subjection only becomes the heavier by the length of time it is worn. But what must be the feelings of a people whose chains are rendered more galling by the constant attrition of oppression and insolent contempt? It is thus that the poor Sicilians are treated by the greater part of the privileged orders; and how extensive their influence is, may be conceived from a bare enumeration under the present dynasty. There are in Sicily sixty principalities or dukedoms, fifty-six marquises, upwards of one hundred earldoms, and baronies so numerous that no accurate estimate has been formed of them. All these, not to mention the ecclesiastical order, which has its full proportion, feed and batten on that wretched race which is called the people, and whose numbers amount to about twelve hundred thousand.

The national character of the Sicilians is and always has been reprobated by the rest of Europe. But what is the cause of this na-

tional deterioration? What—but a cause that never fails to produce the same effects wherever it is suffered to operate—a bad system of government badly administered. Nature has been no stepdame to the Sicilian race. She has animated bodies of great pliability and alertness, with ardent minds, quick sensibilities, and keen discernment. These qualities properly directed would, doubtless, give birth to the first-rate virtues; whereas, in the present degraded state of the natives, they only but too frequently degenerate into the worst vices. So abject, in truth, is their condition, that they seem altogether indifferent as to who shall be their masters. They appear, however, to feel a rooted and hereditary hatred towards the French. They never fail to exercise the stiletto against any straggling Frenchmen who may happen to fall in their way*.

Next to the French, the people of Sicily hold the Neapolitans in the greatest detestation, and it must be owned not without reason. When the kingdom of Naples was invaded by the French early in 1806, the Neapolitan army, on the very first

rumour of the advance of the enemy, broke up and dispersed; but a part of it, assisted by our fleet, was transported with the royal family to Sicily. The only resistance made on the occasion was by the ragged Lazzaroni in the streets of Naples, although in changing masters they could not possibly change for worse.

This Neapolitan army, which may form a corps of about 8000 men, and whose very arms were furnished by the gratuitous generosity of the English government, is the great prop of the court of Palermo, on which it places its chief dependance; for so jealous is it of its Sicilian subjects, that it dares not put arms in their hands. The Sicilians, therefore, cannot forbear contrasting the defects and imbecility of their own government, with the courage, discipline, generosity, and affluence of their English allies. They are fully sensible, that both government and people not only depend on them for immediate safety and protection, but for daily subsistence. A subsidy of £400,000 per annum enables the court to exist with some splendour, whilst the expenditure of about £50,000 per month, together with corn imported from Egypt, not a little contributes to keep the people from starving.

* The following instance of the hatred the Sicilians bear the French, is taken from a recent publication:—"A French ship from Egypt put into the harbour of Augusta, with a French colonel on board and 300 sick (above 100 of whom were blind with ophthalmia), and demanded to land. Temporary sheds were erected on the beach, and they were disembarked: but three days after, the people of the country rose, as by common consent, and, without giving any notice to the garrison, put the whole of them to death. They were buried in the sands."

—VAUGHAN'S *View of Sicily*.

At no time does there appear to have been a frank and cordial attachment and good understanding between the Sicilian and British governments, at least with regard to the former: for when the Queen of Naples, and her minister, the Chevalier Acton, were writing letters to Lord Nelson on the invasion of Italy, imploring his lordship's assistance and protection, even then the good

faith of the English was received with suspicion and distrust, and the most unaccountable obstacles thrown in the way of our efforts to serve them. Indeed the *quo animo* of the court was evinced by various acts, but by none more strikingly than its attempts to obstruct the operations of the agent of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent (the Rev. J. Hayter), who was employed by his Royal Highness, with great cost, to copy the Herculaneum manuscripts, with the liberal view of conferring an inestimable benefit on the whole republic of letters. The treatment of this reverend and learned gentleman by the Neapolitan secretary of state was rude and imperious in the extreme: for the court, actuated by a blind and furious jealousy, ultimately suffered the greater number of these MSS. as well as the precious relics of antiquity collected in the palace of Portici, to fall into the hands of their bitterest enemies, rather than they should be indebted for their preservation to their allies, the English*!

Immediately consequent upon the retreat of the Neapolitan court and government to Palermo, the mismanagement, rapacity, and oppression with which affairs were carried on, and by which the finest climate and most fertile soil under heaven is rendered little better than a bleak and barren desert, have entirely alienated the attachment of the people. This popular defection is ascribed to the English, and is another pretext for the hatred, envy, duplicity, and machiavelian politics of the court.

The adherents and supporters of the present government are certainly among the higher classes of the Neapolitan and Sicilian nobility; but the gross ignorance, empty pride, abject superstition, and detestable vices to be found among them, cannot be exaggerated. The second, and most numerous, class of Sicilian gentry, like the middling classes of every nation, engross all the virtue, knowledge, and public spirit that is to be found in the island. They are decided enemies of the Neapolitans, and if Sicily is to be preserved from the French, these are the only party that could essentially serve their country, by making a common cause with the English to preserve it. The clergy forms another powerful class, but on the greater number not much reliance can be placed; for besides their bigotted prejudices against English heretics, they find themselves, under existing circumstances, enjoying the best patrimony of the island, and dozing away their useless lives—

“Like the fat weed that sleeps on Lethe’s wharf.”

As to the miserable peasantry, although they betray no apparent disposition to join the British standard, yet they look up to us, as to superior beings, for a final deliverance.

After all that has been adduced, the grand question now resolves itself to this simple dilemma:—

Is the Island of Sicily to be occupied by the French or English?

No one for a moment can suppose that the independence of Sicily can be maintained by its present government. The court considers it as a place of exile. It daily sighs for the throne of Naples, and the French

* See Report upon the Herculaneum MSS. by the Rev. J. Hayter, A.M.

government flatters it with the prospect of restoring that throne, provided the English be expelled, and Sicily given up to them.

That the Queen of Naples maintains an intercourse with her relatives of the court of Vienna (who are now wholly French), is certain, and that it is extended to her niece, the Empress of France, is very probable. From all this, and from recent advices, it is evident that a great change is meditating in Sicily; perhaps the blow is already struck; but it is hoped that it will be met, and repelled with vigour and firmness by our naval and military commanders, and by our forces on that station.

There are at present but two great independent powers in Europe (for so long as Russia acts in subserviency to France, she cannot be deemed independent), the one sways the Continent, and the other rules the Ocean; and, like the good and evil principles of the Persian mythology, they are doomed to wage eternal war—never to conquer or be conquered. But the ocean is a barren empire, if it were not for the islands that enrich and adorn it. Napoleon has nearly succeeded in hermetically sealing up the continent against our ships and commerce. There is nothing left to indemnify us, and enable us to carry on the war, but islands and colonies. If we do not take territorial posses-

sion of Sicily, our enemy will: in that case we shall also lose Malta; for it depends for subsistence on Sicily; and then there is but a step to Egypt, to Syria, to Persia, to India. Political expediency justified us in seizing the Danish fleet. How much more urgent is the necessity for securing Sicily!—But are the honour and probity of the British name and character to be sullied by violating a solemn treaty? If it be first infringed by the other party—if that party attempt to betray us to the enemy, the treaty is made null and void by all the laws of nations. There is a precedent of the annexation of an island to the British crown—it is not a fortunate one. But what is Corsica compared to Sicily?

The rich, extensive, and populous territories forming the aggregate of the British empire, seem to demand an alteration of the present modest title of the monarch. Since the world pays such homage to titles, a new one may run thus:—

George III. by the grace of God, King of the Britannic Isles, of Sicily and Malta, and Emperor of both the Indies.

In Latin thus:

GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM, SICILIÆ, ET MALTÆ REX, UTRIVSQUE INDIE IMPERATOR.

I am, &c.

E. W.

SPIRIT OF FRIVOLOUSNESS.

“THERE is not a great man in the world who appears so in the eyes of his valet,” is a saying not more trite than true. Great men are no more exempt from the spirit of frivolousness than the least of their fellow creatures. Huet, Bishop of Avranches, though not one

of the great characters, was at least one of the most celebrated men of his age. This celebrated man long puzzled his brains with the question, Whether it were possible to write the whole *Iliad* so small as to be able to inclose it in a walnut-shell? After long and profound meditation, he thought he might venture to maintain, and that publicly in the presence of the Dauphin and his whole court, that the performance was not merely possible, but that he himself could execute the task. He was taken at his word, and required immediately, not indeed to transcribe the whole *Iliad*, but to produce a specimen by way of experiment.

"A piece of thin parchment," said he, "ten inches long and eight broad, may be folded in so small a compass as to go into a walnut-shell. [Is parchment fitter for the purpose than paper?] This being presupposed, I conclude that a leaf of those dimensions will hold thirty verses breadthwise in every line, and 250 lines in length. They must, to be sure, be written by a steady hand with crow-pens. Thus one side of this leaf will contain 7,500 verses, and the other the same number. Now, as the whole *Iliad* consists of 15,185 verses, I should only want room for very few verses to accomplish the business."

After this demonstration, taking a piece of paper and an ordinary pen, as there was no other at hand, he actually scribbled down twenty verses in a space of something more than five inches in breadth, placed several lines very close one under another, and deduced from his experiment the triumphant result of the possibility of so admirable a per-

formance. The Duke de Chevreuse, who was present, attempted to imitate him: and hence we see that the courtiers of those days must have been tolerably expert in writing, which is not the case at all times; but the duke could not come up to the master-piece of Huet. He got, indeed, the same number of verses into a line, but could not bring the lines so close to each other. At the moment of the most vehement altercation on this subject, when the attendants in the anti-chamber probably supposed that these illustrious personages were engaged in some discussion or other of the utmost importance to the welfare of the state, the queen entered, desired to see the essays, and thought them so curious, that she was graciously pleased to signify her intention of keeping them.

We know of no other efforts of the learned bishop for the benefit of mankind, and have reason to presume, that the result of his ingenuity most unfortunately perished in the revolution. A similar fate was formerly experienced by a production of Myrmecides, a celebrated Greek artist, who made a little coach, with six little horses and a little coachman, of what materials we are not informed, but so diminutive that a fly could hide them all under its wing. More fortunate was St. Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, who lived in the fourth century, and wrote a learned treatise on the twelve precious stones worn by Aaron, the high priest, in his breast-plate. This important work is still extant, and has afforded a German commentator a subject for learned annotations.

It is well known, that an artist of

a similar description once excited the astonishment of the Macedonian hero, by throwing peas, with the greatest dexterity and precision, through a very small hole. Alexander ordered a sack of peas to be given him as a reward for his ad-

dress, that he might be able to practise his art without intermission. And why was Huet treated with less generosity? A few sheets of parchment, and a bundle of crow-quills, would have been to posterity everlasting memorials of his ingenuity.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. IX.

Navigia atque agri culturas, mœnia, leges,
Arma, vias, vestes, et cætera de genere horum,
Præmia, delicias, quoque vitæ funditus omnes,
Carmina, picturas et dædela signa polire,
Usus et impigræ simul experientia mentis,
Paulatim docuit pedetentim progredientes;
Sic unum quicquid paulatim protrahit ætas
In medium, ratioque in luminis eruit oras:
Namque aliud ex alio clarescere corde videmus
Artibus ad summum donec venire cacumen.

LUCRETIVS, *liber v.*

THE first application of the industry of men must be to procure the necessaries of life: by agriculture, to supply themselves with food; by simple manufactures, to furnish themselves with clothes; by surrounding their towns with walls, to defend themselves from sudden attacks; and by establishing laws, to secure their property and the peaceable enjoyments of the fruits of their labour.

When some progress is made in the attainment of these primitive objects; and when human ingenuity has found out the means of facilitating labour, by which some part of society can do more than is necessary to supply their own wants, and accordingly become exempted, in a great measure, from corporeal toil; the human mind, stimulated by a natural love of excellence and distinction, begins to think of improvements, and to add what is convenient to that which is

necessary; till, at length, the views of men being extended, and their genius and taste being refined, the elegances and pleasures of life are objects of attention, the productions of men of superior talents are admired and cherished, poems are read with pleasure, and pictures and statues are beheld with delight.

Such is the manner in which Lucretius, who holds a very high rank among the didactic poets, has traced the progress of social man, from the period when he quits what is called the savage state, till he finds himself advanced, by gradual and growing improvements, to an age of science and of taste. Lucretius was a poet of the Augustan age; and though his poem is written to support the most absurd, unphilosophical, and profane system that erring genius ever adopted, he lived at a time when Rome had attained the summit of literary glory, as well as of that taste and refined

elegance, which, after the lapse of so many ages, it is our boast to admire and imitate; and which will continue to have admirers and imitators,

Till chaos lets its sable curtain fall,
And universal darkness buries all.

The reign of Augustus Cæsar was the age of taste in Rome: that of Louis XIV. was the age of taste in France; the period of the Medici family was that of taste in modern Italy; and when, may be asked, was the age of taste in England? Can it be considered as an ill-founded partiality to the times in which we live, if it were to be answered, the reign of George the III. ? This may not be an uninteresting subject of consideration and enquiry. But, in order to prepare the way for a just and accurate decision, it will be necessary to determine in what that feeling, sentiment, or faculty of discernment in the mind, which is called taste, consists.

Taste, taken in its most extensive signification, is, in relation to works, the knowledge of what merits the estimation of mankind. In the arts and sciences, there are some respecting whose excellence the public are ever predisposed to adopt the opinion of men of skill, and seldom or never venture to pronounce a decisive judgment as proceeding from themselves: such are geometry, mechanics, certain branches of natural philosophy, and painting. In these arts and sciences, the men of taste are the persons who are versed in them; and taste is, in these various kinds, the knowledge of their respective excellence.

This is not altogether the case

with respect to those works of which mankind are, or believe themselves to be, capable of forming, in a greater or less degree, a reasonable judgment: such as poems, plays, romances, novels, ethic discourses, politics, &c. &c. In these various productions, however, of the human intellect, or imagination, we must not understand by taste, the exact knowledge of that beauty which is formed to strike people of all ages and countries, but the particular knowledge of what is suited to the character, genius, and habits of an individual people or nation.

There appear to be two methods of arriving at this knowledge, and, consequently, two different kinds of taste. The one, like that of players, who, by the daily study of the ideas, sentiments, and representations calculated to please the public, become good judges of theatrical works, and especially those that resemble dramatic pieces already published. The other is a rational taste, founded on an accurate knowledge of human nature, and the spirit of the age, and which particularly qualifies those who possess it to judge of original works. He who has only an habitual taste must experience its inefficacy whenever he is destitute of objects of comparison; but the rational or superior taste can be acquired only by the study of that particular art or science which is the favourite object of pretension. Hence proceeds the common expression of forming a taste; and when Sir Joshua Reynolds, in one of his admirable lectures, seems to support an opinion, that genius may be acquired by study, he could have intended to convey little, if any thing

more, than that by continual observation and reflection a correct and accurate taste might be obtained.

Men of letters are not always the best judges in that individual branch of literature wherein they have most excelled. This may appear to be an absolute solecism; but it is far otherwise, and a satisfactory explanation is at hand.—It is with great writers, as with great painters, each has his manner. Some express their ideas with a force, a warmth, and an energy peculiar to themselves: some present them in an arrangement with a perspicuity and a combination of words peculiarly their own; while others unfold them with fancy, grandeur, and elegance: but each of them is partial to his own taste, and, considering his own manner as the best, will, of course, set a greater value on the man of moderate abilities who seizes it, than on the man of genius who has a taste of his own. Hence spring the different judgments so often formed on the same work by writers of acknowledged talents, as well as by the public.

To pursue the subject somewhat farther, it may be observed, that many people have a kind of happy instinct in matters of taste, which enables them to determine aright on difficult subjects, without having any principle to direct their judgments; nor can it be doubted that if the natural faculties of such persons were cultivated, they would acquire a superior taste. But taste being a combination of man's judgment and feelings, there never can be any certainty in the decision or opinion of a man whose judgment has not been formed; and

the surest, if not the only way to obtain that object, is by making comparisons. Now to make a perfect comparison between two objects, it is absolutely necessary to understand them both. Hence it follows that the first step to the acquiring a good taste is the attainment of knowledge, without which no comparison can be formed; while without comparisons the judgment cannot be chastened; and without judgment a correct taste cannot be acquired.

Let us endeavour to illustrate this notion by an example. It may be supposed that a young man is anxious to possess a taste for sculpture. If nature has not given him feeling, he seeks an impossibility: if, however, she has supplied him with the necessary sensibility, he must then go in search of knowledge in order to form his judgment; and this knowledge is only to be acquired by seeing statues. To put an end to all cavilling, I shall define a statue to be an imitation of a man or woman. The first piece of marble, or stone, or bronze which he sees of this kind, will enable him to say, whether it resembles the human form; but he will not be qualified to determine on the merits of the sculpture. Good is a relative term, and it is only by comparing the statue with others, that he is enabled to decide on the degree of estimation which it possesses. Apollo is always represented as a beautiful young man; and numerous sculptors, ancient and modern, have made this pagan divinity a subject for the exertion of their chisels. Show a very indifferent example of this figure to an inexperienced person, and a fine one to another in the

same disqualified state, and let them be the first statues that either of them has contemplated, and their judgments on both will probably be the same. He who has seen the Apollo of inferior workmanship will be as much charmed as he who has seen the superior representation, and his taste will be equally good. This statue is the best he has ever seen, and it is natural for him to admire it. Let him then see the Apollo of Girardon, that of Bernini, with others ancient and modern; such as have been formed on a study of the antique; and those, as is too much the case with the French artists, which are indebted to the ballet-master of the opera and the graces of its principal performers; but let him at length be brought to the Apollo of Belvidere. He will then have seen all the varieties and perfections of the art, at least in that branch of sculpture, which is generally thought to possess the most admirable example. If he examines each of these statues with attention, and afterwards compares them together, he will acquire the power of ascertaining the value of each, and of assigning to it its true rank. The knowledge that he has obtained, will form his judgment, his judgment will direct his feelings; and he will then have acquired a taste which will justify a reliance.

In support of this mode of reasoning on subjects of taste, and particularly on the subject of sculpture, through they are equally applicable to all others, an authority of the first order may be produced from the treatise on the *Sublime and Beautiful*, by Edmund Burke.—If, says he, a man, to whom sculpture is new, sees a barber's block, or some ordinary

piece of statuary, he is immediately struck and pleased, because he sees something like a human figure, and, entirely taken up with this likeness, he does not at all attend to its defects. Some time after, it may be supposed that this novice lights upon a more artificial work of the same nature. He now begins to look with contempt on what he first admired; but though his knowledge is improved, his taste is not altered. And there can be little doubt that Mr. Burke's opinion is well founded, that what is called a *natural taste* is nearly common to all, and that a fine or correct taste is the result of study and observation. Hence the power of judging with truth and correctness, or what may be called a *critical taste*, does not depend upon a superior principle, but upon superior knowledge.

The story of the ancient painter and shoemaker is too well known to justify a repetition. The latter corrected the former respecting some mistakes he had made in the shoe of one of his figures. But this was no improvement to the taste of the painter, who was content with a general resemblance; it only proved his deficiency in the art of shoe-making. There is also a traditionary relation to the same effect, that the artist who formed the equestrian statue of Charles the First, had the remains of his life embittered, when he was informed of the observation of a stable boy, that he had omitted giving girths to the saddle on which the royal figure was placed. It has also been related, that when a fine piece of the decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor, he praised many parts of it; at the same time he observed, as

a defect, that the skin did not shrink from the wounded part of the neck. The sultan, on this occasion, though his observation was very just, discovered no more natural taste than the painter who executed the piece, or than a thousand European connoisseurs, who probably would never have made the same observation. His Turkish majesty, it may be supposed, had been well acquainted with that terrible spectacle, which others could only have represented in their imagination. Hence proceeds the pleasure derived from a natural object, so far as it is justly imitated, or the satisfaction in seeing an agreeable figure, and the sympathy arising from a striking and affecting incident.

The word taste, therefore, may be defined to be a faculty of the mind, which is affected with, or forms a

judgment of, the works of imagination and the elegant arts. This seems to be the most general idea of the term, and altogether unconnected with any particular theory. It would be a curious, as well as a pleasing enquiry, whether there are any principles on this subject so grounded and certain as to supply the means of reasoning satisfactorily about them. I am disposed, indeed, to think that their existence may be proved; and, in some future essay, I may be induced to pursue the enquiry. I have already been carried so far into the considerations on taste, that the exemplary or illustrative parts of my subject must be deferred to a future occasion; and the important question, whether the present period forms a principal æra of taste in Great Britain, will be the subject of my next paper.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XVI.

THERE can be but little doubt, from the preceding deductions, that the Cape of Good Hope might be rendered essentially useful to the southern fishery, which is, like all others, not only of great importance in a commercial view, but also as a nursery for seamen; a thing of the first consequence to the well-being of our navy, on which so much of our greatness as a nation depends at the present time. Having thus considered the peculiar excellence of this place, as a military and commercial station, we must now take our leave of it, Mr. Editor; as the ladies being again embarked, the boat is waiting for us, and the loose fore-top-sail indicates that the ship

is preparing to pursue her voyage. Having doubled the southernmost point of Africa, called Cape de Aguilles, or Needles Cape (for although the Cape of Good Hope is generally esteemed so, yet the last mentioned point is certainly the most southerly, as it projects some miles beyond the former), we now arrive in the Eastern Ocean, upon which, or any of its coasts, all trading is prohibited to British subjects by the charter of the East India Company. It was in this sea that their unfortunate ship the Grosvenor perished, on the coast of Caffraria, between the 28th and 29th degrees of south latitude; so that it must be in the country of the Fimios, some

where near the river de Pescaria, that this fatal event happened, Aug. 4, 1782. From hence, till we arrive at Cape Corientes, the coast is an inhospitable desert; consequently never frequented or touched at by shipping, except forced thither by bad weather. At the above-mentioned cape, we enter the channel of Madagascar, formed by that island and the coast of Africa, which we are now describing; on which, pursuing our course, we arrive at Sofala, in the state or kingdom of Monomotapa, and supposed by modern geographers, to have been the capital of the kingdom of Ophir, mentioned in Scripture as the place to which Solomon sent his fleets for gold, &c. In this kingdom the Portuguese have, or had, some settlements, viz. at Sena and Quilmana, on the river Zambeze. Continuing our course northerly towards the equator, we arrive at Mozambique, on the coast of Zanguebar: this is the capital of a province of the same name, and is situated on an island at the mouth of a river, both bearing the same appellation, and subject to the Portuguese. These people have several colonies and settlements along this coast, where they pretend to have made many proselytes to Christianity among the negroes, and claim a kind of dominion over their petty princes. This dominion extends along this coast from

Sofala, already mentioned, to very near the kingdom of Brava, and includes not only Mozambique, but also Zanguebar, Mombaza, Melinda, &c. This last is the capital of all their settlements on this coast; it is a large city, situated seventy miles north of Mombaza; it has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is said to contain, together with the small island on which it stands, more than 200,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Christians, and the rest negroes, whom the Arabs residing here, call Caffres, or Infidels. The Portuguese export from hence, gold, slaves, ivory, ostrich-feathers, wax, gum, grain, civet, ambergrease, aloes, senna, and other drugs; besides which, this country produces rice, sugar, and all such fruits as are usually found between the tropics. The coast from Magadoxo to Quilon, is also inhabited by Arabs, between whom and the Portuguese, a kind of forbearance, very unusual between Mahometans and Catholics, seems to exist, we may suppose for their mutual advantage; as the gold produced from the mines of Sofala amounting, upon an average, to £1,500,000, per annum, is divided between them; and we may reasonably argue from this instance, that the same partition prevails throughout the whole.

MERCATOR & Co.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

THE first number of *Portraits of Ladies the most distinguished for Rank and Beauty at the Court of George III.* engraved by Cardon, Agar, and Schiavonetti, from paint-

ings by Mrs. Mee, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers early in January. The following reflections, extracted from the prospectus of this interesting work, are so just and ap-

propriate, that we cannot forbear transcribing them :

" It is an affecting truth, that beauty, with all its irresistible powers of attraction, is but a fugitive possession. It blooms but in the spring of life, while various accidents continually interpose to make its transient character more transitory, and to quicken the decay of those charms, whose longest period is too short. To place it in some degree beyond the reach of time and disease, and to immortalize, as it were, those beauties which nature has determined to be mortal, the pencil alone possesses the delightful art. Poetry may describe in lavish colours that loveliness which is no more, but it conveys no distinct idea of the person whom it adorned. We know little more of Laura than if Petrarch had never made her the theme of his elegant and tender strains ; nor should we acquire a more determinate idea of the features of Saphirissa from the pen of Waller, if her enchanting face had not given a subject to the pencil of Sir Peter Lely. If, therefore, the predominant beauties of any period are worth preserving—and who will venture to manifest such an insensibility to the most charming objects of nature, to Heaven's last, best work, as to avow a contrary sentiment ?—the pencil must be employed to execute the animating and grateful task.

" To do that systematically for the present times, which has been so partially and inaccurately done for those which are past, is the object of this work : and when was there a period when so much beauty appeared to grace it, and which could promise such a progressive

series of lovely forms to prolong it ? To convey, with that history of their virtues which tradition can describe and the marble may record, the lovely features and graceful forms of their female ancestry to generations yet unborn, is an attempt which the best motives in the best hearts of either sex will incite them to promote. To suppose that such a delineating history of British beauty will not find the most encouraging protection, would be to degrade the British taste and character, as well as to doubt that state of refinement and elegance which gives to the age in which we live so decided a pre-eminence over the most cultivated period of the former annals of Great Britain."

The author of the *Capital* is preparing for publication a *Political Epistle*, addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and consisting of about two thousand lines.

The committee of the Russell Institution (of which some account was given in our last Number) have made an arrangement with Mr. George Singer, for the delivery of a course of Lectures on Electricity. These lectures, in addition to the history and practice of that science, will comprise its application to meteorological phenomena and the extension of chemical knowledge.—They commence about the close of December.

In the press, *Northern Antiquities* ; or, *Tracts designed to illustrate the early History, Poetry, and Romance of the Nations of the North of Europe*. It is the purpose of this work, not only to pursue the investigation of former antiquities concerning the literature of Scandinavia, but also to state the

result of similar researches into that of ancient Germany, through its various provinces and dependencies; a subject, which, notwithstanding the numerous enquiries into the rise and progress of poetry and romantic fiction, has never yet been touched upon by any British writer. The information which the editors have been able to gain upon this subject, has been selected with care from curious and authentic sources, now rendered inaccessible by the state of the Continent; and it is hoped, that the novelty and interest of such materials will supply any deficiency of arrangement in the manner of laying them before the public. The mode adopted has been that of detached tracts or essays, containing abstracts of the romances, and specimens of the poetry under investigation, including not only that of the Gothic and Celtic tribes, but of the Russians, Esthonians, Letts, and other Sclavonian nations. Among other curious articles of information, the reader will be introduced to the German *Helven-Buch*, or Legend of Champions, and the *Niblungen*, metrical romances of great antiquity, of which the heroes are, Theodoric of Verona, and the well-known Attila. He will also find an account of the *Kaempe Viser*, a collection of Danish heroic ballads, first printed in 1591, with versions of some of the most interesting pieces which it contains. The work will also contain an analysis of the celebrated *Hervanar Saga*, with other articles of interest and curiosity.

Mr. J. M. Flindall, bookseller, of Lambeth Marsh, has in a state of forwardness, *A Catalogue of Scarce and Rare English Por-*

traits, and of books containing such portraits, chiefly compiled from the more bulky volumes of Bromley and Granger; and for convenience of collectors, it is printed in a pocket size. Subjoined are notes by the compiler, who has for several years employed his leisure hours in this task.

Memoirs of the Life of Prince Potemkin, Field-Marshal in the Service of Russia during the Reign of the Empress Catharine, will soon be published, in one vol. 8vo. embellished with a portrait.

The fourth volume (containing Ireland) of the *Biographical Peerage of the United Kingdom*, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. Thomas Todd, of St. Martin's-lane, announces a *New History or Dictionary of Engravers*, who have practised the art in wood, metal, and other substances, from its appearance in the fifteenth century to the present time.

Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has a volume of Poems in the press. The principal poem is entitled the *Isle of Palms*; others are descriptive of the scenery among the lakes.

The author of *The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa*, will shortly publish a poem, in two parts, entitled *The Conflict of Albuera*.

Edward Wakefield, Esq. will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, *The Present State of Ireland*.

Thomas Myers, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will shortly publish an *Introduction to Historical, Physical, and Political Geography*, in an octavo volume, illustrated by eighteen quarto maps.

Robert Southey, Esq. has nearly ready for publication, *Omniagra*, in a duodecimo volume.

Mr. Parkinson's third volume of the *Organic Remains of a Former World*, will appear in the course of the present month.

Mr. Wm. Tucker will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, *The Elements of the History of Revolutionary Europe*, with a large engraved chart.

Mr. Maddok has in the press, in a quarto volume, *The Life of Lord Chancellor Somers*, including remarks on the affairs of his time and the Bill of Rights, with a commentary.

In a few days will be published, in one vol. duodecimo, *Alexis, the Royal Inconstant*, extracted from the Persian Annals, by the immediate desire and under the patronage of Josephine Bonaparte, the Ex-empress of the French.

Madame de Stael's work, *De la Littérature Ancienne et Moderne*, which has been suppressed on the Continent, will be published in a few days, with Memoirs of the Author's Life prefixed, in 2 volumes, small 8vo.

Mr. King, drawing-master, of Chichester, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, under the patronage of the bishop of that diocese, a print from the large painting of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester, from St. Wilfred, the first prelate, A. D. 681, down to the Reformation. This picture, containing fifty-eight portraits with long inscriptions, is in the south transept of Chichester cathedral, painted by Bernardi in 1519.

A very interesting work has just been announced, on the *Ancient Costume of England*, from the designs of Charles Hamilton, Esq. to be executed in aqua-tinta by Mr. J.

Atkinson and Mr. Merigot. Each plate will represent one, two, or more objects accurately coloured, and the back ground will generally be illustrative of the subject. The figures will be represented in the attitudes of life, and in a style of improved drawing, wherever the original demands it; the author pledging himself to give the exact costume of his prototype, without confining himself to the attitudes of sepulchral monuments, or to the hard and disproportioned lines of Anglo-Saxon and Norman illuminations.

A well has lately been discovered in the keep of Dover Castle, by Mr. Manfell, of that place; it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, being steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upward of four hundred feet deep. This, according to tradition, is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom. Its existence in the above-mentioned tower had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until lately, eluded the most diligent investigation.

Candles, made of the wax of the berry myrtle (*myrica cerifera*) are now vended at Hull on very moderate terms. They are said to be fragrant instead of noisome in their odour, and economical in their use. This myrtle, which grows in various parts of North and South

America, delights in moist situations, and would thrive well in England.

A plan has been proposed for converting the river Thames, from Blackwall to Gallions, and from Deptford to Vauxhall, into docks, for the building, reception, refitting, and repairing of the royal navy, as well as of every description of merchant vessels; and for forming dams, mills, &c. besides other works of great utility. The detail of the intended plan is as follows:—

In the first place, in order to be enabled to convert the bed of the river, from Blackwall to Gallions, into a grand naval dépôt and arsenal, as well for building and fitting out, as for dismantling and laying up, in perfect security, a large portion of the British navy, it would be necessary to cut a canal from Long Reach (where ships have deep water at all times) to the royal arsenal at Woolwich. It is proposed, that this canal should be of sufficient depth and width for the ships belonging to his majesty's navy, and vessels requiring large drafts of water; to erect two dams, one at Blackwall, the other at Gallions; by which means an immense basin of quiescent water would be formed, of a depth sufficient for the reception of the largest ships in his majesty's service, and rendered accessible at all times. The bays or dams at the upper or lower ends of the basin, together with a tunnel which will pass under the intended tide river, will form a most direct and commodious communication between Kent and Essex. Besides, on those bays or dams, a sufficient number of mills may be erected,

and supplied (with the waste water) for carrying on all the operations and manufactories for an extensive naval arsenal; and, as Woolwich and Deptford are convenient situations for dock-yards, they would, by the establishment of such store-houses and other works as were proposed at Northfleet, be the most complete in the world; and this may be effected in comparatively a short space of time, and for less than one-quarter the sum proposed to be laid out at Northfleet; and the revenue arising from the passing of commercial vessels would be amply sufficient to remunerate the parties concerned.

Secondly, for the purpose of converting the bed of the river Thames, between Deptford and Vauxhall, into a dock or basin, for the reception of ships of every description, it would be proper, 1. To excavate a new channel from Deptford to Vauxhall, for the current of the Thames, which is intended to be of sufficient depth and breadth to allow the egress, passage, and regress of vessels of all descriptions; and further, to cut a tide river immediately above the dam at Blackwall to a point immediately below that at Gallions. It is also proposed to form on each side of the channel, from Vauxhall to Deptford, a magnificent road throughout its whole extent, which should have footpaths paved with flag stone, and be regularly lighted and watched. Immediately contiguous to either bank, towing paths should be made (which would ensure the arrival of vessels requiring dispatch); and, in purchasing the land for this purpose, a sufficient space should be taken into the calculation, for the

erection of uniform rows of houses, parallel with the line of the intended road.—2. On the completion of this new channel for the passage of the Thames from Deptford to Vauxhall, several dams should be carried across the old channel of the Thames, at proper distances, serving as so many convenient bridges. Among these would be comprised a single dam at Vauxhall, and an outer and an inner dam at Deptford, to be called the entrance dams, in the latter of which should be two arches, for the passage of boats and small craft at all times, and an opening in the middle, large enough to admit a vessel of any size, with a pivot bridge over it, as well as over the opening in the outer dam, that, while vessels are going through the inner dam, carriages, horses, cattle, and travellers, might pass over the outer dam, which would be then shut, and *vice versa*. The present body of the Thames would be thus inclosed within the space intervening between Deptford and Vauxhall, and form one of the largest and most complete docks or basins in the world. It would also be a body of quiescent water (which would effectually obviate the wear and tear of vessels from currents, running foul of each other, and lying aground); and it is intended to be so contrived that a sufficient depth of water should be always in it, to enable vessels at all times to approach the wharfs, and unload or receive their cargoes, which they can now do only when the tide is up.—3. From the sides of the basin, approaching to the new channel, collateral cuts or canals should be dug, of a requisite width and depth, at convenient

distances between the bridges and dams, for the admittance of vessels of any size, that the dock might be rendered generally accessible.—4. Bark, drug, cotton, fulling, dyeing, oil, paper, stone, saw-mills, &c. &c. iron-foundries, breweries, water-works, and manufactories, but particularly mills for grinding corn, should be erected on the sides of the dams, collateral cuts, and in such other spots as might be deemed convenient. The water in the basin, in addition to that which might be let in at high water, would be more than sufficient to work an hundred mills.—5. All guts or sewers on the south side of the Thames would empty themselves into the new channel, by which means also the marshes would be effectually drained. On the north side, the sewers would be cleansed by the frequent emptying and refilling of the dock, and by other modes.—6. Fish and other markets might be established for the supply of the western parts of the metropolis and their neighbourhood, which may easily be done after the formation of the new channel and the collateral cuts. No boats are now able to go higher than London bridge, except at favourable times of the tide.—7. While the new channel is excavating for the current of the Thames, the dam could be commenced at Vauxhall (where an immediate revenue would accrue, to pay the interest of money expended); and in the mean time a foot bridge might be thrown over, which would be an operation of little time or difficulty, and be immediately productive of a considerable toll, and greatly facilitate the work.—8. By this plan, not only might all the men of war

wanted by government be built in the river, to any extent, but also careening docks, and every necessary convenience for refitting and repairing vessels of all sizes, whether Foreign or British, should be provided at convenient places, around the basin; and the greatest possible facilities should be furnished to fishing vessels, as the fishery of the world is now exclusively ours, and the industrious Dutch, with whom we have had so many wars in relation to this important branch of commerce, can no longer enter into a competition with us.

It is calculated that this plan might be completed in little more than two years; the expence is estimated at five millions sterling, and the immediate revenue arising from it at £600,000. Among the advantages of these works, it is stated that they would supersede the necessity and enormous expence of erecting the Vauxhall, Strand, and Southwark bridges; that they would reduce the price of coals, corn, and fish brought into the London markets, and under more favourable political circumstances than the present, produce an immense extension of our commerce, by the extraordinary facilities which would thereby be afforded to it.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

L'ANIMA DI MUSICA, an original Treatise upon Piano-Forte Playing, in which musical Expression and Style are reduced to System: the Rudiments of Music, the Art of Fingering, the Nature of Touch and of Preluding, are illustrated with suitable Examples; together with twenty-seven Exercises, twenty progressive
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Lessons, and above two hundred progressive Preludes, in every Key and Mode, and in different Styles, so calculated that variety may be formed at pleasure. A Dictionary is also added, explaining every Term used in Music. The whole written and composed by P. Antony Corri. Price £1 5s.

AN acquaintance with the merits of this publication will justify the place of honour we have assigned to it in our present catalogue. Indeed, the talents and great experience of the author warranted an expectation of receiving at his hands a didactic work of a superior stamp and utility; and such, we are happy to say, is the character of Mr. Corri's "*Anima di Musica*," a title as appropriately chosen as it is made good in the course of the performance. We, therefore, sincerely lament, that the limits of the *Repository* (in which musical notices form but a secondary object) will not permit us to enter into that extended analysis of the author's labour which it really deserves; for, besides the advantages which it derives from Mr. C.'s skill and long experience, a regular system pervades the whole, and every page displays a perspicuity of intellect and style, which, instead of deterring, must allure the attention of the pupil. The 120 pages of this volume are divided into four principal heads, and these again subdivided into a variety of lessons and sections. The former successively treat, 1st, of the rudiments and theory; 2ndly, of practice and fingering; 3dly, of expression and style; and 4thly, of preluding. The chapter on fingering is ably

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and, if we may be allowed the expression, philosophically treated; for the *rationale* of the directions is given at every step; and, what we cannot applaud too much, the same passages are represented with faulty as well as proper fingers, a method which, while it shews what to avoid, serves more than any thing to exhibit the reason of the correct digitation. In the chapter of expression and style Mr. Corri has pursued a path hitherto almost untrod- den: we, therefore, meet with much important novelty; and his instructions for preludes are as complete as they could be devised, without entering into the theory of harmonics, a task unquestionably foreign to the author's object. It is by examples (from the most simple to those of the highest order) that he initiates the pupil into the mystery of preluding. From what has been said, certainly under no favour or partiality (for we have not the pleasure to be otherwise acquainted with Mr. Corri than by sight and from his works), our readers will probably and justly deduce, that in our opinion his "*Anima di Musica*" is a standard work, to which many of the ephemeral publications, with which the musical world is deluged, will, for many years to come, serve as wrappers.

National Melodies, consisting of the most admired Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged as Rondos, or with Variations, for the Piano-Forte, and an Introductory Movement to each, composed by the most eminent Authors. Pr. 2s.6d.

This appears to be the first portion of a periodical work, which the publishers, Messrs. Chappell & Co.

according to their prospectus, intend to complete in twenty-four monthly numbers. Its object is sufficiently explained by the above title, and the plan of its execution cannot fail to procure it extended popularity; since, among the names of eminent composers engaged for it, we perceive with pleasure, Messrs. Cramer, P. A. Corri, Dance, Græff, Griffin, Haigh, Latour, Meves, &c. thus combining the great merit of variety in style with acknowledged talents.

The subject of the present number is the well-known air of Dr. Calcott's, "*You Gentlemen of England*," handled by Mr. Cramer, a name which alone stamps its worth. Although the air is principally exhibited in the second movement, we find a portion of it skilfully introduced in the introductory largo. As the original melody is rather stiff, the talent of the arranger, in disguising it under a variety of delicate and fanciful shapes, is so much the more conspicuous. The task, we think, was not without its difficulties, and few composers of the present day, we apprehend, could have overcome them with equal success.

"*Oh, Delia, ev'ry charm is thine*,"
a favourite Air, harmonized for
three Voices by S. Wesley.
Pr. 1s.

Simple as this air is, Mr. Wesley's talents were fully adequate to convert it into an agreeable glee. Under such hands the harmonic arrangement could not turn out otherwise than (as we find it) highly elegant and correct. There is not a redundant or indifferent note throughout: all seems to have been weighed with the nicest attention

and judgment, so as to produce the best effect with the least complex means.

Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, composed by S. Hale. Op. 11. Pr. 5s.

When a professor ventures on a species of composition peculiar to a country not his own, even a partial success in the undertaking is creditable to his talents. Mr. Hale's success, however, in the present instance, is more than partial. Altho' most of the twelve dances comprised in this book, are more calculated to be a treat for the ear, than to guide the "fantastic toe" in a species of dance little known in this country, yet every one shews that the spirit of the movement is perfectly familiar to the author. We have no fault to find with any, while some are entitled to our especial favour. Nos. 8 and 9 please us most; No. 10 is highly spirited; No. 5 elaborately skilful; Nos. 3 and 4 have neat minor trios appended to them; and the coda of No. 12 possesses some peculiar strokes of originality. In the violin accompaniment, which is simply elegant, Mr. H. has availed himself of all the characteristic effect of that instrument.

The celebrated Military Overture to the Aquatic Melodrama of the Council of Ten, or the Lake of the Grotto, performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre, composed by W. Reeve. Price 2s.

This overture we conceive suited to the audience of a suburban theatre, who would not thank the manager for any musical production beyond the conception of their untutored ear; and with a full band its effects must naturally have been

more striking than in the piano-forte extract before us, especially when assisted by some of the solos of the wind instruments. In its present shape we cannot discover any peculiar feature to command either praise or blame.

"Minstrels three, Lady, are we," the Minstrels' Glee, sung by Mr. Pyne, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. Miller, at the Theatre Royal Lyceum, in the grand Operatic Romance called One o'Clock, or The Knight and the Wood Demon, written by M. G. Lewis, Esq. composed by M. P. King. Pr. 2s. 6d.

The applause with which this glee was constantly received at the Lyceum was not, we think, unmeritedly bestowed. The composer has been peculiarly happy in the rhythm, which coincides perfectly with the metre of the verse. The melody is simple and natural, and the same may be said of the harmony. Here and there we meet with unnecessary unisons in the second and third voice, and the latter might perhaps have admitted, in several places, more of a running bass, instead of the mere fundamental notes of the different chords, which impart too great a plainness to compositions of this description. Attention to these points would have conferred additional effect on the Minstrels' Glee, although, in the state before us, we are far from undervaluing its merit. As it is easy, it will afford a treat to vocal amateurs.

Elegant Waltzes for the Harp or the Piano-Forte, (composed?) and dedicated to P. Langsdorff, Esq. by J. Z. Meissel and other eminent Composers. Pr. 4s.

Even without the notice from the singular titlepage, it is not difficult to perceive this to be a collection from several masters of very different degrees of abilities. The waltzes, Nos. 13, 14, and 15, bear the palm of the whole; they are indeed beautiful, and bespeak an author of no mean scientific proficiency, altho' they are by no means calculated for the ball-room. From No. 1 to 12 we observe a similarity of style, as proceeding, probably, from the same pen. Many of these are likewise pleasing, and although, in point of music, certainly inferior to the three first named, better adapted to Terpsichorean feats. From No. 16 to the end we find the accompaniment of the left hand extremely plain; a little more variety in that respect would have set off the otherwise agreeable subjects to greater advantage.

Four select Airs, varied as Solos, or as Duets, for the Flute, by S. Weidner. Pr. 4s.

The themes of these duets (for the whole publication is set for two flutes), are, "*Oh Dolce Conento—Nel Cor piu non mi sento—Sul Margine d'un Rio*"—and the "*Nightingale*." As these subjects have so often been treated in the shape of variations, it is scarcely to be expected to find much novelty in a new attempt at variations upon them. Nevertheless, we are free to say, that, under Mr. Weidner's arrangement, they will not lose anything of their well established popularity. The passages are fluent, and, as much as our knowledge of the flute enables us to say, well adapted to the character of the instrument. The second part confers as much harmony as the limited

range of the flute is capable of; and is generally ably arranged. In some few places we have met with harmonical inaccuracies, evidently the offspring of a laudable desire to render the accompaniment as independent and fluent as possible.

"*The Bloom on fair Rosalie's Cheek,*" a Song, composed by John Cole, Organist of St. James's Church, Bath, and inscribed to his Friend, the Author, Mr. D. Huston. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The melody, although simple, possesses a considerable share of tender sensibility; its effect would have been heightened by a more rich and independent instrumental accompaniment than that before us, which follows the voice too closely, and thereby imparts to it the semblance of a church hymn.

THE REGENCY, Divertimento for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by D. Winter. Pr. 2s.

The Regency consists of a collection of several short movements, viz. an *andante introduction*, an *andantino*, a *march*, an *allegretto*, and a *waltz*, chiefly compiled from Mozart's, and, we think, P. Winter's works, and the introductory slow movement we have met with in a publication noticed in our last month's critique under the name of D. Winter. Our opinion given on that occasion will apply to this publication. The arrangement is neat and easy, such as will suit the compass of pupils for whom it appears principally intended.

Six Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte, consisting of popular Airs selected from the most esteemed Operas, arranged by S. F. Rimbault. Book II. Pr. 6s.

As studies for the musical scholar,

these divertimentos claim unqualified recommendation. They lie admirably under the hand, and are consequently easy of execution: there is nothing laboured or eccentric in the arrangement; the harmony is simple, yet sufficiently full and in good taste, and the combination of the ideas and passages natural and fluent. Our partiality is particularly directed to the eighth divertimento. Its brilliant quick movement is enriched with a variety of appropriate bustling evolutions and seasonable transitions, especially pp. 8 and 9. By selecting one from the rest, we by no means intend any slight to the other divertimentos. No. 10, with its pleasing *andante pastorale*, and the pretty allegro, possesses peculiar merits.

"*The poor Hedger's Daughter*," a favourite Ballad, sung by Miss Feron, with the greatest applause, at the Bath Concerts, written by Mr. Upton, composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The melody of the first section of this air, in C (the beginning of which reminds us of "*From the white-blossomed Sloe*"), is tender and pathetic; nor should we have any objection to the subsequent part, but for the antiquated aberration into the allied key of A minor, at the words, "Not a youth but to wed her has sought her." Even if the text had required a plaintive expression, which is not the case, we should have felt a repugnance to that minor turn, which gives to the melody a whining psalm-like effect.

"*Old Times and New*," a favourite Song, sung, with the greatest applause, at Vauxhall-Gardens, by Mr. Dignum, composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Moderate as we are in our pretensions in regard to music intended for humorous songs, especially for the mixed sphere of Vauxhall, and for Mr. Dignum's powers, we are satisfied with "*Old Times and New*." The melody of the second part, in particular, appears to us well suited to the text; above all, the passages, "Poor souls and for what," &c. with the few appropriate notes of symphony, the effect of which is really humorous. In this song we have the same observation to offer, respecting the *minor* digression, as in the preceding, only that here, perhaps, a certain comic effect was intended by the contrast of a minor touch.

The Music in Macbeth, as performed at the new Theatre Royal Covent - Garden: the vocal part by Matthew Locke, the Overture and additional Symphonies by W. H. Ware; the whole arranged for the Piano-Forte, and respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Siddons, by C. Stokes. Pr. 7s. 6d.

The music in *Macbeth* is so well known to our readers, that we deem it more our province to notice the merit of Mr. Stokes's arrangement than that of the compositions themselves. In the former we perceive throughout the exercise of judgment, combined with a taste congenial to the publication. All that is essential to the harmony, has been so ably compressed within two staves, that even beginners on the piano-forte need be under no apprehensions of executive intricacies. This advantage, together with the publisher's declaration, that this is the only complete edition of the music in *Macbeth*, will, no doubt, ensure to Mr. Stokes's labour a favourable

reception, especially as the publishers have not been wanting in point of typographical elegance. The titlepage, with its appropriate vignette, is a beautiful specimen of chalcographic perfection.

* * * We are under the necessity of apologizing to several publishers and authors, whose transmissions, from want of room, we are under the necessity of deferring till next month.

PLATE 33.—WARWICK HOUSE.

THE simple and even homely appearance of the structures appropriated to the residence of British royalty, is a circumstance that is universally remarked, and that never fails to excite the astonishment of foreigners, mingled, perhaps, with some degree of contempt. For our part, however, we cannot forbear considering this as a subject of exultation, inasmuch as it indicates that the illustrious family which fills the throne participates in the genuine disposition and taste of the British nation, and prefers substantial comforts and conveniences to empty ostentation and cold magnificence.

To Warwick House, the residence of a princess to whose hand the sceptre of the British empire will in all probability be at some future period transmitted, the preceding observations are perfectly applicable. It is a plain brick building, and was, if not built by the late Right Honourable General Conway,

at least the habitation and property of that distinguished character, whose talents as a senator and statesman gave him for many years a powerful influence in the political hemisphere. From the name of its illustrious owner it was then denominated Conway House. After the general's death, when this mansion became the property of the late Earl of Jersey, it changed its appellation for that of Jersey House, which it retained till it came into the hands of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was then, for some time, inhabited by his secretary, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.; but when a separate establishment was assigned for his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, this mansion was given by her royal father for her residence. Ever since it has been the property of his Royal Highness, this edifice has been known by the name of Warwick House, from that of the street at the extremity of which it is situated.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

Anglo-Portuguese Army, and North of Spain.

SINCE the relief of Ciudad Rodrigo, our army in its neighbourhood has remained utterly inactive. It has re-advanced to nearly its old position, and now occupies an ex-

tended line of cantonments along the Coa; the light division at Fuente de Guinalda, the first division eight leagues in the rear of the former river, the fourth division between the Coa and the Spanish frontier, and the other divisions in different villages in the rear of the Coa. The

repose they are likely to enjoy, for some time at least, will, we trust, diminish the sickness which, we learn with regret, has prevailed of late among our troops in no small degree. It will probably depend on Marmont's movements, whether this position will remain our winter-quarters. That general has also resumed his former position about Placentia, leaving his advanced posts on the Allagon. The French army of the north, under General Dorsenne, appears likewise stationary, and occupied in fortifying the posts they hold in front of the army of Galicia. According to Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 16th of October, the enterprising Don Juan Sanchez succeeded, on the preceding day, in carrying off a large proportion of the cattle grazing near Ciudad Rodrigo, and in making prisoner General Renaud, the governor of the garrison, under its very walls.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity of this report being not yet under the press, to insert briefly in this place a feat of the gallant Gen. Hill, the outline of which has, in time, reached us through the medium of an Extraordinary Gazette. It appears, that in consequence of the incroaching advances of Gen. Girard beyond Caceres in Estremadura, the Spanish corps of the Count de Penne Villamur, found itself obliged to retire to a situation in which its subsistence was rendered difficult. Lord Wellington, whose eyes reach to every part of not only the Portuguese frontier, but even to Spain, gave, in consequence, directions to General Hill to make a movement in advance, conjointly with a division of Spanish

troops under General Murillo, in order to force Girard to retire from Caceres. General Hill accordingly broke up from Portalegre, on the 22d of October, reached Albuquerque on the 24th, and on the 26th his head-quarters were at Malpartida. On the same day, Girard fell back from Caceres to Torremacha, endeavouring to gain Merida; but on the 28th in the morning, General Hill surprised the French general near Arroyo Molinos. A brisk affair ensued, of which we have not yet the particulars; but the result of it was most brilliant and decisive. Our loss is 9 killed and 30 wounded; and with that trifling sacrifice have we succeeded in taking 1000 prisoners, and killing 240 men. Among the former are General Bron, Prince D'Aremberg, chief of the staff, two colonels and 40 other officers, with the whole of the artillery and baggage of that corps. Gen. Girard, though badly wounded, escaped into the mountains with 300 men, where it is hoped he will be taken by General Murillo. One column of French, having marched, two hours before day-break on the 28th, towards Merida, fortunately escaped the fate of their companions, for Gen. Hill was unable to overtake them after the action.

A neat exploit was achieved on the 18th of October, against Borneo, a town on the Biscay coast, not far from Bilbao, by Capt. Collier, of H.M.S. Surveillante, in conjunction with the Iris and a party of a few hundred guerillas under D. Pastor. On the approach of our little squadron, the French abandoned the town; a landing was effected, all French

property brought away or destroyed, the fort blown up, and the cannon broken in pieces. A party of French approached next day from Bilboa, but were gallantly repulsed by Pastor. After effecting all possible mischief, the little expedition re-embarked, in order to proceed, as Captain Collier states, upon a further enterprise, the result of which we know not as yet.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.

After their defeat at Ximena, the French, as we apprehend, collected all their disposable troops from the Ronda, and even from Seville, to the amount of 10,000 men, in order to force General Ballasteros, whose presence in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar gave them great uneasiness, to reembark his little corps; and doubly superior as they were in numbers, they soon obliged the Spanish general to fall back upon St. Roque, in the first instance, and afterwards to the neutral ground under the cannon of Gibraltar. To relieve Ballasteros's embarrassment by a seasonable diversion, a Spanish corps, as well as 1100 English, were embarked the 11th of October, at Cadiz, to land at Tariffa. The Spanish part of the expedition, it appears, was, by contrary winds, prevented from immediately pursuing their destination; but the English, under Col. Skerritt, arrived with four field-pieces at Tariffa, and had been completely landed on the 18th, when they proceeded towards the interior. Of their operations we have no certain intelligence as yet; but it may be presumed that they must have been successful, since it is officially known that the French, in consequence, abandoned St. Roque on

the 21st, and that they were harassed in their retreat by Ballasteros. We trust, however, that the evacuation of St. Roque by the French, was not with a view to fall upon the weak detachment of Colonel Skerritt, ere it could form a junction with Ballasteros, or, in case of need, embark again. It is, therefore, with some anxiety that we look to the confirmation of the report of the enemy having taken the road to the Ronda. If so, any object for which Ballasteros's corps might remain on the shores of the bay of Gibraltar, is not to be compared with the essential use it might be of were it immediately reembarked to succour Valencia.

EASTERN PROVINCES OF SPAIN.

The most important intelligence from Spain falls under this head. Suchet has not only entered the kingdom of Valencia, but made such rapid progress in his inroad, that he is almost under the walls of that city. Our accounts do not reach further than the first week in October. From these we learn, that in his progress the ground was disputed ably and vigorously in several sharp but partial affairs by Generals Obispo, O'Donnel, and Villacampa, all of whom command divisions of the Valencian army, amounting to about 16,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, under the supreme command of General Blake, whose head-quarters are at Valencia. The French army is said to amount to 25,000 men. Fortunately, their force is divided by the siege of some maritime towns, of whose capability of standing any siege we never had dreamed. Peniscola, one of them, has not yet surrendered; and as to the citadel

or castle of *Murviedro* (the ancient *Saguntum*), the memory of the valour it displayed against the Romans (who got possession of Spain much in the same manner as the French), seems to have inspired its present defenders with equal courage. In several assaults made by the French upon that place, they were repulsed by its brave garrison with great loss. The inhabitants of *Valencia* seem by all accounts determined upon a spirited resistance; a resolution to which the successful and almost miraculous defence of their city against Gen. *Moncey* ought unquestionably to excite them, because since that time the city has been strengthened by considerable works. For our own part, we cannot conceal our apprehensions for the safety of this beautiful city, knowing the enterprising spirit of *Suchet*, and the insufficiency of the fortifications, even in their present state, to stand a regular siege. *Ballasteros's* army, as we have already hinted, might still be in time to operate a profitable diversion. *Valencia* is too important not to claim every effort to save it; but, like *Tarragona*, it seems left to its own fate.

Our advices from *Catalonia* are as scanty as the dwindling interests of the Spanish cause in that province warrant us in expecting. The remnants of the Spanish army under Gen. *Baron D'Erolis*, retired within the north-western mountains near *Salsona*, are unable to undertake any thing of moment, their force not exceeding 3,000 regular troops; and the French, satisfied with their late successes in that country, seem to have left their

enemy for a moment at ease, in order to pursue their operations towards *Valencia*.—Another French general (*Macdonald*) has returned to France on account of ill health.—Our cruizers on that coast continue as active as ever. On the 29th of September, Colonel *Green*, with a party of Spaniards and British marines, disembarked on *Isla Grande*, and, after a bombardment of two days, obliged the French governor of the fort *Las Medas* to capitulate with his garrison of thirty men. The situation of the *Isles Las Medas* is deemed important, as they afford a secure harbour and a point of great utility for future operations in *Catalonia*.

From the *Murcian* army, under General *Freyre*, we have no tidings whatsoever; but suppose that the effective force has been drawn to the defence of *Valencia*.—The plague in the former kingdom seems to be on the decline. The cities of *Murcia* and *Carthagen*a have suffered heavily by its visitation, but begin to be more healthy. Even *Minorca* has the distemper spread. At least on board of two of our ships, the *Implacable* and *Temeraire*, the contagious fever had manifested itself in the beginning of October; but the vigilant and judicious measures adopted, and particularly that of landing the unhealthy part of the crew in the lazaretto, had removed much of the apprehensions occasioned by the first appearance of the disease.

SPANISH CORTES.

The recent discussions of that assembly are not calculated to inspire the friends of the Spanish cause with the most cheering ex-

pectations. How different are their measures from the conduct of the Roman senate, when the country of the Cæsars was overrun by the barbarian Gauls, the ancestors of the present invaders of Spain!! The proposal of restoring the Inquisition has been seriously and vehemently discussed at several recent sittings of the Cortes, and the question remains still at issue. The possibility alone of its being carried is a disgrace to the Spanish character, and suggests doubts on the maturity of the nation to enjoy an enlightened government. To the honour, however, of the inhabitants of Cadiz it must be said, that they evinced the greatest indignation at the proposal, which had created such a ferment, that two or three of the inquisitorial deputies would have paid dearly for their fanatic bigotry, had they not found safety on board the fleet in the harbour.—The plan of the constitution has likewise given rise to very violent debates. The royal council, it appears, had circulated a paper denying the sovereignty of the nation. Three members voted against it. But the Cortes ordered a criminal information against the others, and suspended them from their functions, which for the present are carried on by the three that had voted against the document. The conduct of the ex-regent, Lardizabal, had also caused much warm discussion. A manifesto which he published in the kingdom of Valencia, was declared seditious, and his apprehension, as well as the seizure of his papers, decreed by the Cortes.

SPANISH COLONIES.

It is a singular coincidence of

facts that frequently during the last month the same public prints contained the details of hostile operations against Valencia in Old Spain, and Valencia in the Caraccas, both assailed for the same cause, nearly at the same time, and by generals springing from the same revolutionary stock. We hope, however, earnestly, that the fate of Old Valencia will be different from that of its South American namesake. The latter, the only loyal town in the rebellious confederation of Venezuela, had twice succeeded in repelling the Jacobin General Miranda's attacks. In the second, the rebel army had driven the loyalists into the town, entered it with them, and taken possession of their cannon and of many prisoners, when, from the tops of their houses, the Valencians began to assail their enemy. The scene was now similar to that which our troops encountered under Gen. Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres. Ten hours did the rebels keep possession of the streets, in spite of the showers of balls, stones, &c. from the houses, till at last, after losing 500 men, (one fifth of their army) they thought fit to relinquish so unequal a contest. Miranda, however, bred up in the French system of warfare, lost no time in preparing for a fresh assault. Reinforced by new troops, he once more attacked the town, on the 18th of August, and after a most obstinate resistance on the part of the loyal inhabitants, obliged them to surrender at discretion. Thus the whole of the confederation of Venezuela is now completely severed from the mother country.

From Buenos Ayres the accounts

we have gathered are more satisfactory, if they shall prove true to the full extent of private advices received from that quarter. According to those, the insurrectionary government of Buenos Ayres, dispirited not only by their late defeat on the part of Goyoneche, who, in consequence, had advanced to La Paz, but also by Elio's blockading squadron, and above all, by the unexpected news of the approach of 6000 Brazilian Portuguese, in aid of Monte Video, have gladly embraced the offer of a negociation with the Monte Videan governor, brought about by the judicious conduct of Captain Heywood, and accelerated by the arrival in the river Plate of Admiral De Courcy. A treaty between the contending parties is actually reported to have been concluded, the leading conditions of which are, the re-union of Buenos Ayres to the mother country, the re-establishment of commerce on the footing on which it stood during the vice-royalty of Cisneros, and an agreement to unite in expelling the Portuguese, in case the latter do not retire from the Spanish territory on receiving advice of the amicable adjustment of the differences. We see nothing in these terms which could lead to a question of their truth, nor any thing we could reasonably find fault with. On the contrary, we should hail the recovery of so valuable a province as Buenos Ayres with heartfelt joy; it would be an important and highly fortunate event for the mother country—an event, indeed, which might possibly lead to the subjection of the refractory Venezuelians, whose army does not exceed 3000 men.

NAVAL OCCURRENCES.

The official dispatches concerning the action fought on the 20th May, with three French frigates in the sea of Madagascar, have reached England. They agree generally with the statement given in our last upon the strength of private advices, except that the two French frigates that struck on the day of the action, were *La Renommée* and *La Clorinde*, the latter of which availed herself of the obscurity of night to escape again; and that, on the 26th of May, only the third frigate, *La Nereide*, who had found means to save herself in the night, was discovered in the harbour of Tamatave, where our squadron, under the command of Captain Schomberg, obtained her surrender to his Majesty, on condition that her crew should not be made prisoners of war, but conveyed to France.

A letter from Captain Gordon of H.M.S. *Active*, dated off the town of Rogosuiza (near Ragusa), states the particulars of the capture and destruction of a convoy of 28 sail and 3 gun-boats, in a creek above the island of that name. Without the loss of one man on our part, the 3 gun-boats and 18 of the convoy were taken, and the 10 others destroyed.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte continues his northern tour. He has visited, in the course of October, almost every town of consequence in Holland. On the 9th, he made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, where he tarried some days, then made an excursion to the Helder, the Texel, and other places in North Holland. On his return to Amsterdam, he issued various

decrees concerning the administration, geographical division, and revenues of the Dutch departments; then set out (24th) for Harlem, the Hague, Deventer, Nimeguen, and Arnheim; from whence he set out for Wesel, on the 31st of October. The north of Germany, therefore, appears to be the next object of his tour; and, perhaps, on his arrival there, some unexpected political changes will unravel the mystery of his further views.

SICILY.

The storm which overhangs the political horizon of that island, has neither burst nor dissipated, as far as our advices go. But the arrival at Palermo of Lord William Bentinck, who sailed on his return in the beginning of November, will, no doubt, bring matters to a decisive issue. Considerable reinforcements are likewise on their way for Sicily, so that we need look with no apprehension to any but a patched up, half-measured determination of the Sicilian question; on which we shall abstain from giving any opinion, as we are able to refer our readers to an original paper on the subject of Sicily, in the preceding pages of the present Number.

RUSSIA—BAL TIC.

Of the temper which exists between Russia and France, we have had no late data to enable us to form any thing like a secure opinion. Much indulgent intercourse is carrying on between the former country and England, to such a degree, indeed, that very lately it was a matter of doubt with a great legal personage whether England and Russia were at all at war. Mr. Thornton, who had formerly been our minister at the Swedish court, has gone on

a mission to the Baltic; the object of which, as well as the place of his destination, is involved in secrecy. In respect to the war with Turkey, we have, since our last report, received no account of any serious action. The third corps of the Turks has also made good its passage across the Danube, near Silistria; so that the whole bulk of the Mussulman force has now regained a footing in Wallachia, where at present the river Algeer separates the two hostile armies.

AMERICA.

An abstract of the minutes of the court of enquiry, which sat in the early part of September, to investigate the conduct of Commodore Rogers in the action with the Little Belt, has reached England; and (what is certainly singular) from that document we learn, that every officer, mate, and boatswain has sworn that the first shot was fired by the Little Belt. Whatever may be said against the credibility of so great a number of witnesses upon oath, we think it has now become incumbent on the honour of Great Britain to institute a like court of enquiry on the conduct of Captain Bingham, otherwise America will have the advantage over England both in argument and in the opinion of the world. If, on the other hand, the result of a British court of enquiry should be as unanimous in contradiction as that of the American has been in assertion, the merit of the cause would then, and then only, rest on the general character of veracity attached to each of the two nations.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's disease appears now to have assumed that stationa-

ry character, which, while it excludes all prospect of an eventual recovery, exempts us from any apprehension of a sudden or speedy dissolution.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we regret to state, has had the misfortune of spraining his ancle while dancing with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, at a little fête given by the Duchess of York at Oatlands. Although the inflammation and unfavourable symptoms have much decreased, his Royal Highness has not yet been in a state to remove from Oatlands.

The Duke of Sussex is greatly recovered from his late severe illness.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 7th of January.

It is stated, prettendly on the most respectable authority, that an

application has been made to his Majesty's government, "by several of the highest and most distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic church," to the following purport: That for various and momentous causes which they set forth, they are desirous that certain facilities should be afforded by Great Britain towards the assemblage of a general council of the Catholic church in some spot beyond the reach of the persecutor of the head of their faith, and, in his person, of their faith itself. Minorca is said to be the place suggested as most convenient.

On the 21st of October the workmen began their operations for rebuilding Drury-lane theatre, which they have since continued with unremitting diligence, the builder being under an obligatory engagement to complete the theatre for performance by the 1st of October, 1812.

PRICES OF BULLION. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

As the nominal value of gold and silver very much influences the price of every other commodity, I conceive that no Market Tables can be complete without inserting their prices also. If you think proper to admit the following, I will, from time to time, acquaint you with any variations that may take place hereafter.

Nominal Price of pure virgin Gold, as charged by the London Refiners for the last thirteen Years.

| | PER OZ. |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| From Oct. 1798, to Sept. 1799 | 24 8 0 |
| Sept. 1799, rise of 1s. | 4 9 0 |

| | PER OZ. |
|------------------------|---------|
| Mar. 1801, rise of 6d. | 24 9 6 |
| Dec. 1803, ditto 6d. | 4 10 0 |
| May 1809, ditto 2s. | 4 12 0 |
| Nov. 1809, ditto 5s. | 4 17 0 |
| Oct. 1810, fall of 2s. | 4 15 0 |
| Feb. 1811, rise of 2s. | 4 17 0 |
| Mar. ditto 2s. | 4 19 0 |
| April 11, ditto 1s. | 5 0 0 |
| 22, ditto 2s. | 5 2 0 |
| Aug. 17, ditto 2s. | 5 4 0 |
| 23, ditto 2s. | 5 6 0 |
| Nov. 1, ditto 2s. | 5 8 0 |
| 11, ditto 2s. | 5 10 0 |

N. B. For many years previous to the suspension of cash payments at the Banks (1797), virgin gold was sold at 5s. per ounce.

Pure virgin gold is 7s. per ounce above the Mint price.

Standard gold is £1 2s. 11½d. per ounce above the Mint price.

Sterling silver is 1s. 3½d. per oz. above the Mint price.

Silver is cheaper in proportion than gold; for, by the Mint regulation, an ounce of standard gold is equal to 15oz. 1dwt. 10grs. of sterling silver; but the present price of an ounce of gold will purchase 15oz. 11dwts. 6grs. of silver.

The one pound Bank of England note purports to represent 5dwts. 3grs. of standard gold, but will purchase only 3½dwts. 23grs. at present.

Guineas are prohibited by law from being sold at a higher rate than the Mint price; if the restriction extended to bullion, the note could not be depreciated, nor would there be any temptation either to melt, hoard, or export the coin.

B. S.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1811.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 35.—RIDING DRESS

OF fine Georgian cloth; colour, a pale lead or olive tinge; ornamented with frogs *à la militaire* in front, and finished at the pocket-holes to correspond. Beehive hat of fine moss or cottage straw; white lace curtain veil, twisted occasionally round the rim of the hat; jean or kid half-boots, the colour of the habit, trimmed with fur; gloves of straw-coloured kid or York tap. Pelerines of fur are a becoming and reasonable appendage to this equestrian habit, furnished us by Mrs. Schahner, of Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

PLATE 36.—MOURNING DRESS.

A round robe of fine iron-grey cloth or velvet, with long sleeves and demi high front, trimmed down the center of the figure, at a mea-

sured distance, with chenille fur, and clasped in the center, from the bosom to the feet, with lozenge clasps of jet; the belt confined with the same. Antique scolloped ruff of white crape; cuffs to correspond, Hungarian mantle, with double capes, trimmed with chenille fur, composed of the same material as the robe, and ornamented with rich cord and tassels at the throat. A small Eastern turban of grey and silver tissue; short willow feathers (alternately grey and white) drooping on the left side. Ear-rings and neck-lace of jet. Gloves of grey or white kid. Slippers of black queen silk, with jet clasps. Fan of black crape, frosted with silver.—This dress is furnished us by Mrs. Gill, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens.

TWENTY-SECOND LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY IN LONDON TO HER SISTER IN THE COUNTRY.

I RECEIVED your budget of country intelligence, my dear sister, with due sentiments of affection; yet candidly confess myself not a little mor-

tified to find that Cupid and Hymen had been busying themselves in your shades, when I had considered their godships pursuing us fashionables.

to Brighton, Tunbridge, and Worthing. It is no wonder *now*, that we have made no *new conquests* during our summer peregrinations. However, I mean to try what the approaching winter will do for me *here*; take a trip to Bath in the spring, and, should I find the fates still obdurate, shall then return to my native shades, where, with my disappointments "thick upon me," I shall amuse the exulting country misses, and pass away my time in writing essays on the vices and follies of the fashionable world, out of pure spite for its neglect.—But to business! You ask for a list of winter fashions, not of fashionable disappointments—I must hasten, therefore, to collect my forces, for *after to-morrow* I am any body's but my own. We have only been a week in town, and as few of our set are yet stationary in the gay city, we have occupied our mornings in driving to the fashionable marts, have eat our mutton *soberly* with a stupid family or two, who remain as fixed in their town residences all the year round, as the Mansion-House or St. Paul's; and we have attended the theatres in the evening, in order to kill that time which would otherwise nearly destroy us. A few late arrivals, however, and cards of invitation for six days to come, have revived my energies, lighted afresh my hopes, and given zest to the task you have imposed on me. But you must content yourself with general information, my dear sister, for I have no time to enter on particulars.

First, then, the most elegant outdoor habiliments consist of the wrap pelisse, lined with skin, or *that* closed in front with frog ornaments, and borders of fur placed at a small

distance. They are composed of fine Georgian or Merino cloth, velvet, or sarsnet. High gowns of fine cloth, tamboured at the bottom, on the collar, and cuffs, are much in vogue. To these are attached a mantle of the same, with double capes, lined and trimmed with ermine, sable, blue fox, or *oppenoch*, and confined at the throat with a rich silk cord and tassels. The half-boots are often of the same material as the mantle, or of kid the same colour, and are trimmed with narrow fur. The Hungarian helmet, composed of velvet and ermine, or other skin, is a new and very distinguishing carriage article. Indeed, fancy bonnets and hats of these materials, now give place to those of a lighter composition, as well as to straw or chip. The long curtain veil is still considered fashionable, as is also the nun's veil and Spanish mantilla, which is thrown over the hair in carriages, and sometimes disposed tastefully in the evening dress; though the hair confined close to the head behind, and falling on the neck or to one side in ringlets, divided in irregular curls in front, and ornamented with jewellery or autumnal flowers, is far more general. Cloth and velvet round robes, together with tunics and vests of plaid or othersarsnets, trimmed with swansdown, or other appropriate fur, are considered highly fashionable; but the Turkish loose robe, of sarsnet or Lama cloth, with full long sleeves of Italian crape, and waist and petticoat of white satin, is the most strikingly graceful costume I have seen. For the ball-room, white or coloured gossamer gauze, over white satin slips, the former ornamented with variegated Chinese silk,

trimming the latter with white beads, swansdown, or lace, are more light and appropriate.

There is little variation in the construction of the intermediate order of robes. They are usually formed high in the neck, with lace frills, and buttoned down the front, or cut a demi height, and finished with antique or fan ruffs, with cuffs to correspond. The waist is now worn a becoming length, and is generally terminated with a belt of velvet and clasp of jewellery, or with a ribbon tied in front, the ends finished with silk tassels. The pilgrim's pelerine, long, and demi tip-pets, of divers kinds of fur, seem almost indispensable to every spe-

cies of out-door habit, where the mantle is excluded. Slippers of white satin, kid, or jean, are ever most elegant for full dress. The boots and shoes, for general wear, are, almost invariably, bound with contrasted colours.

Thus, dear sister, have I done my possibles to meet your wishes. Reward my labours by a continuation of your country anecdotes: though I don't care to hear any thing more of your loves and your marriages, since I confess myself more likely to be amused in this way when the game is in my own hands.

Your's, now and ever,

BELINDA.

PLATE 34.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

THE annexed engraving, of a new-invented sofa writing-table, represents one of the most simple and useful articles it is possible to have in the drawing-room, boudoir, or any apartment for the accommodation of ladies. It forms, in the first place, a handsome small card-table, and, with the help of two sloped neat pieces of mahogany or other wood, it becomes two writing or reading tables, having one drawer in each side, fitted up with pen, ink, and paper, so that two persons may at one time use it either as a

writing or reading table, neither being able to overlook the other. By drawing out at each end the ornamented brackets, for the support of the two end flaps, it then forms as handsome a sofa table as can possibly be contrived either of mahogany, satin-wood, rose, king, or any other fashionable Brazil wood.

The fashionable Trafalgar chair, with a French stuffed cushion, accompanying the table, speaks for itself.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the practice of a physician from the 15th of October to the 15th of November, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 6... Catarrh, 5... Inflammatory sore-throat, 2... Acute rheumatism, 3... Chicken-pox, 1... Acute diseases of infants, 4.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and dyspnoea, 24... Pulmonary consumption, 8... Hooping-cough, 2... Asthma, 12... Dyspepsia, 8... Worms, 2... Colic, 6... Diarrhoea, 7... Dysentery, 2... Gastrodynia, 2... Dropsy, 1... Jaundice, 1... Head-ache and ver-

tigo, 6...Hæmatemesis, 1....Tic douloureux, 2....Lumbago, 2.... Chronic rheumatism, 4....Pleurodyne, 5...Epilepsy, 1...Dysure, 1...Female complaints, 8.

The case of epilepsy occurred in a man forty-five years of age, who had been reduced from comfortable circumstances to poverty and the confinement of a prison. Depression of mind and debility of body predisposed him to the accession of a complaint which will, probably, continue for life; for when the disease establishes itself firmly in mature age, it is seldom eradicated. The fit usually attacks him during the night, at the full moon. He is not conscious in the morning of the state he has been in, and during the absence of the fit is tolerably well.

This complaint is of a convulsive nature. In some instances, the fits attack suddenly, without any previous indication; in others, the patient has some warning of their approach. The muscles, especially those of the face and eyes, are dreadfully convulsed; the tongue is thrust out of the mouth, and is thus often wounded by the teeth; the patient foams, breathes with difficulty, has violent palpitations, the face appears bloated and livid, the pulse is small and irregular, the excretions pass involuntarily; if standing up at the accession of the fit, the patient falls to the ground, and is altogether a shocking and

pitiable object. When the fit is over, the patient generally remains for a short interval stupid, and feels languor, with pain and sense of weight in the stomach. Repeated attacks impair the mental faculties, produce idiocy, and occasion fatal diseases, as palsy, apoplexy, dropsy, &c.

The causes of the disease may be referred to both physical and moral agents. Of the former, in a habit predisposed to the complaint, irritation of the brain, or pain in a distant part, may excite it; the convulsions in the first instance taking place to remove the offending cause, may afterwards be continued by habit. The disease also is hereditary, in which case a very slight cause will produce it. Passions of the mind, extreme sensibility, and great mental application, most frequently, however, occasion the severe malady in adults. Thus men of great talents and strong passions are often afflicted with it. Of these we may enumerate Petrarch, Julius Cæsar, Mahomet, Czar Peter the Great, Bonaparte, &c. &c. The false prophet was cunning enough indeed, like some of our street beggars, to make his malady profitable; for he gave it out among his friends, that the epileptic paroxysms were ecstatic movements occasioned by the presence of the Holy Spirit, which at that time visited him, and revealed heavenly things.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE heavy rains in the early part of last month rather impeded the latter wheat sowing on tenacious soils; but the mild weather of the

latter part of the month has been highly propitious to the young wheat plants, which have made a rapid growth for the season, and promise

to get a good cover before the winter. The last crop rises thin where it was struck with the blight; and this is unfortunately attended with an accumulated loss, in consequence of the difficulty in starting thin corn from the ear.

Barley also rises lighter on some soils than was expected at the close of the harvest. The sample is sound, but coarse in quality.

Oats are of good quality, and are an average crop.

The mild season has been favourable for the young tares, rye, and

all the soiling species, which are full curling crops, and cover the land well; a considerable advantage for protecting the roots through the winter months.

It has also been favourable to all the brassica tribe, which are in the most promising and productive state.

Every kind of cattle food is more abundant than for several years past.

The late rains have filled the low pastures with water, which is likely to injure those flocks that have not been moved to the uplands.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A cerulean blue and white embossed satin, calculated for dress robes and pelisses. The striking colour and attractive figure of this article, renders all full trimmings unnecessary. Thread-lace may be considered as the most appropriate ornament, though we have seen Turkish robes of this article trimmed down the sides with narrow sable fur, have a very rich effect. It is sold by D. and P. Cooper, silk-merciers, Pall-Mall.

No. 2. A Tartan plaid sarsnet, now much in vogue for pelisses, bodices, robes, and spencers. Swans-down or white ermine are most becoming softeners, as well as most appropriate trimmings, for robes of this animated and party-coloured article. It is furnished by Mr. George, Holywell-street, Strand.

No. 3. A printed cotton, for the humbler order of attire. Plain

wraps, or high gowns, buttoned in front, with collars or frills of lace or needle-work, are all that is requisite to be observed on this simple material.

No. 4. A canary-grounded printed cambric, of the above order of costume. After pointing to the delicacy of its pattern, we have nothing further to remark, but what has already been observed on the article No. 3. Both are sold by Messrs. T. and J. Smith, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden.

We forgot to mention in our number for November, that the Persian kerseymere, No. 4, furnished us by Messrs. Maunde and Co. is worked in tambour by a society of *unfortunate; but industrious French emigrants*, residing in the west of England.

PATTERN FOR NEEDLE WORK.

Wife of R. Ackermann's Repository of Arts & Tech. Literature, at my house.



Poetry.

FORTY-SEVENTH ODE OF ANACREON,
(Literally translated).

ON LOVE.

'Tis hard from loving to refrain,
And hard to bear the thrilling pain ;
Yet all its pains I'd rather prove,
Than be insensible to love :
But, ah ! the hardest tie of all
That can a tender heart enthrall,
Is when the gen'rous flame is spurn'd,
When love is not with love return'd.
But sordid burns the ethereal flame,
And love is now an empty name ;
Little can comely worth impart,
It pleads in vain to win the heart ;
From it for gold the women fly,
For gold they languish and they sigh !
Oh ! may imperishable shame
Attend the grovelling wretch's name,
Whose sordid soul could first to thee,
Curs'd Mammon, bend the suppliant knee !
To it how many ills we owe,
How many scenes of human woe !
A father's pander'd feelings sold,
A brother's love transferr'd for gold,
And all the endless guilt of jars,
Of murders, and domestic wars ;
And, oh ! 'twas destin'd love to be
A deadly foe to thee and me ! *

METAPHRASTUS,

KIRKEY-LONSDALE, Nov. 8, 1811.

* So sang the Teian bard upwards of two thousand years ago !

ELEGY,

Written before Flushing the Night previous to the Bombardment.

SLOW from the bosom of the silent deep
The moon, emerging, casts her liquid light ;
Stretch'd on the sward the weary soldiers sleep,
Recruiting nature 'gainst the morning fight.
Majestic, o'er the level of the main,
Close to the fort, Britannia's bulwarks rise ;
Hush'd are the clamours of the fearless train,
Whose loud huzza but lately rent the skies.
Cynthia, led by thy silver beams, I trace
The signs of warfare on the sylvan scene ;
I gaze, in sorrow, on thy lucid face,
And, daring, ask of Heav'n—Why this
has been ?

Say, What is honour ?—Tell me, What is fame ?

A glittering bubble, borne upon the flood !

Shall man, to gain a transitory name,
Sully the green turf with a brother's blood ?

Who wars but for a name, no better cause
Conjoin'd, is driven by destructive pride ;

Humanity denies him her applause,
When Glory's ensign is with slaughter dyed !

Coote, 'twas thy country bade thee lead
thy band,
To snatch this island from a tyrant's
away ;

Thy enemies confess a father's hand—
And mercy well deserves the poet's lay.

But, ah ! tho' Coote and Mercy gave the word,

Still ruthless War low'rs on th' affrighted ball ;

Pity, with tears, beholds the hostile sword,

And mourns the victims who are doom'd to fall.

Now all is still and peaceable around,
till the night is
o'er,

When the hoarse cannon, with appalling sound,

Shall bid the active warrior "sleep no more !"

To-morrow's sun shall view, in dread array,

Numbers of Britain's children, gen'rous, brave,

Who, ere it sinks beneath the western sea,
Will end their hopes of glory in a grave !

Perhaps upon this spot may virtue fall ;
True love may here resign, in pangs,
its breath ;

The child's, the wife's, the parent's little all

May sink for ever in the shades of death ;

And, hark ! I hear the widow's plaintive cry,

Wafted upon the night-breeze from afar,

I see the tear-drop trembling in her eye—
I view her anguish, and I curse thee—

WAR !

A FORTY-EAST MAN.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

- ACTON J. C. Robinson's row, victualler
(Waller, Old Jewry)
- Allen W. jun Worcester, glove-manufacturer (Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane)
- Atkins S. Bridgewater square, Barbican, watch case-maker (Coleman, Furnival's inn)
- Austin J. Lamb's Conduit street, linen-draper (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane)
- Avenell C. Portsea, watchmaker (Howard, Portsea)
- Aylett W. New Broad street, upholsterer (Harrison, Lambeth road)
- Bailey J. Fry's place, Blackfriars road, tailor (Reynolds, Cheshunt, Herts)
- Ball J. Newcastle, Stafford, grocer (Walt-hall and Ward, Newcastle)
- Barnett M. New road, St. George's, watch-maker (Goode, York st Commercial road)
- Barrs W. Temple hall, Leicester, miller (Bailly, Chancery lane)
- Bartley W. Skinner street, broker (Jukes, Beveliere place, St. George's fields)
- Beaton K. and M. Briggs, Margaret street, Cavendish square, milliners (Highmore and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street)
- Bel J. Limehouse, boat-builder (Lang, America's square)
- Bentz C. F. Hull, tailor (Egerton, Gray's inn)
- Berry W. Alphington, Devon, tanner (Jennings and Collier, Carey street)
- Berna W. Crombie's row, Commercial row, plumber (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's fields)
- Bidgood J. and R. P. Edwards, Swallow st. cork-cutter (Haynes, Fenchurch street)
- Birch W. and J. Lucas, Fleet street, paper-stainers (North, Clement's inn)
- Blythe J. Chelmsford, merchant (Brigg, Hatton garden)
- Blythe J. Bristol, merchant (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
- Boussouade J. Charing Cross, jeweller (Kilblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn)
- Brandtlig C. jun. Lime street, mercht. (Harrison, Salters' hall court)
- Brassington S. Burslem, Stafford, glazier (Wilson, Temple)
- Brough H. Camberwell, mariner (Jones and Sandell, Size lane)
- Brownridge S. Leeds, York, mercht. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn)
- Bugby J. Henrietta street, Brunswick sq. coal-merchant (Bugby, Symond's inn)
- Butler R. Cheapside, glover (Brown, Pudding lane)
- By W. and J. Sands, Fenchurch street chambers, ship and insurance-brokers (Reardon and Davies, Corbet-court, Gracechurch street)
- Carvan W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Cay C. J. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter (Wharton and Dyke, Temple)
- Clarke W. Putney, stock-broker (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street)
- Clough J. H. Liverpool, mercht. (Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Cockburn W. Cheltenham, upholsterer (Alexander, Lincoln's inn)
- Collins J. Lewisham road, Kent, stationer (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane)
- Cosper J. Sheffield, linen-draper (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn)
- Cowie J. Warford court, merchant (Kaye, Freshfield, and Kaye, New Bank buildings)
- Crouch T. W. Grenville street, Somers' Town, music-seller (Coleman Furnival's inn)
- D'Aguilar J. Liverpool, merchant (Dalton and Topham, Liverpool)
- Dawson W. Berwick, draper (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside)
- Deschamps W. W. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant (Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place)
- Dobson E. Braunstone Mills, Huntingdonshire, miller (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
- Dupont F. G. Watford, Herts, draper (Llewellyn, Noble street, Cheapside)
- Edwards D. Hombrook, Gloucester, miller (Mercedith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn)
- Evans W. P. Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, draper (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings)
- Field R. Yalding, Kent, dealer (Newcombe, Vine street, Hereford)
- Fields T. Hackney, stock-broker (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
- Forster J. Foster lane, silversmith (Watkins, Lincoln's inn)
- Forster J. Wigan, Lancaster, grocer (Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Fotherly T. and R. White, jun. Gosport, ship-chandlers (Cruckshank, Gosport)
- Foulkes R. Wilmot street, Brunswick sq. linen-draper (Dimes, Friday street)
- France W. and J. Bennet, Shoreditch, tallow-chandlers (Amesley and Bennett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury)
- France J. C. Poland street, tailor (Turner, Edward's street, Cavendish square)
- Friedeberg M. Portsmouth, ship-agent (Isaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe)
- Fryer C. Little Chelsea, builder (Willoughby, Clifford's inn)
- Ganton J. Earl street, Blackfriars, victualler (Burnett, Inner Temple lane)
- Goldfinch E. Canterbury, chemist (Nether-sole and Portal, Essex street, Strand)
- Goodfellow H. Anthony street, St. George's in the East, mariner (Deuton and Barker, Gray's inn)
- Goodson R. Leadenhall street, sadler (Clarke, Sadler's hall, Cheapside)
- Gould J. Plymouth, builder (Follet, Temple)
- Gould J. Brixton Causeway, Surry, stone-mason (Fry, Stockwell)
- Greenwood C. Bradley Mills, Marsden, Lan.

eshire, cotton-twist-spinner (Blacklock and Makinson, Sergeants' inn

Grehham J. Bridgewater, Somerset, corn-factor (Boys, Bridgewater

Greenwood C. and J. jun. Bradley Mills, cotton-spinners (Ellis, Chancery lane

Hall T. Hart street, Grosvenor square, coach-maker (Lawledge, Gray's inn lane

Hancock J. Rotherhithe street, Southwark, mast and block-maker (Hind, Throgmorton street

Harris C. St Catherine's, dealer (Templer and Glynes, Burr street, East Smithfield

Harris C. Shoreditch, baker (Dalston, Took's court, Cursitor street

Harrison N. R. Tadcaster, York, innholder (Barber, Gray's inn

Hawes W. Hammersmith, soap-manufacturer, dealer (Jennings and Collier, Carey st.

Haywood T. Edgware road, coach-maker (Hulme, Russell square

Hill J. Park street, St. Mary le bone, plasterer (Greenwell and Lloyd, Bentinck street, Manchester square

Hitchcock G. Bull stairs, Christchurch, Surrey, boat-builder (Clutton, Southwark

Holmes F. Vere street, Oxford street, merchant (Pasmore, Warrford court

Holmes S. Linchouse, soap-maker (Cockayne, Lyon's inn

Hughes T. Percival street, Clerkenwell, builder (Selby, Upper Charles st. Clerkenwell

Humphreys R. Llanilloes, Montgomery, snacco-manufacturer (Thomas, Llansyllin

Hunt P. Nottingham, grocer (Berridge, Hatton garden

Hunt R. Whitecross street, victualler (Taylor, Old street road

Hunter W. Birmingham, draper (Spurrer and Ingleby, Birmingham

Jackson W. D. B. Hatfield Peverel, Essex, innkeeper (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings

Janaway E. Ludgate street, toy-warehouse (Abbott, Abchurch yard, Cannon street

Johnson J. Great Alice street, Goodman's fields, wine-merchant (Nettleford, Somerset street, Aldgate

Johnson W. P. Kingsgate street, Holborn, painter and glazier (Castle, Cursitor street

James J. P. B. Litherland, and W. P. Buck, Liverpool, merchants (Dalton and Topham, Liverpool

Kelly M. Pall Mall, music-seller (White & Bostock, Tokenhouse yard

Kendell J. Exeter, statuary (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

King C. Albany, Piccadilly, bill broker (Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square

Knight T. D. Grove place, insurance-broker (Lamb, Swithin's lane, Cannon street

Laing C. Wapping, ship-chandler (Hackett, Old Bethlem

Le Mesurier F. Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant (Dann and Crossland, Broad street

Lawton A. Oldland, Gloucester, coal-dealer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Lindon R. Bristol, timber-merchant (James, Gray's inn

Lowe T. Beoloph lane, oilman (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Luscombe P. Gravesend, tailor (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Macké F. Paternoster row, hat-maker (Phipps, Gutter lane, Cheapside

Matthews S. Manchester, shop-keeper (Hurd, Temple

Matthews G. Hythe, Kent, hatter, (North, Clement's inn

Moffatt J. Sutton Valence, Kent, sadler (Hunt, Surry street, Strand

Moore J. Colchester, chinaman (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Moore G. jun. Colchester, seedsman (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings

Morgan L. Aylsham, Norfolk (Barrows and Vincent, Basinghall street

Morgan M. Worcester, maltster (Cardales and Young, Gray's inn

Mould D. Newcastle, Stafford, brush-maker (Wilson, Temple

Needham R. Old Broad street, auctioneer (Fas and Ashmore, Covent garden

Norcross T. Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Blacklock and Makinson, Sergeants' inn, Fleet street

Ogburn H. Crown street, Finsbury square, fringe-maker (Richardson's, New inn

Parker J. Mortimer street, Cavendish sq. goldsmith (Bland, Raquet court, Fleet st

Parker J. Gargrave, York, and W. Hepworth, Linton, York, cotton-twist-spinners (Oxley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Pearcock R. Liverpool, coach-maker (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Pearks J. Little St. Martin's lane, victualler (Rhodes and Co. St. James's walk

Pearson J. East Cheap, wine-merchant (Alcock, Corner, and Lindsey, Southwark

Peer R. Crickdale, Wilts, dealer in cattle (Hughes, Dean Street, Fetter lane

Phillips J. County terrace, New Kent road, dealer (Bower, Clifford's inn

Pickering R. Liverpool, wine-merchant (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn

Platten T. jun. Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet-maker (Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple

Pollitt J. and J. Bennet, Manchester, cotton-spinners (Edge, Manchester

Poolton J. Bliston, Stafford, iron-dealer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Potter T. Park place, Walworth, liquor-merchant (Vandercorn and Conyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Poulson G. Stoke upon Trent, Stafford, potter (Willis and Co. Warrford court

Powell C. Wapping High street; woollen-draper (Pullen, Fore street,

Prince W. Pountefract, York, grocer (Blacklock and Makinson, Sergeants' inn

Pritchard G. St. Paul's church yard, china-man (Mayhew, Symmond's inn

Purnell W. Bristol, corn-factor (Whitcombe and King, Sergeants' inn, Fleet street

Redman M. St. Martin's le grand, dealer (Syddall, Aldersgate street

Richardson J. Bethnal Green, merchant (Hellyer, Adelphi

Ross J. Bedford street, Covent garden, silversmith (Day, Temple

Ross J. Liverpool, baker (Cardales and Young, Gray's inn

Roiley J. Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Royston W. E. West Leigh, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Lee, Wakefield

Saxelby G. Ludgate hill, boot and shoemaker (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury sq.

Sees J. Pennington street, cooper (Finchett, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields

Sellers G. Hull, merchant (Sandwith, Hull

Shaw E. Lambeth wall, victualler (Kiss, Printer's street, Blackfriars

Shepherd T. Great Mary le bone st. linen-draper (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Shuffebotham T. Dunstable, Beds, shopkeeper (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Simmmons G. Stangate street, Westminster bridge, dealer (Eyre, Gray's inn square

Sinsley C. St Peter the Apostle, Thonet, Kent, merchant (Austin, Gray's inn

Smith J. Hessele, York, beast-jobber (Fowler, Glamford Briggs

Smith T. Tipton, Birmingham, edge-tool-maker (Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane

Smyth J. G. East Stonchouse, Devon, merchant (Alexander, Lincoln's inn

Stark A. Buckingham street, tailor (Price, Poland street

Stavert T. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Symmons E. Deal, grocer (Egan and Waterman, Essex street, Strand

Tempest W. H. Vauxhall, haberdashers (Burn, Auction mart

Thornton R. Liverpool, timber merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Todd J. and G. Liverpool, woollen-draper (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row

Todhunter J. Hythe, Kent, sadler (Carter, Staple's inn

Toller E. Godmanchester, corn-buyer (Clennell, Staple's inn

Twigg J. Amen corner, Paternoster row, muslin-manufacturer (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street

Valentine J. H. Church passage, Old Jewry, insurance-broker (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Waller H. H. and H. Sunderland, Halifax, dyers (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn

Watson H. Weymouth mews, Portland place, coach-maker (Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square

Watson J. York, linen-draper (Evans, Hatton garden

Wilkey J. S. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Wilkinson T. and S. Nottingham, hosiers (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Willoughby S. Bread street hill, coal-meret. (Jesse, Furnival's inn

Wilson W. Shadwell, mariner (Mcibell, Union court, Broad street

Winn T. Prince's street, Hanover square, milliner (King, Castle street, Holborn

Wood H. Workington, Cumberland, grocer (Pearson, Staple's inn

Yalden J. Winchester, miller (Allen, Clifford's inn

DIVIDENDS.

Between 15th Sept. and 15th Oct. concluded.

Messayer W. Mitcham, Surrey, stone-mason, Oct. 12—Millar J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 16—Millard F. and J. Lee, Size lane, packers. Oct. 26—Milner C. Hackney, cattle-dealer, Oct. 22—Moffat T. and J. Brown, Goswell street, blue-manufacturers, Nov. 12—Moses J. Rood lane, London, insurance-broker, Nov. 5—Norris J. Portsmouth, baker, Oct. 18—Osborn G. Tottenham Court, upholsterer, Oct. 29—Page J. Hornsey, butcher, Nov. 5—Page J. Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, Nov. 2—Patterson J. Woolwich, grocer, Nov. 5—Payne J. Burnham, Essex, clothes-salesman, Oct. 12—Peach T. Loughborough, Leicester, hosier, Oct. 25—Penn J. Leather lane, oil and colour-man, Nov. 19—Percival W. Oxford st. linen-draper, Nov. 12—Perkins N. sen. and jun. Eastington, Gloucester, clothiers, Oct. 24—Perkins C. Swansea, shopkeeper, Nov. 5—Preston W. Leeds, merchant, Oct. 22—Puckett J. Weymouth, merchant, Oct. 29—Pullenger G. and H. Robley, Hants, woollen-draper, Oct. 12—Rawlinson A. and T. Baggot, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 30—Read T. Leeds, merchant, Oct. 31—Reeve R. and W. D. Jones, Vere street, St. Mary le bone, stationers, Oct. 29—Roberts J. Nottingham, hosier, Oct. 22—Rowbottom J. Field house, York, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 4—Rowlandson, L. E. Isaac and W. Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen, Dec. 7—Savage S. and J. Slack, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers, Oct. 28—Seed J. Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, Oct. 23—Senior R. Bristol, clothier, Nov. 16—Sharland G. South Molton, Devon, money-scrivener, Oct. 9—Skrimshire T. Folkenham, Norfolk, schoolmaster, Oct. 30—Smith W. King's Arms yard, Coleman street, money-scrivener, Dec. 23—Soanes A. Deptford, ropemaker, Nov. 30—Spencer J. Brighton, linen-draper, Nov. 12—Stanley J. Deal, ship-agent, Nov. 12—Stead W. Little Tower hill, merchant, Oct. 22—Stechert L. Hanover square, tailor, Nov. 5—Stevenson T. Snow's Fields, Surrey, woolstapler, Nov. 2—Strickland J. Stockport, Worcester, skinner, Nov. 13—Sturley T. Swaffham, Norfolk, upholster, Oct. 20—Sutton J. Sandy, Beds, butcher, Oct. 26—Swindells G. Stockport, hatter, Nov. 1—Swine S. Halifax, merchant, Oct. 23—Tabor J. C. Colchester, merchant, Oct. 21—Taylor C. Bristol, silversmith, Oct. 15—Taylor J. Chatham, wine-merchant, Nov. 16—Tellemach T. Petersham, Surrey, dairy-man, Oct. 19—Tetstall J. Chaddesley, Corbet, Worcester, tailor, Nov. 5—Toledano P. B. de, Great Prescott st. Goodman's fields, merchant, Nov. 16—Topham T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 28—Turner T. Nicholas square, Cripplegate, victualler, Nov. 5—Upsdell P. Castle street, Leicester square, builder, Nov. 2—Uren R. Petersfield, Hants, fellmonger, Nov. 5—Vaux J. Cushion court, Broad street, broker, Nov. 5—Walker R. Hull, grocer, Nov. 5—Watkins T. Broad street, Carnaby market, auctioneer, Nov. 16—Watson W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Nov. 2—Watson W. Back street, Horsley Down, vic-

tualler, Nov. 5—Waybran J. and J. Gerrard, Swan street, Minories, corn-factors, Nov. 2—Webb H. Enfield, corn-factor, Oct. 29—Wells W. jun. Bradford, York, grocer, Nov. 5—Welchman J. Crewkerne, Somerset, linen-draper, Oct. 15—Williams R. H. F. and M. Wilson, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 16—Williamson G. York, shoemaker, Oct. 10—Willis E. Stroud, Gloucester, draper, Oct. 24—Wilson J. Beak street, Golden square, mau's mercer, Oct. 12—Withers H. Bath, haberdasher, Oct. 21—Woodward J. Derby, lace-manufacturer, Oct. 29—Woodward T. jun. Ride, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Nov. 16—Wright T. Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 5—Wynn W. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, vintner, Oct. 31—Young A. and J. Bacon, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchants, Nov. 12.

DIVIDENDS

Between 15th Oct. and 15th Nov.

Abell F. Ingram court, Fenchurch street, merchant, Nov. 23—Adams C. Pancras lane, London, merchant, Nov. 5—Adams E. G. High street, St. Mary le bone, apothecary, Nov. 23—Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street, merchant, Nov. 19—Andrews T. Basinghall street, factor, Nov. 30—Ashley R. Uxbridge, innkeeper, Nov. 13—Ashton T. Portsea, linen-draper, Nov. 19—Audley W. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov. 21—Baiss W. Warminster, and J. Baiss, Fisherton Anger, Wilts, coopers, Dec. 2—Bamford S. P. Exeter, factor, Dec. 19—Banks R. Bamber bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 15—Beardsley W. Belper, Derby, innkeeper, Dec. 6—Bun E. Parliament street, milliner, Dec. 15—Benjamin B. Chatham, glass and china man, Nov. 26—Bentley T. and E. A. Whytt, Fenchurch street, dry-salters, Dec. 7—Betts H. Sloane square, carpenter, Nov. 30—Bishop J. and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholders, Nov. 12—Blaud J. Moulton, Lincoln, blacksmith, Dec. 11—Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter, Nov. 12—Borrows W. Manchester, horse-dealer, Nov. 12—Bowring J. J. New Bond street, hatter, Nov. 30—Boys R. Preston, Lancaster, builder, Dec. 2—Bradfield, R. Attleborough, Norfolk, miller, Nov. 30—Brine E. W. Chichester, brazier, Nov. 26—Brix R. Kensington, cabinet-maker, Nov. 16—Brook J. Stow market, Suffolk, cabinet-maker, Nov. 26—Brown, Little East Cheap, cheesemonger, Nov. 14—Buchanan R. Liverpool, medicine-vender, Nov. 27—Burchell F. Warwick place, Bedford row, sadler, Nov. 19—Cansdell W. Hackey road, carpenter, Nov. 11—Carr T. Oxford, grocer, Nov. 16—Carritt, J. Great Grimshy, Lincoln, merchant, Nov. 27—Cass G. jun. Ware, Herts, oat-dealer, Nov. 16—Cassel M. Sun street, Bishopsgate, shopkeeper, Dec. 7—Chapman J. Pavement, Moorfields, shoe-maker, Nov. 16—Cleveland A. Charles street, Mary le bone, upholsterer, Dec. 10—Colekin W. and J. Coventry, grocers, Nov. 26—Coleman J. Silver street, Golden square, tallow-chandler, Nov. 16—Collett T. Uxbridge, grocer, Nov. 16—Cooper E. Hendon, carpenter, Nov. 30—Cormack H. Watling street, underwriter, Nov. 30—Crean E. Margaret street, Cavendish square, carpenter, Nov. 19—Crook A. B. Colne, Lancaster, ca-

lico-manufacturer, Nov. 27—Crookes J. Whit-church, Salop, shoemaker, Nov. 16—Davidson J. East India chambers, Leadenhall street, Nov. 30—Davies D. Old Street road, victual-ler, Nov. 14—Davis P. Birdham, baker, Nov. 11—Davison J. New Brentford, linen-draper, Nov. 30—Denham S. Bermondsey street, Southwark, tailor—Dodd E. Dock Head, tal-low-chandler, Nov. 30—Dolin W. T. South-wark, jeweller, Nov. 30—Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 12—Duchatelay L. D Great Scotland yard, dis-tiller, Dec. 3—Duffin E. Buckingham, linen-draper, Nov. 30—Duke E. and F. Eltham, Kent, linen-drappers, Dec. 7—Dunmore J. and J. Gardner, Broad street, merchants, Nov. 23—Dutton J. Hillsley, Gloucester, shopkeeper, Dec. 3—Fames W. Little Moorfields, stable-keeper, Nov. 30—Edwards J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 3—Evered A. Lower Grosve-nor street, wine-merchant, Dec. 3—Eyre J. Charing cross, trunk-maker, Nov. 23—Fair-clough G. jun. Chorley, Lancaster, grocer, Nov. 18—Fenton F. Sheffield, merchant, Nov. 23—Finlayson W. and T. Deares, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 11—Fisk R. Wickham mar-ket, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Dec. 3—Felton R. Manchester, dyer, Nov. 30—Flaxman, Dean street, Red lion square, cheesemonger, Nov. 12—Ford J. Minories, trunk-maker, Nov. 19—Ford J. Bristol, cheese-factor, Nov. 29—French M. George street, Portman square, wine-merchant, Nov. 14—Gardner G. Horsley-down lane, coal-merchant, Nov. 19—Gascoigne J. Woodstock street, Bond street, tailor, Dec. 3—Geary T. Austin friars, merchant, Dec. 3—Gill Browns hill, Gloucester, clothier, Nov. 27—Gill N. Spitafields market, victualler, Nov. 26—Glover C. Albemarle street, uphol-sterer, Nov. 19—Greaves J. jun. Copthall court, insurance-broker, Nov. 23—Hale H. Birch lane, oilman, Nov. 30—Hanson B. Middle Scotland yard, wine-merchant, Dec. 10—Harris G. Plymouth, dealer, Nov. 15—Hart G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, brewer, Dec. 3—Hartshorn, S. Shrewsbury, mercer, Nov. 11—Haworth J. jun. Hull, merchant, Dec. 3—Hay J. and J. Hall, Borough High street, linen-drapers, Nov. 26—Hayward T. Deal, shopkeeper, Nov. 30—Henderson J. and A. Nielson, Mitre court, merchants, Nov. 30—Hett W. Leeds, woolstapler, Nov. 20—Hew-son T. Great St. Helen's, merchant, Nov. 23—Hinton W. Painswick, Gloucester, Nov. 26—Hodgson T. Blackman street, Southwark, up-holder, Nov. 30—Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Essex, brewer, Nov. 19—Horn W. and R. Jackson, Red cross street, Southwark, distil-lers, Nov. 19—Horne J. West Smithfield, victualler, Dec. 7—Horsman J. Brighton place, Hackney road, flour-factor, Nov. 30—Hughes T. Norfolk street, Strand, wine-mer-chant, Nov. 12—Hurry J. Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 30—Ing-ham J. and D. Fox, Bradford, calico-manu-facturers, Nov. 27—Inwood D. Lower Thames street, oil and colour-man, Nov. 23—Jackson T. Argyle street, tailor, Nov. 16—Jackson J. W. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 20—Jones E. Dodinghurst, Essex, victualler, Dec. 10—Jukes G. M. J. Langley, and F. Jukes, Salis-

bury square, Fleet street, navy-agents, Nov. 30—Kendall H. Rochester, draper, Nov. 30—Kernot J. Bear street, Leicester fields, druggist, Nov. 19—Knight J. Calne, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 30—Knowlton C. W. Fleet street, hatter, Dec. 7—Lecompte E. Fetter lane, jeweller, Nov. 30—Limbrick T. Hawkesbury, Gloucester, linen-draper, Dec. 3—Long J. Kingston, Surrey, maltster, Dec. 7—Lownds T. Gutter lane, warehouseman, Nov. 19—Mackenzie R. King's Arms yard, merchant, Dec. 7—Macnamara J. London, merchant, Nov. 30—Maggs G. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov. 30—Mallatieu W. and G. Manchester, cotton-twist and wool-dealers, Nov. 14—Mather T. Newcastle upon Tyne, oilman, Dec. 3—Mather J. Liverpool, plumber, Dec. 3—Mercier C. and C. Chervet, Bartholomew close, printers, Nov. 19—Milner C. Hackney, dealer-in-cattle, Nov. 23—Moon J. Manchester, and W. Maymen, Haslingden, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, Nov. 23—Morgan W. B. and J. Dudden, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, bankers, Nov. 12—Naylor T. jun. Liverpool, upholsterer, November 12—Nesbitt J. E. Stewart, and J. Nesbitt, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, Nov. 16—Norris P. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 27—Nutt T. Spalding, Lincoln, draper, Nov. 30—Orams T. Stow market, Suffolk, ironmonger, Nov. 27—Parry J. Deptford, potter, Nov. 26—Payne, S. L. Change alley, hatter, Nov. 13—Peuford J. Ringwood, Hants, meal-man, Nov. 26—Perrigg J. Chalford, Gloucester, clothier, Nov. 15—Phillipson H. Cottingham, York, nurseryman, Nov. 19—Phillips D. Waibrook, tailor, Nov. 12—Phillips W. Brighton, builder, Nov. 16—Phillips P. Drury lane, tailor, Nov. 26—Pollitt J. Manchester, grocer, Nov. 19—Price J. Birmingham, brass founder, Nov. 27—Pulinger G. and H. Ropley, woollen-draper, Nov. 12—Rathborn J. Greenwich, carpenter, Nov. 23—Ray T. Upper Thames street, stationer, Nov. 30—Reed J. Bath, confectioner, Nov. 14—Reeve W. Clapham, coach-master, Nov. 16—Rich W. Charlotte street, Whitechapel, tallow-chandler, Nov. 19—Riggs W. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 26—Robertson W. Great St Helen's, merchant, Nov. 19—Robinson W. R. F. Parris, and D. Squires, King street, Seven Dials, bakers, Nov. 30—Robinson T. Romford, printer, Nov. 19—Romers J. Rosamond place, Clerkenwell, watch-jeweller, Nov. 30—Rothery T. Leeds, York, woolstapler, Nov. 14—Rowlandson T. and J. Bates, Cheapside, merchants, Nov. 30—Rye W. Oxford street, linen-draper, Nov. 23—Saffery J. Canterbury, bookseller, Nov. 18—Salter J. Bermondsey, New road, Surrey, Dec. 2—Scott T. Thannington, Kent, victualler, Nov. 13—Scott J. D. South Cadbury, Somerset, jobber, Nov. 30—Seeger S. P. Maidstone, dealer and chapman, Nov. 23—Scriven J. and J. Alcester, Warwick, needle-makers, Dec. 3—Shirvey W. Charlotte street, Whitechapel, grocer, Nov. 30—Slaw G. Manchester, dealer, Nov. 25—Smith G. and J. Currie, Chepstow, bankers, Nov. 30—Smith S. New Cavendish street, milliner, Nov. 12—Smithson J. Blackfriars road, grocer, Nov. 19—Spurrier W. A. Bristol, mercer, Nov. 12—Stevensou J. Oxford street, dealer, Nov. 12—Storie W. Warwick street, Charing cross, tailor, Nov. 30—Taylor R. Leicester square, hosier, Nov. 16—Thackray W. Burton Leonard, York, flax-dresser, Nov. 12—Thomas W. C. Nicholas lane, merchant, Nov. 14—Thomas S. Manchester, cotton-spinner, Nov. 20—Thomas W. and H. Hesketh, Chester, bankers, Nov. 28—Thomson A. Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 14—Thornton J. Leeds, innholder, Nov. 27—Tiddeman J. John street, Oxford street, ironmonger, Nov. 30—Tolley W. jun. Richmond, saddler, Nov. 30—Topham T. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 27—Vicat G. Portsmouth, victuier, Nov. 19—Vine T. jun. Brighton, grocer, Nov. 12—Wakeling E. Clare, Suffolk, brewer, Nov. 30—Wallis J. Fleet street, engraver, Nov. 12—Walsh R. King's road, Chelsea, India-rubber manufacturer, Nov. 30—Watson W. P. Selby, York, mercer, Nov. 14—Watson J. Elton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Nov. 12—Watson W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Nov. 12—Watson H. and M. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocers, Nov. 26—Webb W. Westminster bridge road, coal-merchant, Nov. 19—Webb J. Bisley, Gloucester, clothier, Nov. 13—Weddell J. G. and J. Lloyd, Fen court, Fenchurch street, corn-factors, Nov. 19—Wells W. jun. Bradford, York, grocer, Nov. 12—Welsh J. and J. Sexon, New Compton street, St Giles's, calico-glaziers, Nov. 30—Whidborne R. Crediton, Devon, maltster, Nov. 26—White T. Southwark, haberdasher, Nov. 14—Whitehead W. Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen-manufacturer, Nov. 13—Whitehead J. and J. Liverpool, brewers, Nov. 19—Widnell J. Holborn, glass-seller, Nov. 30—Willis J. G. M. Jukes, J. G. Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square, Fleet street, merchants, Nov. 30.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Oct. 28 to Nov. 2.

TOTAL, 12,906 quarters.—Average, 109s. 9½d. per quarter, or 5½d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from Nov. 2 to 8.

TOTAL, 88,547 sacks.—Average, 101s. 7½d. per sack, or 1s. 6½d. per sack higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Nov. 9.

| | s | d | s | d | Beans |
|-------|-----|---|--------|----|-------|
| Wheat | 103 | 7 | Barley | 49 | 4 |
| Rye | 53 | 8 | Oats | 31 | 3 |
| | | | | | Pease |
| | | | | | 63 |

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

| | s. | d. | Tares, per bushel | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|----|-----|
| Wheat white, per quarter | 72 | 95 | 134 | 1 | 12 |
| — red | 72 | 99 | 129 | 1 | 13 |
| — foreign | 72 | 92 | 120 | 1 | 13 |
| Rye | 46 | 48 | 54 | 15 | 93 |
| Barley, English | 44 | 50 | 51 | 10 | 13 |
| Malt | 60 | 72 | 90 | 94 | 88 |
| Oats, Feed | 30 | 34 | 36 | 46 | 50 |
| — Friesland | 34 | 40 | 43 | 80 | 90 |
| — Poland | 38 | 42 | 44 | 84 | 95 |
| — Potatoes | 56 | 60 | 68 | 82 | 100 |
| Beans, Pigeon | 56 | 60 | 68 | 82 | 100 |
| — Horn | 70 | 84 | 94 | 80 | 100 |
| Peas, Boiling | 50 | 60 | 65 | 88 | 105 |
| — Grey | 100 | — | — | 15 | 30 |
| Flour, per sack | 95 | 100 | — | 80 | 86 |
| — Seconds | 90 | 95 | — | 32 | 31 |
| — Scotch | 90 | 95 | — | 35 | — |

American Flour — s — s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.

Reaped, per last — — — £50 a 56.

Linseed Oil Cake, per thousand £16 10s. to £ — on, per 1,000 cakes of 3lb each.

No. XXXVI. Vol. VI.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

| | s | d | s | d | COFFEE, Bonded. |
|-------------------------|-----|---|-----|---|----------------------------|
| Muscovado, fine | 80 | a | 85 | — | Dominica, Surinam, &c. |
| — good | 70 | a | 79 | — | Fine |
| — ordinary | 67 | a | 71 | — | Good |
| East India, white | 76 | a | 9 | — | Ordinary |
| — yellow | 65 | a | 73 | — | Jaimeica. |
| — brown | 63 | a | 75 | — | Fine |
| — Java | 63 | a | 75 | — | Good |
| MOLASSES 38s. 6d. a —s. | — | — | — | — | Ordinary |
| REFINED SUGAR. | — | — | — | — | Jaimeica. |
| Double Leaves | 190 | a | 148 | — | Good |
| Hambro' ditto | 106 | a | 114 | — | Ordinary |
| Powder ditto | 106 | a | 114 | — | Triage |
| Single ditto | 103 | a | 111 | — | Mocha |
| Canary Lump | 98 | a | 105 | — | Bourbon |
| Large ditto | 96 | a | — | — | St. Domingo |
| Bastards, whole | 70 | a | 74 | — | Java |
| — faces | 70 | a | 84 | — | Trinidad and |
| — middles | 78 | a | 84 | — | Carraccas |
| — tips | 66 | a | 68 | — | Plantation |
| GINGER. | — | — | — | — | Spices and Pepper, per lb. |
| Jamaica, white | 82 | a | 200 | — | Nutmegs |
| Barbadoes, ditto | 75 | a | 80 | — | Cloves |
| — black | 70 | a | 75 | — | Cinnamon |
| RICE, Bonded. | — | — | — | — | Mace |
| Carolina | 24 | a | 26 | — | Pepp. white |
| Brazil | 26 | a | 28 | — | — black |
| | 26 | a | 28 | — | Pimento |

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 40s. 7d.

Sugars of every description have been extremely brisk the whole of this month, at considerable advance, as will be seen by the preceding Table.

HOPS in the Borough.

| | £ | s | £ | s | POCKETS |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Kent | — | 5 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| Sussex | — | 4 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| Essex | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

BAGS — — — — —

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CORN, &c. per Quarter.

| | Nov. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Beans. |
|-------------|------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| Maidstone | 8 | 84 | a | 107 | 40 |
| Lincoln | 8 | 84 | a | 107 | 40 |
| Canterbury | 9 | 190a | 140 | 44 | 54 |
| — Lewes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chichester | 9 | 74 | a | 106 | 40 |
| Ashborne | 9 | 90 | a | 100 | 48 |
| Lynn | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gainsboro' | 12 | 90 | a | 99 | 38 |
| Louth | 16 | 90 | a | 108 | 45 |
| Sandwich | — | — | — | — | — |
| Newark | 11 | 100a | 110 | 50 | 56 |
| Uppingham | — | — | — | — | — |
| Newbury | 14 | 100a | 140 | 45 | 56 |
| Devizes | 16 | 98 | a | 128 | 51 |
| Reading | 16 | 120a | 144 | 52 | 55 |
| Swansea | 19 | 107a | — | — | — |
| Henley | 15 | 114a | 141 | 46 | 57 |
| Maidenhead | 13 | 110a | 142 | 50 | 54 |
| Salisbury | 12 | 112a | 120 | 52 | 58 |
| Penrith | 12 | 99 | a | — | — |
| Hull | 12 | 74 | a | 10 | 42 |
| Basingstoke | 13 | 120a | 140 | 49 | 55 |
| Wakefield | — | — | — | — | — |
| Andover | — | — | — | — | — |
| Warminster | 19 | 106a | 128 | 54 | 64 |

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

| | s | d | s | d | s | d |
|-----------------|----|----|---|----|---|---|
| Brandy, Cogn. | 8 | 9 | a | 9 | 6 | — |
| — Spanish | 5 | 0 | a | 2 | 2 | — |
| Holland Gin | 8 | 0 | a | 8 | 9 | — |
| Rum, Jamaica | 4 | 6 | a | 6 | 9 | — |
| — Low, Id. | 3 | 8 | a | 4 | 6 | — |
| Spirits of Wine | 24 | 0 | a | 0 | 0 | — |
| Mol. Spirits, | 13 | 10 | a | 14 | 0 | — |
| British | 0 | 0 | a | 0 | 0 | — |
| Irish | 0 | 0 | a | 0 | 0 | — |
| Scotch | 0 | 0 | a | 0 | 0 | — |

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

| 1811. OCT. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | SE 1 | 29,32 | 29,15 | 29,235 | 60,0° | 48,0° | 54,00° | rainy | — | — |
| 2 | SE 1 | 29,78 | 29,32 | 29,550 | 59,0 | 49,0 | 54,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 3 | S 1 | 29,78 | 29,40 | 29,590 | 58,0 | 47,0 | 52,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 4 | S 1 | 29,40 | 29,15 | 29,275 | 67,0 | 50,0 | 58,50 | fine | — | — |
| 5 | S 1 | 29,28 | 29,15 | 29,215 | 67,0 | 53,0 | 60,00 | rainy | .310 | .770 |
| 6 | S 1 | 29,78 | 29,28 | 29,530 | 59,0 | 50,0 | 54,50 | fine | — | — |
| 7 | SW 1 | 29,78 | 29,74 | 29,760 | 63,0 | 52,0 | 57,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 8 | SE 1 | 29,96 | 29,79 | 29,875 | 63,0 | 53,0 | 58,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 9 | SE 1 | 29,96 | 29,92 | 29,940 | 68,0 | 52,0 | 60,00 | cloudy | — | — |
| 10 | SE 1 | 29,96 | 29,85 | 29,905 | 66,0 | 55,0 | 60,50 | cloudy | — | — |
| 11 | SE 1 | 29,85 | 29,65 | 29,750 | 66,0 | 53,0 | 59,50 | showery | — | — |
| 12 | SE 2 | 29,65 | 29,20 | 29,425 | 60,0 | 48,0 | 54,00 | showery | — | — |
| 13 | W 4 | 29,82 | 29,35 | 29,585 | 56,0 | 44,0 | 50,00 | fine | .960 | .750 |
| 14 | W 2 | 29,82 | 29,65 | 29,735 | 60,5 | 44,0 | 52,25 | rainy | — | — |
| 15 | SW 1 | 29,65 | 29,60 | 29,625 | 64,5 | 55,0 | 59,75 | fine | — | — |
| 16 | SW 1 | 29,95 | 29,60 | 29,775 | 65,0 | 53,0 | 59,00 | fine | .250 | .355 |
| 17 | S 1 | 30,05 | 29,95 | 30,000 | 63,0 | 45,0 | 54,00 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | W 2 | 30,15 | 30,05 | 30,100 | 64,0 | 52,0 | 58,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 19 | S 1 | 30,28 | 30,15 | 30,215 | 60,5 | 48,0 | 54,25 | fine | .350 | .470 |
| 20 | S 1 | 30,28 | 30,05 | 30,165 | 62,5 | 47,0 | 54,75 | fine | — | — |
| 21 | S 1 | 30,05 | 29,30 | 29,705 | 61,5 | 49,5 | 55,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 22 | S 1 | 29,36 | 29,22 | 29,290 | 58,5 | 48,0 | 53,25 | rainy | — | — |
| 23 | S 2 | 29,35 | 29,05 | 29,135 | 55,0 | 46,0 | 50,50 | showery | .290 | .610 |
| 24 | SE 1 | 29,10 | 29,05 | 29,075 | 53,5 | 43,0 | 48,25 | fine | — | — |
| 25 | E 2 | 29,05 | 28,55 | 28,300 | 50,0 | 38,0 | 44,00 | fine | — | — |
| 26 | SE 1 | 28,55 | 28,08 | 28,315 | 52,0 | 40,5 | 46,25 | rainy | — | — |
| 27 | SE 1 | 28,46 | 28,08 | 28,270 | 51,0 | 40,0 | 45,50 | fine | — | — |
| 28 | Var. 1 | 28,46 | 28,30 | 28,380 | 53,5 | 38,0 | 45,75 | fine | — | — |
| 29 | W 2 | 28,60 | 28,30 | 28,475 | 50,0 | 43,0 | 47,50 | rainy | — | — |
| 30 | NW 1 | 28,45 | 28,05 | 28,750 | 50,0 | 40,0 | 45,00 | rainy | — | — |
| 31 | S 1 | 29,55 | 28,85 | 29,200 | 53,0 | 40,0 | 46,50 | rainy | .310 | 1,000 |
| | | Mean 29,391 | | | Mean 53,32 | | | Inches | 2,470 | 3,955 |

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29,391—maximum, 30,28, wind S 1—minimum, 28,08, wind S. E. 1—Range, 2,20 inches.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .65 of an inch, which was on the 12th.

Mean temperature, 53°.32—maximum, 68° wind S. E. 1—Minimum 38° wind E. 2—Range 30.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours is 18°, which was on the 18th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 8,60 inches—Number of changes, 17.

Rain, &c. this month, 3,955 inches—number of wet days, 14—Total rain this year, 30,015 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 2,470 inches.—Total this year, 29,425 inches.

WIND.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|-----------|-------|
| N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | W | NW | Variable. | Calm. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Number of observations 31—Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 1.

Character of the month temperate, with frequent showers of rain, particularly during the latter half of the month. The atmospherical pressure fluctuated between twenty-nine and thirty inches, from the 1st to the 16th, when it soon reached its monthly maximum: the barometer now experienced a very sudden and great depression, for in the course of a week it shewed its monthly minimum, having lost two inches and two tenths. The wind has blown very gently from the southern points; on the 13th there was a heavy gale from the west.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR OCTOBER, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. GIBSON, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

| 1811. | Wind. | Pressure. | | | Temperature. | | | Weather. | Evap. | Rain. |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| OCT. | | Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | |
| 1 | S | 29.65 | 29.47 | 29.500 | 65° | 48° | 56.5° | clouds | — | — |
| 2 | SW | 29.74 | 29.65 | 29.695 | 64 | 38 | 51.0 | fine | — | — |
| 3 | NE | 29.74 | 29.46 | 29.600 | 65 | 54 | 59.5 | cloudy | — | .29 |
| 4 | SE | 29.53 | 29.46 | 29.495 | 73 | 62 | 67.5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 5 | SE | 29.68 | 29.53 | 29.605 | 75 | 57 | 66.0 | showery | .48 | .14 |
| 6 | W | 29.80 | 29.77 | 29.785 | 64 | 55 | 59.5 | fine | — | .14 |
| 7 | W | 29.77 | 29.77 | 29.770 | 71 | 57 | 64.0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 8 | SW | 29.80 | 29.77 | 29.785 | 68 | 56 | 62.0 | fair | — | — |
| 9 | SW | 29.86 | 29.80 | 29.830 | 69 | 56 | 62.5 | fine | .39 | — |
| 10 | SW | 29.80 | 29.80 | 29.830 | 65 | 59 | 62.0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 11 | SW | 29.80 | 29.74 | 29.770 | 70 | 53 | 61.5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 12 | S | 29.09 | 29.57 | 29.630 | 71 | 49 | 60.0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 13 | SW | 29.77 | 29.69 | 29.730 | 61 | 51 | 56.0 | clouds | — | .12 |
| 14 | Var. | 29.77 | 29.75 | 29.760 | 64 | 55 | 59.5 | cloudy | .48 | — |
| 15 | S | 29.75 | 29.70 | 29.725 | 77 | 52 | 64.5 | fair | — | — |
| 16 | SW | 29.80 | 29.75 | 29.805 | 68 | 58 | 63.0 | clouds | — | — |
| 17 | S | 29.95 | 29.86 | 29.905 | 74 | 46 | 60.0 | fine | — | — |
| 18 | W | 29.97 | 29.95 | 29.960 | 73 | 58 | 65.5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 19 | W | 29.98 | 29.97 | 29.975 | 65 | 51 | 58.0 | cloudy | .33 | .11 |
| 20 | SE | 29.98 | 29.87 | 29.925 | 65 | 56 | 60.5 | fair | — | — |
| 21 | S | 29.87 | 29.50 | 29.685 | 67 | 59 | 63.0 | fine | — | — |
| 22 | SE | 29.50 | 29.47 | 29.485 | 67 | 51 | 59.0 | cloudy | — | .19 |
| 23 | SW | 29.47 | 29.47 | 29.470 | 67 | 51 | 59.0 | clouds | .37 | — |
| 24 | S | 29.47 | 29.35 | 29.410 | 57 | 45 | 51.0 | cloudy | — | — |
| 25 | W | 29.35 | 28.75 | 29.050 | 56 | 41 | 48.5 | fine | — | .20 |
| 26 | SE | 28.87 | 28.75 | 28.810 | 57 | 43 | 50.0 | rainy | — | .31 |
| 27 | SE | 28.77 | 28.74 | 28.755 | 56 | 41 | 48.5 | showers | — | .08 |
| 28 | NE | 28.85 | 28.77 | 28.810 | 54 | 42 | 48.0 | rain | — | .35 |
| 29 | Var. | 29.06 | 29.00 | 29.030 | 53 | 44 | 48.5 | cloudy | — | — |
| 30 | E | 29.47 | 29.00 | 29.235 | 61 | 45 | 53.0 | rainy | — | .38 |
| 31 | Var. | 29.64 | 29.60 | 29.620 | 60 | 51 | 55.5 | showers | .56 | .13 |
| | | Mean | | | Mean | | | Total | 2.66 in. | 2.64 in. |

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, southerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29.564 inches.—thermometer, 53°.1.—Total of evaporation, 2.66 inches.—Rain 2.64 inches.

Notes.—4th. Rainy morning—6th. Wind very boisterous during the last night—evening fine—the comet remarkably bright about eight o'clock—10th. Foggy morning—14th. Fine evening—16th. Very fine morning—17th. A stratus on the marshes at night—several small meteors observed in the evening—18th. Very foggy morning—19th. Gloomy, misty morning—a stratus on the fields in the evening, having the appearance of an extensive inundation—night extremely foggy—20th. Foggy morning—21st. Very beautiful cirro-cumuli in the evening—22d. Rainy evening—23d. Very fine clear evening—25th. Evening fine till ten o'clock, when a heavy rain came suddenly on—great depression of the barometer at the time—26th. Rainy day—27th. Fine morning.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for NOVEMBER, 1811.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Sun Fire Office | £185 pr. sh. | Grand Junction Canal | £200 pr. sh. |
| Globe Ditto | 114 do. | Erewash Ditto | 825 do. |
| Albion Fire and Life Assurance | £51 a 52 do. | Dudley Ditto | 59 a 53 do. |
| London Docks | £121 per cent. | Grand Surry Ditto | 101 a 103 do. |
| West India Ditto | 158 do. | Kennet and Avon Ditto | 30 a 31 do. |
| Commercial Ditto | 150 do. | Mounmouthshire Ditto | 100 a 103 do. |
| East Country Ditto | 74 a 75 do. | Shrewsbury Ditto | 144 a 145 do. |
| East London Water-works | £91 a 93 per sh. | Peak Forest | 74 a 79 do. |
| West Middlesex Ditto | £7 do dia. | Rochdale Ditto | 51 a 53 do. |
| Grand Junction Ditto | £30 a 40 do. pm. | Auction Mart | £5 do. pm. |
| Manchester and Salford Do | 40 a 42 do. do. | London Institution | £60 a 63 do. |
| York Buildings Ditto | par a 4 do. do. | Covent-Garden Theatre | £470 a 478 do. |
| Ellesmere Canal | £70 a 73 do. | | |

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

| Date. | Bank Stock. | 3 Pr. Ct. 3 pr. ct. 4 pr. ct. | Cons. | Red. | Navy 5 pr. ct. | Long Ann. | Omnium pr. ct. | Impl. 3 pr. ct. | Impl. Annus. | Irish 5 S. pr. ct. | S. Sea Stock. | S. Sea Annus. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchqr Bills. | St. Lotty Tickets. | Cons. for Ac. |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Oct 31 | — | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 1 Dis. | Shut | Shut | — | — | 62 1/2 | — | 14 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm. | £19 19s. | Nov. 87 |
| 22 | 231 | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 96 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62 1/2 | — | 15 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | 63 1/2 |
| 23 | — | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 96 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62 1/2 | — | 15 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | 63 1/2 |
| 24 | 230 1/2 | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62 1/2 | — | 15 Pm. | Para 6 Pm. | — | 64 |
| 25 | — | 63 1/2 | — | 62 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 16 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | — |
| 26 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | 232 | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | — | — | — | — | 62 1/2 | — | 15 Pm. | 1 Para 5 Pm. | — | 64 |
| 30 | — | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 63 | 96 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | 1 Para 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 31 | — | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 | 63 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 16 1/2 | Par | — | — | — | — | — | 183 | 15 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| Nov. 1 | — | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | — | 5 1/2 | — | — | — | — | 15 Pm. | 1 a 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 2 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | 233 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Pm. | 6 1/2 | 5 1/2 | — | — | — | 183 | 15 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 7 | 233 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Pm. | 6 1/2 | — | — | 69 1/2 | — | — | 15 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 8 | 233 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | Par | — | — | 93 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 63 | — | 15 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 9 | Hol. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | 63 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | — | 6 1/2 | — | — | 69 | — | 183 | 19 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 12 | 232 1/2 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 16 1/2 | Par | 6 1/2 | — | 93 1/2 | — | — | 183 | 19 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 13 | — | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | 6 1/2 | 5 1/2 | — | 65 1/2 | — | 183 | 19 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 14 | 232 1/2 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | 0 1/2 Dis. | 6 1/2 | 5 1/2 | — | 65 1/2 | — | 183 1/2 | 19 Pm. | 1 Dis 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 15 | 232 1/2 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | Par | 6 1/2 | — | — | — | 62 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 18 Pm. | Para 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 16 | — | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | Par | — | — | — | — | — | 185 1/2 | 18 Pm. | Par 3 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 18 | — | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 16 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 185 | 18 Pm. | Par 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 19 | 231 1/2 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 16 1/2 | Par | — | — | 93 1/2 | 69 1/2 | — | 185 | 18 Pm. | Par 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |
| 20 | 231 1/2 | 64 1/2 a 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 97 | 16 1/2 | Par | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 Pm. | Par 5 Pm. | — | 64 1/2 |

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END OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

